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WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

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TABLES

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TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 DEC14	1982/83 JAN17
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	46.5	55.5	54.2	65.8	61.0	62.0
WEST EUROPE	15.7	16.7	22.7	21.4	25.7	26.0
USSR	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	8.1	5.3	7.1	6.6	7.7	7.2
TOTAL NON-US	73.0	78.1	84.6	94.3	95.1	96.7
U.S. 3)	89.2	108.8	114.3	110.5	103.0	101.3
WORLD TOTAL	162.1	186.8	198.9	204.8	197.9	197.0
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	29.6	30.6	28.2	29.3	30.0	30.3
USSR	15.1	30.5	34.1	45.1	34.0	35.0
JAPAN	23.6	24.5	24.7	23.8	23.8	23.8
EAST EUROPE	15.0	17.5	16.6	13.4	9.4	9.0
CHINA	11.1	10.9	14.6	14.5	16.0	16.0
OTHERS	67.7	72.8	80.6	78.7	84.7	83.0
WORLD TOTAL	162.1	186.8	198.9	204.8	197.9	197.0
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	103.8	92.2	105.0	113.7	112.6	112.6
WEST EUROPE	152.6	146.8	159.6	148.8	159.3	159.6
USSR 6)	226.2	171.3	178.7	152.0	171.0	171.0
EAST EUROPE	96.4	91.1	95.6	92.4	100.9	100.9
CHINA	132.9	145.7	139.3	140.4	146.5	147.9
OTHERS	218.0	220.2	228.7	239.6	235.0	236.0
TOTAL NON-US	929.8	867.3	906.8	886.9	925.3	928.0
U.S.	270.5	296.8	263.0	325.1	329.5	332.0
WORLD TOTAL	1200.3	1164.1	1169.9	1212.0	1254.8	1259.9
UTILIZATION 4) 7)						
WEST EUROPE	162.2	163.7	160.8	159.8	161.7	161.2
USSR 6)	219.7	214.4	217.2	196.5	204.5	205.5
CHINA	144.1	156.6	153.9	154.9	162.5	163.9
OTHERS	472.2	467.2	486.4	484.3	498.7	497.3
TOTAL NON-US	998.2	1001.9	1018.3	995.6	1027.4	1027.9
U.S.	180.0	182.7	168.4	175.5	180.3	179.3
WORLD TOTAL	1178.3	1184.6	1186.7	1171.1	1207.7	1207.2
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	120.4	94.2	93.0	91.3	92.9	95.8
USSR: STKS CHG	19.0	-13.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	71.6	77.3	61.6	104.8	149.4	153.0
WORLD TOTAL	192.0	171.5	154.6	196.1	242.3	248.8

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

Forecast world grain trade has increased slightly from a month ago, but world grain stocks are expected to grow still larger as the world grain production estimate increased 9 million tons during the last month. Some developments of the last month include:

--An increase of 2 million tons in Argentina's wheat crop estimate to 14 million, and a comparable increase in its expected exports to 8 million tons.

--The possibility of reduced Argentine and South African corn production.

--Increased European Community corn production and trade.

--Larger Chinese and Vietnamese rice production.

--The likelihood of additional Indian wheat imports.

--Announcement by President Reagan of a payment-in-kind (PIK) program for U.S. farmers.

--Approval of an additional $250 million in GSM-5 direct credits to be applied to a new "blended credit" program to promote U.S. exports.

--An increase of 700,000 tons in world rice trade mainly as a result of greater Indonesian import needs.

--A drop in the U.S. coarse grain forecast to 57.8 million tons because of weaker world demand.

The competition among grain-exporting countries has continued to sharpen as a result of increases in the outlook for Southern Hemisphere crops and increased emphasis on price and credit competition. The United States has recently allocated $500 million in blended credit to various importing countries and has announced an additional $1.25 billion. Of the latter figure, $250 million will be GSM-5 direct credit with the remainder to be GSM-102. Australia and Argentina are reportedly also considering new export credit expansion schemes.

The only main exporter to institute major production controls to date has been the United States, where a payment-in-kind (PIK) diversion program was recently announced. This is in addition to a diversion program already in place for 1982/83. Under the PIK program, farmers who retire part or all of their land will receive 95 percent of the normal crop yield for wheat and 80 percent for other eligible grains. Targets call for a drop in wheat area of 4 million hectares, a reduction of 4.1 million for corn and sorghum, and a reduction for rice of 200,000 hectares from the earlier announced program (without PIK). Wheat production should decline by approximately 7 million tons, corn and sorghum by about 21 million tons, and rice by 900,000 tons.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY (INCLUDING MILLED RICE)
(Million Metric Tons)

Item	AVERAGE 1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 Dec. 14	FORECAST 1982/83 Jan. 17
Beg. Stocks	155	219	195	177	217	218
Production	1,312	1,418	1,437	1,490	1,523	1,532
Total Supply	1,467	1,637	1,632	1,667	1,740	1,750
Utilization	1,292	1,443	1,456	1,450	1,481	1,484
Ending Stocks	175	195	177	218	259	266
Stocks/Util. %	(14)	(14)	(12)	(15)	(17)	(17)
Trade	158	200	213	217	209	209

WHEAT

The 1982/83 world wheat production forecast now exceeds 471 million tons, 2 million greater than a month ago. Increased Argentine production to 14 million tons accounts for most of the change. The 1982/83 trade forecast was also increased 2 million tons from last month to about 102 million tons to reflect larger expected Argentine exports and increased import forecasts for the USSR, Algeria, and Iraq.

Major Importers

Soviet 1982/83 imports are now estimated at 19 million tons. Recent large Soviet wheat purchases have pushed total Soviet wheat commitments to around 19 million tons, up 2 million from last month's estimate and only fractionally below last year's record level. Argentine sales have been heavy, possibly totaling 3.5 million tons. Australia announced a one million ton sale to the Soviets. The Soviets have also purchased some U.S. wheat in recent weeks with the total now standing at 3.0 million tons, meeting the minimum amount specified for the seventh year of the US-USSR Long Term Grain Agreement.

Although India has reached its stated wheat import target of 4 million tons for the 1982/83 year, low stock levels and poor winter crop production should dictate additional wheat purchases in the 1 to 2 million-ton range. The current projection for 1982/83 July-June imports remains at 5 million tons.

Poland is continuing to make wheat purchases from France under both cash and barter arrangements. Under the terms of a recent agreement, grain will be exchanged for Polish coal. However, Poland is still lacking any major credit allocation for grain imports this year. The most likely sources of the badly needed credit are Canada and France.

Algeria's wheat import figure has been raised to almost 3 million tons. Wheat production in 1982/83 is down 20 percent from 1981, due both to lower seeded area, and to drought and high temperatures during the growing season. Algeria presently has wheat supply agreements with Argentina and Canada covering up to 900,000 tons of its import needs. About 50 percent of its imports are expected to be durum.

The Japanese government, which regulates the price at which imported wheat is resold to mills, has announced an 8.5 percent increase in the current resale price. This increase, the first in two years, will provide a margin of protection against imports of about $65 per ton, incresing the effective amount of border protection by more than 50 percent. The higher cost of wheat products for Japanese consumers, will probably lead to a further weakening of Japanese wheat demand and imports in the next year. The higher revenues generated by the new resale price probably will be used by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture for subsidies to encourage farmers to move out of rice production into other crops, including wheat.

A delegation from the People's Republic of China (PRC) is visiting Argentina to discuss commodity trade, including grain. With a record Argentine wheat crop expected, some sales to China might occur.

<u>The European Community</u>

The EC could be facing higher export subsidy costs as a result of the growing divergence between low world market prices and rising domestic prices caused by the higher quality of this year's soft wheat crop. For example, French prices for bread wheat have risen 10 percent over the past few months despite a record wheat harvest. With that growing divergence in prices, exporters are demanding larger restitutions to move their wheat onto world markets. The EC has turned down requests for export authorizations in the past few weeks because accompanying restitution requests for the first time exceeded $80 per ton.

<u>Major Exporters Outside the United States</u>

Combined Argentine, Australian and Canadian exports for July-June 1982/83 are forecast to jump to 35.5 million tons, 2.5 million above last month's forecast, primarily due to additional upward revisions in the Argentine crop.

With approximately 60 percent of the harvest completed, the Argentine wheat crop appears to be considerably higher than earlier anticipated. Record yields combined with a large planted area and record low abandonment rates are expected to produce a 14 million-ton crop, 3 million above 1976/77 record production. Argentine wheat exports may reach 8 million tons in July-June 1982/83, almost double last season's movement. Movement during the 1982/83 marketing year (December-November) could reach 10 million tons, dramatically above the 3.6 million exported in 1981/82.

Canadian wheat exports in the July-December period are about 2 million tons above last season's levels. Increased wheat movement, combined with some increased capacity due to slowed corn and rye shipments, may result in Canadian wheat and flour exports reaching 20 million tons in July-June 1982/83--half a million above last month's forecast.

<u>U.S. Trade Prospects</u>

The U.S. wheat export forecast remains unchanged at 43.5 million tons (1,600 million bushels) despite additional expected world import demand this month. Larger competitor exports, particularly from Canada and Argentina, will likely fill the additional demand.

Sales of U.S. wheat were strong during the past month as the USSR continued purchasing and as blended-credit designated countries covered some of their allocations. Shipments have remained weak, particularly during the holiday period. Movement should pick up considerably during the remainder of the marketing year, however, as recent purchases are shipped, and additional commercial, blended-credit, and P.L. 480 sales are realized.

COARSE GRAINS

The world coarse grain production estimate was raised to 788 million tons, 3 million greater than a month ago. Prospects of improved crops in China and the EC more than compensated for the deterioration of the South African and Argentine corn crops. World 1982/83 coarse grain trade is expected to exceed 95 million tons, more than 2 million below last month's estimate. The decrease is largely due to smaller than expected Soviet imports.

Major Importers

The continued absence of the Soviet Union from the coarse grain market has prompted a 1 million ton reduction in last month's 1982/83 import estimate to 16 million tons. Large soybean imports have increased Soviet flexibility in feeding which could account for some of the slowdown in Soviet purchases.

Mexico's October-September corn import forecast has been raised to 4.8 million tons, partially due to the substitution of No. 3 corn for sorghum. However, the Mexican sorghum import forecast was dropped to 3.2 million tons, with the resultant net change in the Mexican coarse grain import forecast is minor.

Algerian feed grain imports are expected to be higher than last month's estimate by 300,000 tons due to the poor 1982 crop.

Chinese coarse grain imports are still expected to reach at least 2 million tons because of domestic distribution problems and increased use of imported grain as feed. The Chinese coarse grain production forecast has been raised almost 1.5 million tons since last month.

The European Community

The EC has refused all offers to export barley since late November 1982 because exporters are seeking higher restitutions for barley than for wheat, which is normally the more expensive product. Despite export pressure exerted by a near-record barley harvest, a record buildup of intervention stocks, and slack internal demand, export authorizations as of mid-January have remained at 1.7 million tons, compared to 1.4 million tons last season. The EC has so far been unwilling to compete with low Canadian barley prices but might be expected to re-enter the world market now that the St. Lawrence has closed for the season and Canadian shipments will move on a limited winter schedule.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Coarse grain production and trade prospects in all the competitor countries appear to have deteriorated somewhat over the past month. Collectively, Canadian, Australian, Argentine, South African and Thai coarse grain exports are forecast at 26.5 million tons, down about a million tons from last month's forecast.

Southern Hemisphere crops are entering a critical moisture period in January. Argentine corn production areas are experiencing some pockets of dryness and high temperatures. If these conditions persist or become widespread, corn yields could be affected. Currently, Argentine corn production is forecast to fall a half million tons to 9 million. July-June 1982/83 exports will likely be down about 300,000 tons to 6 million tons.

South African conditions have also deteriorated as lack of rainfall has probably reduced corn output prospects significantly. The crop may only reach 9.5 million tons, 1.5 million below last month's optimistic forecast. The crop could deteriorate further if there is no rain within the next two weeks. The bulk of exportable supplies from the 1981 drought-reduced crop and record carry-over stocks reportedly has already been sold. South African July-June 1982/83 exports are expected to fall to 4 million tons, with the large reduction in South African corn export movement to become evident in the July-June 1983/84 period.

Australia has received some badly needed rainfall. While, the sorghum outturn is still uncertain and considerably more rain will be needed to break the current drought, planted sorghum area will likely be lower than the Australians expected, resulting in lower output and reduced export levels.

Thailand's currently high domestic prices appear to be negatively affecting corn sales, and the late summer drought may have reduced the crop even more than anticipated. Thai corn exports are therefore are now expected to fall below 2 million tons. The Canadian coarse grain export forecast was also lowered to reflect reduced corn and rye sales.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The outlook for July-June U.S. coarse grain exports declined further this month, although October-September prospects remained unchanged. The key factors in the reduced forecast were another decrease in likely Soviet imports, along with the relatively slow pace of U.S. shipments overall. U.S. weekly corn shipments have averaged 808,000 tons (31.8 million bushels) per week since July 1, and will need to average 1.1 million tons (43.7 million bushels) for the remainder of the July-June year to reach the revised forecast. This increase is possible as countries like Mexico intensify their purchasing.

On an October-September basis, the weekly corn export pace has been more favorable to date, and shipments are expected to pick up during the remainder of the year as Mexico and the USSR move to cover their large needs. The decrease in Canadian, Australian, South African and Thai export prospects this month, and an increasing possibility of some drought-related crop problems in South Africa or Argentina, indicate that lower late-season availabilities from other exporters could add some strength to U.S. sales during the summer quarter. This quarter has been a very slack period over the past two years.

RICE

The world rice production forecast for 1982/83 has been raised nearly 5 million tons to 404 million, rough basis. Increased estimates for the rice crops in China and Vietnam more than offset the reduced crop forecasts for

Australia. This month's forecast of world rice production is over 9 million tons below the revised 1981/82 estimate. A reduced crop outturn in South Asia (which more than offset the large gain in Chinese rice production) account for most of the decline.

Rice prices may ease further in the coming month or two (especially for the lower qualities--more than 20 percent brokens). The world rice supply and demand are expected to tighten as a result of increased import demand from Indonesia. The volume of rice trade internationally is forecast to increase to 12.4 million tons--about 700,000 tons above that traded in 1982. Increased estimates of import demand from Indonesia--and to a smaller extent, Senegal--more than offset lower estimates for Malaysia, and Peru. Accordingly, export forecasts for China, Taiwan, India, the United States, North Korea and the Philippines have been increased.

Major Importers

Indonesian rice imports are now forecast to reach 1.5 million tons in 1983, up 750,000 tons over last month's estimate. The delayed onset of the 1982/83 rainy season pushed back the planting of the main season crop by 6-7 weeks. With a corresponding delay expected in the beginning of the 1983 harvest plus procurement campaign and heavy drawdown in government-held stocks (to an estimated 1.85 million tons at the end of December), Indonesia has contracted to import an estimated 450,000 tons from Thailand, Taiwan and the Philippines for arrival during the January-April pre-harvest period.

Reflecting the increased import level forecast for Indonesia, Asian imports are expected to recover to 3.4 million tons, replacing Africa as the principal importing region. African rice imports are forecast to advance to 3.1 million tons, up 6 percent over the estimated 1982 level. Led by larger imports by Iran and Iraq, Middle Eastern rice imports are forecast to reach 2.1 million tons in 1983, up 150,000 tons over last year's estimated level. Latin American rice imports are currently expected to increase to 600,000 tons. European rice imports are projected to decline 3 percent to below 1.7 million tons.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

China's rice production is now estimated to have reached a record 150 million tons. Chinese rice exports in 1983 are forecast to recover to 800,000 tons, assuming that significant export sales are made to Indonesia. Similarly, Taiwan's rice exports are forecast to reach a record 600,000 tons in 1983. Sales to date are estimated at 475,000 tons.

Indian rice exports in 1983 are forecast to decline to 250,000 tons, with most of this destined for the Soviet Union. This is less than half the export level which is estimated to have been shipped in 1982.

U.S. Trade Prospects

Based on recent sales to Iraq, the decline in U.S. rice exports in 1982/83 and 1983 may be slightly less than was forecast last month. U.S. rice exports are now projected to decline to 2.3 million tons.

Asian Rice Situation and Outlook

After reaching a record 361 million tons (rough rice basis) in 1981/82, Asian rice production in 1982/83 is forecast to decline to 351 million tons. In contrast to last year's exceptional growing conditions, rice production on the Indian subcontinent has suffered from an erratic southwest monsoon, which withdrew early, and mixed growing conditions in southeast Asia. Rice production gains in east Asia (particularly China), and Burma and Indonesia have been more than offset by production declines in India, Thailand, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

Asian rice imports are expected to increase in 1983 to 3.4 million tons, up sharply from the estimated 2.7 imported in 1982 as increased Indonesian imports more than offset reduced imports by China, Malaysia and Sri Lanka. Asian rice exports are forecast to increase by 1.8 million tons to 7.7 million tons despite the reduced crop outturn. Reduced rice exports by India, Nepal and Thailand are projected to be more than offset by larger marketings by Pakistan, China, Taiwan, Japan and several other countries.

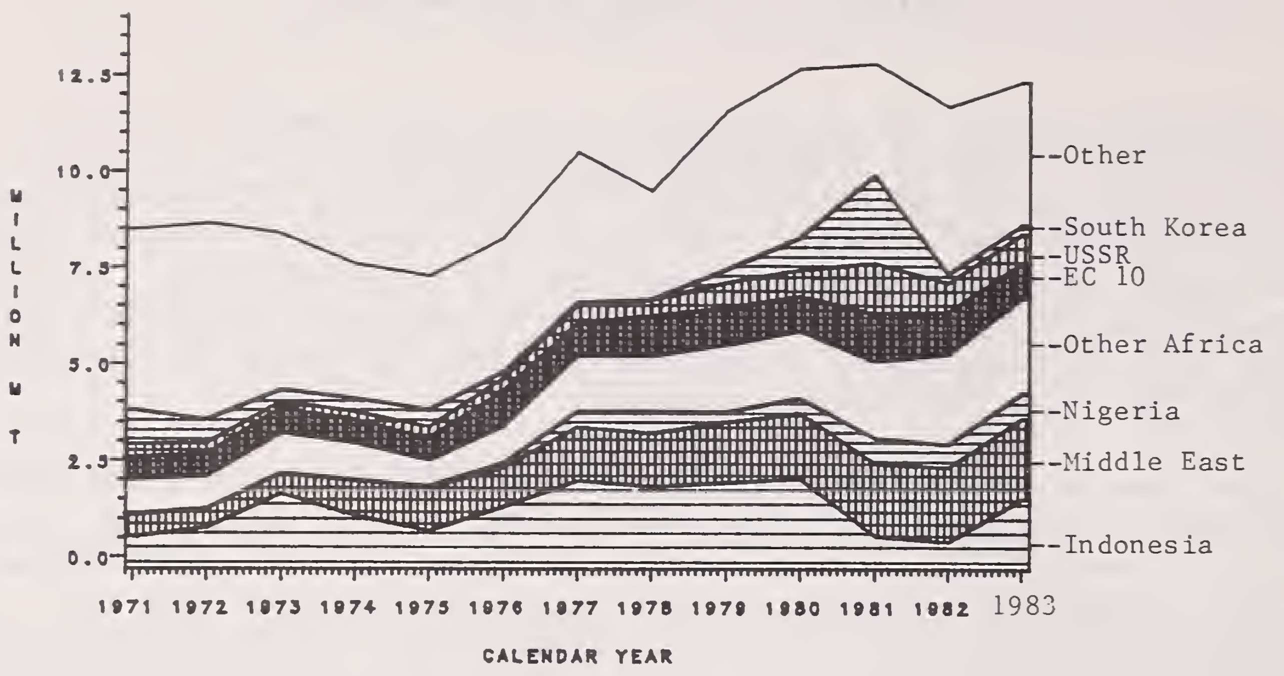
Major Importers

Indonesia: In sharp contrast to the stagnation that characterized Indonesia's rice production in the mid-1970s (due to drought and damage from rodents, insects and plant diseases), rice production during the initial years of the 1980's has increased sharply. Furthermore, despite drought conditions in 1982, rice production has apparently been maintained at record or near record levels because of increased in fertilizer usage, continued spread of early maturing high-yielding varities (HYV) resistant to the brown plant hopper (VUTW), and the absence of serious pest and disease damage. Also, in many locales the early planting of the second rice crop meant that water needs critical to successful plant growth and ripening were met before the onset of serious drought. Record domestic rice purchases by Bulog (the food authority) and low retail prices resulted in a record build-up in government-held stocks to 2.9 million tons, allowing imports to decline to an estimated 350,000 tons in 1982--the lowest level since 1966 and sharply below the peak 1977-80 annual levels averaging 1.95 million tons. In November and December, Bulog's sales to control domestic prices increased dramatically, drawing stocks down to an estimated 1.85 million tons at the end of December.

NOTE: This article is based on field travel by Tom Slayton, agricultural economist with the Grain and Feed Division, FAS and reports by U.S. agricultural counselors and attaches in the region.

WORLD RICE IMPORTS

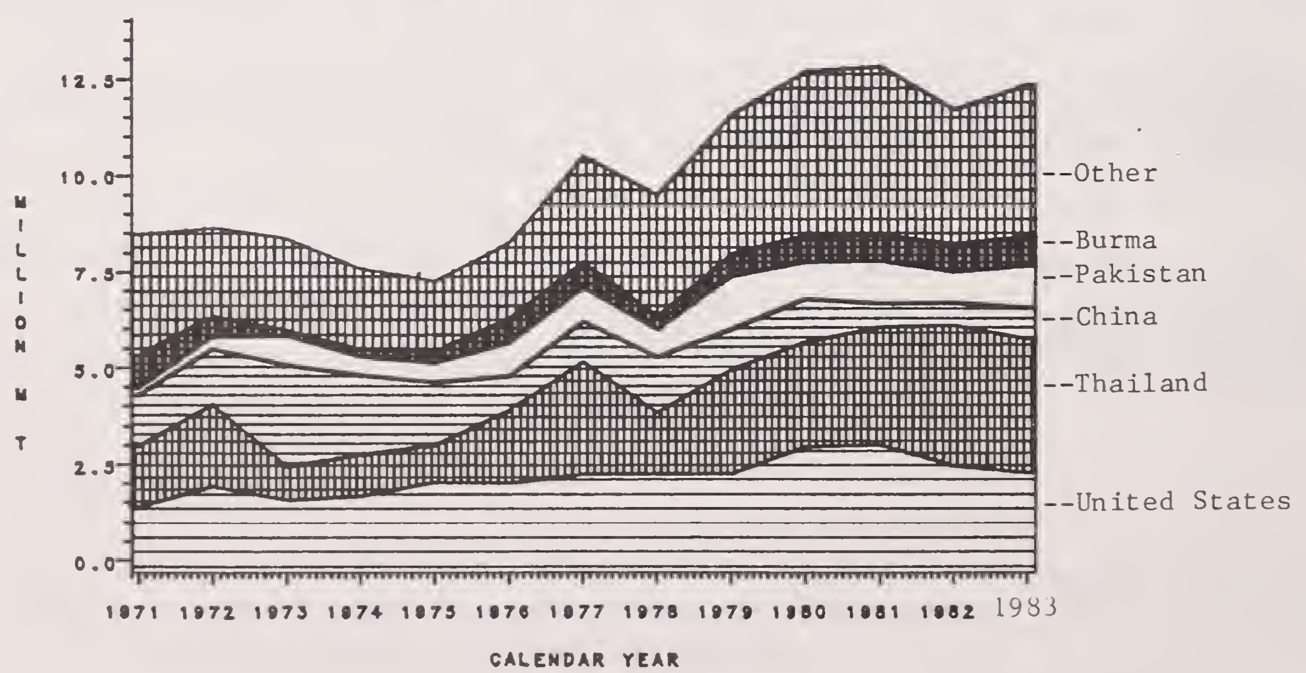
MILLION METRIC TONS



COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD RICE EXPORTS

MILLION METRIC TONS



COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

Despite a reduction in the projected area harvested in 1982, rice production is variously estimated at 32.4 million to 33.8 million tons (rough basis). The area harvested is officially estimated to have declined 2 percent from last year's peak level due to drought damage and drought-related reductions in the area triple-cropped with rice. Most of the drought damage was centered in the normally rice surplus regions of Central Java and South Sulawesi. While the drought damage reportedly had an adverse effect on the crop in some locales in May, more widespread and serious problems were averted by the shift toward the HYV's with an 80-90 day growing period. In context of this year's drought, such a shift meant that soil moisture conditions and irrigation provided sufficient water to carry the crop to maturity before the moisture deficiencies became acute.

The full brunt of the drought was felt in the late summer and early fall by farmers attempting to plant a third rice crop or whose second crop was either planted late or required a longer growing period. That Indonesia could harvest a crop in 1982 even approaching that of the previous year (which benefited from extremely favorable growing conditions) is a testimonial to the spread of improved inputs and cultural practices and increased resilience due to the gradual improvement in irrigation system.

Fertilizer utilization on the main season rice crop is estimated to have increased nearly 17 percent over year-earlier levels. Thru September, fertilizer usage on the second crop increased 5 percent above last year's level. That any increase occurred given the unfavorable growing conditions reflects the attractive pricing of fertilizer. While the sales price of urea moved in tandem with the support price of rough rice at a 1:1 ratio in the mid- to late-1970s, the ratio improved by 1982 to 1:1.9 because fertilizer prices have been frozen for the past five years. While urea currently should cost about Rp 120 per kilogram (682 Rp = $1), it was being sold at Rp 70 per kilogram to individual farmers and at wholesale prices 10 percent cheaper to organized groups of rice farmers.

In mid-November fertilizer prices were increased 29 percent to cut the burgeoning fertilizer subsidy by an estimated $120 million. Effective February 15, the floor price for rough rice will be raised 7 percent with the result that the fertilizer/rough rice price ratio will decline to 1:1.6 and fertilizer usage may well level off -- if not decline -- in 1983.

In addition to increased fertilizer applications, rice production benefited from an acceleration in the use of VUTW seeds. The effects included increased yields, an advance in the harvest calendar allowing three rice crops in some areas, and minimization of the damage from tungro, ragged and grassy stunt and hopper burn. As an example of the progress in this area, the acreage planted to VUTW during the last wet season increased by 10 percent to over 3.4 million hectares. Consequently, losses through August due to tungro were about 10 percent less compared to the previous year and losses due to hopper burn were marginally lower. One trade-off of the increased cropping intensity, however, has been drying problems associated with the wet season rice crop, leading to inferior quality stocks in government inventories and necessitating a shift to higher quality rice imports.

The drought continued until mid-December, delaying the beginning of the 1982/83 monsoon and the planting of the main season rice crop by 6-7 weeks. If the monsoon is not erratic, weak or end early, a large main season crop can still be grown. The delay, however, will diminish the size of the crop and sharply cut the outturn of the dry season rice crop and again preclude a third crop from being planted. Rice production in 1983 may decline by 5 to 10 percent. Rice imports are forecast to rise sharply to 1.5 million tons. Depending on the size the crop, the government's desire to maintain significant carryover stocks and foreign exchange availabilities, Indonesian rice imports could increase to 2.0 million tons or more.

South Korea: Despite the effects of drought early in the growing season, rice production in 1982 reached nearly 7.2 million tons. Although the two-month drought hit a significant portion of the rice area, persistent sunny weather, the absence of typhoon damage, minimal insect and disease damage, and good pollination offset much of the potential effects of the drought. In addition, yields were boosted by an increase in the area planted to high yielding varieties (35 percent of the crop compared with 26 percent in 1981). These varieties are estimated to have had yields 18 percent higher than traditional varieties.

With record carryover stocks and domestic rice purchases from farmers totaling over 915,000 tons, Korea limited its rice imports in 1982 to an estimated 237,000 tons. In addition to the favorable 1982 crop outturn, carryover stocks were at near record levels of 1.39 million tons and the government has indicated that it will purchase over one million tons domestically. (Although farmers sought a 20-percent increase, the domestic price for 1982 crop rice was increased only 7.3 percent.) Korea's stock position should remain favorable throughout 1983 and imports will likely total no more than 225,000 tons.

Vietnam: Rice production is officially estimated to have increased nearly 10 percent in 1982, reaching a record 13.8 million tons. The 1982 winter-spring harvest is officially reported to be 200,000 tons above that harvested last year. According to reports, the summer-autumn harvest, which occurs in November reached its target and the "tenth month" (main) rice crop shows good promise with all planned areas planted under favorable conditions. Vietnam imported an estimated 140,000 tons of rice (mostly Thai brokens) in 1982, while exporting 10,000-15,000 tons. Vietnam has signed an agreement with a French trading house for 100,000 tons of low-quality rice in 1983. In return, the French firm will receive 100,000 tons of higher quality rice. Reportedly such exports are made possible not only by the larger crop outturn but also through a reported doubling in rice procurement from farmers via the provision of consumer goods.

Sri Lanka: While drought reduced the 1982 main season (Maha) crop by 9-10 percent, early season forecasts of a complete failure of the irrigation-dependent off-season (Yala) crop did not materialize as timely rains replenished irrigation tanks. With a Yala crop decline variously estimated at 3-17 percent, total rice production is estimated to have fallen to slightly less than 2 million tons, rough basis. Due to government policies allowing for greater price fluctuations and a diminished government role in the market, the increase in Sri Lankan rice imports was probably held to 200,000 tons (although about 250,000 tons were contracted). The 1983 Maha rice crop has gotten off to a good start with favorable rains thus far. The 1983 production

target is 2.6 million tons, but an increase to 2.3 million tons is more likely and would represent a record production level. Imports in 1983 can be expected to fall below 150,000 tons, adversely effecting Burma's rice export efforts.

Barring a sharp increase in per capita rice consumption and/or a change in government policies, improved yields and increased double-cropping will likely result in Sri Lanka becoming self-sufficient in rice within the next 5-7 years. The centerpiece of this drive for self-sufficiency is the Mahaveli irrigation project, which is intended to bring into production some 117,000 hectares of land in north-central Sri Lanka at a cost of about $2 billion and increase annual rice production by 547,000 tons. The project was conceived of at a time when Sri Lanka was consistently importing 500,000 tons annually, but with the deficit now narrowed to about 150,000 tons, the government is faced with the propsect of either diverting some of the existing or new paddyland to other crops or to export the surplus.

Bangladesh: Rice production in Bangladesh has suffered for the second year in a row from erratic monsoon rains. The planting of the Aus crop was hampered by a dry spell from mid-May until early June and production was off a tenth. The main Aman rice crop is currently estimated to be only equal to last year's drought-hit crop because of the early withdrawal of the monsoon rains. Rice production in Bangladesh in 1982/83 is forecast to decline to 20.3 million tons (13.5 million tons of milled rice) assuming that a large Boro crop is again harvested. Prospects for the Boro crop have been improved by rains received in mid-November and relatively strong farmgate prices.

Table 1: Bangladesh: Rice Production by Crop
(Milled Basis and Million of Metric Tons)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 1/
Aus	2.85	3.29	3.27	3.0
Aman	7.42	7.96	7.21	7.3
Boro	2.47	2.63	3.22 1/	3.2
Total 2/	12.74	13.88	13.63	13.5

1/ USDA forecast/estimate. 2/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.
Source: Bureau of Statistics.

Bangladesh imported 415,000 tons of rice in 1982, compared with 34,000 tons in 1981. With the drawdown in government-held stocks last year, coupled with this year's disappointing production outturn, Bangladesh can be expected to again import 400,000 tons of rice in 1983, assuming that sufficient support can be found in the donor community. Even imports at this level will only mute somewhat the further drawdown in government-held stocks as high open market prices have limited the government's domestic purchases of rice for its dwindling stockpile.

Major Exporters

Thailand: Growing conditions to date for the 1982/83 crop have not been favorable compared with those of last year. Consequently, rice production is expected to decline 8 percent. The effect of the production decline on

exports is expected to be somewhat limited as the shortfall is expected to be predominantly glutinous rice in the northeast (which is grown as a subsistence crop) and because of a relatively large carryover from the previous year. The exportable surplus in 1983 is currently estimated at 3.4 million to 3.5 million tons. Unless farmgate prices improve, rice production in 1982/83 will not likely exceed 17.25 million tons--paddy basis--a main (wet season) crop of 15.0 million tons and an off-season (1983 spring-harvested) crop of 2.25 million tons. This compares with crops in the previous season of 16.25 million and 2.5 million tons, respectively.

Estimates of the main crop reflect both a modest reduction in area and lower yields due to drought. Such deficiencies were relieved in late August and early September by above normal rainfall in most areas of the northeast, allowing transplanting operations to get underway (4-6 weeks late). Since September, normal amounts of rainfall enabled further transplanting to occur and assisted plant growth through the tillering stage and well into the more "yield critical" stages of panicle initiation, flowering (heading) and dough formation. Water available to most paddies in late October was considered sufficient to carry to crop to maturity. While yields associated with Thailand's off-season crop are both higher and more stable than wet season crop yields (due to its irrigated nature), monthly water release targets for the February-May growing season are reportedly slightly lower than last season's and depressed farmgate prices can probably be expected to induce a drop in the use of chemical inputs. As a result, crop prospects have tentatively been placed at 10 percent below preliminary estimates of last season's off-season crop.

Thailand's rice exports over the past 10-12 years have increased gradually from 1.5 million-2.0 million tons to a record 3.62 million tons in 1982. While overall exports have doubled, the volume of top-grade white rice exports has increased about four fold, underscoring the dramatic improvement in quality. During the first 10 months of 1982, more than 1 million tons of 100 percent white rice was exported, exactly one-third of the total volume. Thailand can probably be expected to continue to emphasize competition for the world's high-quality rice markets for several reasons: Key overseas buyers of medium grades have upgraded their purchases, Burma has increasingly been competing in the world's low-quality markets, high-quality export markets are viewed as being more stable and renumerative, investments in the rice milling industry will support such an emphasis and rice breeding research has focused both on upgrading quality and improving yields.

The Thai government has announced its rice export policy through June 1983. In contrast with the piecemeal approach which characterized last season (which accentuated market uncertainties), the government has declared that export premiums will remain unchanged for the next 6 months. Some members of the private trade have expressed skepticism over whether this will prove to be the case. With a view toward April 1983 elections, Thailand has sought to conclude a large number of government-to-government contracts aimed at firming up the market, which otherwise could be expected to decline seasonally in December and January as large quantities of the new crop enter the market.

After intially announcing a government purchase price of B 3,000 per ton ($131), the government boosted the purchase price by 10 percent and increased funds available to purchase paddy to over B 2.4 billion ($100 million). These actions were intended to defuse a protest by rice farmers against the rice policy.

Assuming significant rice purchases by Indonesia and the USSR, Thai rice exports in 1983 are projected to reach 3.4 million to 3.5 million tons drawing down Thai rice stocks to normal levels.

Burma: Through the Whole Townshop Paddy Production Development Program (WTPPDP), which was introduced on a gradual and selective basis beginning modestly in 1977/78, the Burmese government has succeeded in achieving a rapid and sustained increase in paddy yields through the intensive use of improved inputs (especially fertilizer), the adoption of HYVs and improved cultural practices. In addition, to alleviate the labor constraint at transplanting and harvesting, labor brigades (including army personnel, police, students and urban workers) have been mobilized. The WTPPDP is responsible for a 44-percent increase in production over the past five years. Faced with constraints in the availability of fertilizer and trained extension workers and difficulties in properly milling, marketing and storing the increased surplus, the WTPPPDP in 1982 leveled off at nearly half of the area planted with rice. In the areas now covered by the WTPPDP, average yields have increased from under 2.3 MT/Ha in 1976/77 to 3.4 tons per hectare in 1980/81.

About half of the increase in yields is credited to increased fertilizer usage. Like other inputs, fertilizer is sold at highly subsidized rates--$37 per ton or about one-fifth of the world price. In the past decade, there has been tremendous expansion in the area planted to HYVs, from less than 4 percent of the total area harvested in 1971/72 to 49 percent in 1981. Given the normal growing conditions this year and the leveling off of the area planted to HYVs, rice production in 1982/83 should reach 13.75 million-14.0 million tons, rough basis--the level that might well have been reached last year if heavy rains had not occurred immediately prior to harvest. Absent any rain immediately prior to harvest, this year's crop should be of a higher quality than that harvested in 1981/82.

In both 1982 and 1983, Burma is estimated to have an export availability in excess of 1 million tons. Export sales for 1982 shipment are estimated to have totaled 775,000 tons, but actual shipments likely reached only 725,000-750,000 tons. Unless Burma takes an aggressive export posture in the coming four to five months or Indonesia significantly increases its rice purchases, exports in 1983 could fall to 700,000 tons or less as a number of outlets for low-quality Burmese rice can be expected to reduce their purchases. Sri Lanka, the most important destination for Burmese rice in 1982 (accounting for nearly one out of every five tons shipped), may take about 50,000 tons less in 1983 due to reduced import needs. In addition, the World Food Program (which shipped an estimated 85,000 tons of Burmese rice to various destinations in 1982) has in recent months begun to tender for rice on a worldwide origin basis rather than buying Burmese rice almost exclusively. If this practice were to continue, one might well see a repeat of what happened in a recent tender when only 5,000 tons of the 20,000 tons purchased were from Burma . In addition, a number of African countries which were previous customers of low-quality Burmese rice are currently no longer willing to accept it. This, combined with uneven quality and delays in vessel loadings, has resulted in a number of international rice trading houses shifting their purchases to Pakistan, Thailand and (most recently) Taiwan. Burmese officials in charge of rice exports are aware of the need to improve and modernize antiquated milling facilities, build new storage and improve

handling and transportation facilities. The task is so massive, however, that it will likely take another 3 to 5 years before significant changes can be accomplished.

In the short run, the Myanama Export Import Corporation (MEIC), the government agency in charge of rice exports, can sell large quantities of rice only if it sells it at a significantly larger discount to that from competing origins. In this regard, MEIC has the advantage of procuring significant quantities of rice at the incredibly low price of about $49 per ton of paddy.

While no reliable stock data is available, it is clear that government-held stocks have risen sharply in recent years. The Agricultural and Farm Produce Trade Corporation (AFPTC), a government entity, is the main purchaser of the marketed paddy. It procures paddy from farmers on a graduated, progressive, compulsory levy system, which is based on the production level after allowing for home consumption, seed, payments for labor, etc. Farmers usually retain the local varieties of paddy which are generally a longer grain with better eating qualities. Such varieties reportedly can command a premium of up to 100 percent over the procurement price.

Table 2: Burma AFPTC Purchases and Urea: Paddy Price Ratio

April/March	AFPTC Purchases		Procurement Price 1/	Urea Price	Urea: Paddy Price 2/
	Quantity TMT	As Percent Production			
			Kyatts/MT		
1977/78	2,281	24	479	360	1:1.33
1978/79	3,858	37	479	360	1:1.33
1979/80	3,570	37	503	360	1:1.40
1980/81	4,213	32	503	360	1:1.40
1981/82	4,557	33	503	360	1:1.40

1/ For Emata, quality grade. 2/ Using the procurement price.

With only limited storage capacity and a low level of export marketing, significant quantities of rice procured by AFPTC this year are believed to have gone out of condition.

Pakistan: Largely due to the absence of basmati sales to Iran and Iraq because of uncompetitive prices, Pakistan's rice exports in 1982 declined by nearly a third to 794,286 tons. With large unsold stocks of basmati rice and ambitious foreign exchange targets for the financial year ending June 30, the Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP), the sole exporter of rice, will be under intense pressure to realize sales to Iran and Iraq. RECP will likely be selling large quantities of low-quality rice during the next three months.

Almost all of Pakistan's rice is grown in Punjab and Sind provinces. In contrast to early season reports that rice production in both provinces in 1982/83 would likely drop 10-15 percent due to drought in June and July, Pakistani rice traders now believe that the clue low-quality crop, which is grown in Sind province, will be about the same as last year. While most traders continue to believe that the crop in Punjab province has been hurt (down 10-15 percent), they believe that the basmati crop has been hit harder

than the coarse varieties. Indeed, because of heavy marketings of the latter quality in Punjab, one trader believes that the production of coarse varieties in Punjab has escaped unscathed. On balance, it would appear that production in 1982/83 will decline 5 percent to 4.7 million tons, paddy basis.

The RECP's domestic procurement during 1981/82 and the current target for 1982/83 are as follows (in 1,000 tons):

		1982/83	
	1981/82	TARGET	TRADE ESTIMATES
Basmati	388	250	250-325
Punjab-IR111	111	100	70-100
Sind-IR	594	650	500-650
Total	1,093	1,100	820-1,075

With large unsold quantities of old crop basmati rice (currently estimated at 240,000 tons), the government has increased the quantity of basmati which can be sold on the local market to 15 percent of the marketed surplus compared to 10 percent last year. Initial plans call for procuring 220,000-230,000 tons of medium quality rice from Sind province, but if limited marketing opportunities continue for this quality, RECP will likely revise downward the amount of Sind rice which will be upgraded or it may attempt to upgrade some of the Punjab rice to a 5-10 percent brokens--assuming export prices for brokens hold sufficiently.

With such a large carryover of unsold basmati (the RECP would prefer to hold carryover stocks of only 150,000-175,000 tons), the RECP will be under intense pressure to lower its prices in order to encourage basmati purchases by Iran and Iraq. Such sales would help bring holdings down to more manageable levels while maximizing foreign exchange earnings. Basmati prices for 1981/82 crop were lowered but $25 per ton to $700, but the trade estimates that RECP will lower prices this year to around $550.

All government to government basmati sales are made at a single price. RECP's 1983 marketings will be significantly influenced by the government's dependence on rice for foreign exchange earnings and the fact that their fiscal year ends June 30. Market conditions suggest a measured early marketing of medium-quality rice in the hope that prices might recover in the July/December period. But RECP must maximize its sales through April if shipment (and payment) is to be in order to even approach the ambitious foreign exchange target made in order to even approach the ambitious foreign exchange targets by the end of June. Depending on the progress of governments-to-government sales, RECP may attempt to negotiate the sale of a large block(s) of rice to international rice merchants. Even if RECP's monthly shipments average 30,000 tons of basmati and 70,000 tons of coarse rice, fiscal 1982/83 exports will not likely top 900,000 tons as the July/December shipments totaled only 230,000 tons. Accordingly, end of financial year stocks, at best, will be unchanged from year-earlier levels and could reach 650,000-700,000 tons. In 1983, Pakistan's rice exports could rebound to 1 million tons if RECP succeeds in selling 100,000-125,000 tons of basmati to Iran and Iraq. While driving down sharply low-quality rice prices, RECP may well export up to 1.1 million tons by an aggressive marketing program. Pakistan's export commitments for 1983 are currently estimated at 140,000 tons (all low quality rice).

Japan: For the third year in a row, rice production levels have been below food use levels. Rice production is estimated to not have exceeded 13 million tons for the following reasons: a lack of sunshine and low temperatures in September and October resulted in below average yields; production (and quality) suffered in some areas from typhoon damage; and the area harvested declined despite a reduction in the riceland diversion target because other crops (especially wheat) were more remunerative.

Rice exports through the first 11 months of 1982 totaled 300,000 tons, 62 percent below that shipped during the same period in 1981. Rice exports in 1982 are estimated to have declined from a peak of 795,000 tons in 1981 to 325,000 tons because of the lack of demand from Indonesia and South Korea and the provisions of the U.S.-Japan Rice Agreement. Rice exports are forecast to increase to 400,000 tons in 1983.

From a peak level of 6.1 million tons of surplus rice in 1980, Japanese ending stocks have declined to an estimated 2.7 million tons at the end of October 1982 due to reduced production levels and the government's surplus disposal program involving subsidized exports and rice for livestock feeding. With industrial usage stabilized and exports limited by the U.S.-Japan Rice Agreement, a substantial shift in feed use is occurring. Feed use of old crop rice is estimated to have increased tenfold to 480,000 tons in 1981/82 from 1980/81 and is forecast to further increase to 780,000 tons in 1982/83. Surplus rice carryover stocks are forecast to decline to 1.1 million tons at the end of October, including about 800,000 tons of non-food surplus stocks.

China: Rice production in 1982 is estimated to have reached a record 150 million tons because favorable weather increased yields. This has more than offset a reduction in the total area harvested. Rice cropping patterns in 1982 are believed to continue the trend toward a single rice crop south of the Yangtze River, the result of a 1979 policy allowing decentralized land use decision making. This policy has resulted in a shift to cash crops. While over 12 million hectares were double-cropped with rice in 1978, the area double-cropped with rice in 1982 is forecast to have declined by about one-eighth. Prior to the policy change, much of this area was said to be inappropriately planted to two rice crops despite insufficient input availabilities, water supplies and unconducive weather.

Table 3: CHINA: Rice Area, Yield and Production by Crop, 1978-82

	1978	1979	1980 3/	1981 3/	1982 4/
Area Harvested (Million Hectares)					
Early Rice	12.189	11.422	11.2	10.9	10.8
Late Rice	12.056	11.625	11.2	10.8	10.7
Single Rice 1/	8.175	8.301	9.4	9.6	9.7
Northern Rice	2.001	1.996	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total 2/	34.421	33.873	33.879	33.295	33.2
Yield (MT/HA)					
Early Rice	4.17	4.55	4.4	4.6	4.9
Late Rice	3.24	3.59	3.3	3.4)	
Single Rice 1/	4.66	5.00	4.7	4.9)	4.3
Northern Rice	4.47	4.31	4.7	4.5	4.5
Total 2/	3.98	4.24	4.13	4.32	4.52
Production (Million of Tons)					
Early Rice	50.81	51.98	49.10	50.5	52.6
Late Rice	39.08	41.70	37.41	37.0)	
Single Rice 1/	38.09	41.48	43.75	47.5)	88.4
Northern Rice	8.95	8.60	9.65	9.0	9.0
Total 2/	136.93	143.75	139.91	143.96	150.0

1/ Intermediate rice plus single crop late rice. 2/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast.

Benefiting from favorable growing conditions, the early rice crop is reported to be 2.1 million tons greater than that harvested in 1981. Regarding the intermediate rice crop, bumper harvests have been indicated in Sichuan and Jiangsu provinces, which account for roughly half of China's intermediate rice crop, and generally good weather in the other rice growing provinces has occurred. Only limited information has been released on this year's late season rice crop. In Guandong province, this year's crop is reported to have recovered to 1.6 million tons, a 21 percent increase over the 1981 late season rice crop which was hurt by cold weather. It likely that the late rice crop in the other provinces also posted large gains. Consequently, the late season and single rice crops are estimated to have increased about 4 million tons from the 1981 level.

China's rice exports in 1982 are estimated to have totaled no more than 600,000 tons, compared with 1.1 million tons in 1980 (the last year for which official export data is available). The low level of exports in 1982 is the result of the absence of purchases by Indonesia (China's largest customer), China's lack of interest in exporting because of its unfavorable price relative to wheat, and higher domestic consumption. While overall rice production increased in 1981, the areas which normally supply much of China's exportable surplus had disappointing harvests. In fact, China is estimated to have imported 250,000 tons of rice (all from Thailand) in 1982 compared with 110,000 tons in 1981. In view of likely increased import demand from

Indonesia, China's rice exports in 1983 will probably recover to at least 800,000 tons. Rice imports in 1983 are initially estimated at 100,000 tons, although there are some reports that China may buy larger quantities of Thai rice.

Taiwan: Despite a marginally lower planted area, Taiwan's rice production in 1982 is estimated to have reached over 3.1 million tons. Favorable yields of 4.7 tons per hectare are the result of generous government support prices, favorable growing conditions for both the first and second rice crops and minimal typhoon damage to the second rice crop. The first crop is estimated to have reached nearly 1.7 million tons, up 2 percent over last year's level, while the second crop is believed to have equaled last year's. The 1982 crop will further strain already bulging storage facilities and place additional pressure on the government to dispose of the surplus in both the world market and through animal feeding.

The key factor underpinning the yields experienced in Taiwan is the high guaranteed purchase price. In 1982, the guaranteed purchase price for short-grain was $483 per ton of rough rice and $458 per ton of long-grain. The guaranteed purchase price, which is limited to 970 kilograms per hectare is intended to provide the rice farmer with a 20-percent profit on the rice purchased. While the government has sought to encourage rice farmers to diversify production, the incentives offered thus far have been insuffcient to compete with the profitability of rice.

In the 1970s Indonesia was the principal outlet for Taiwanese rice, accounting for over 90 percent of all the rice which was exported. Good crops in Indonesia in recent years led to a sharp fall off in Taiwanese rice exports. From a peak level of 409,000 tons exported in 1979, rice exports fell to 92,000 tons in 1981. In late 1981, Taiwan began to diversify its export markets. Through an aggressive marketing program utilizing subsidies of about $400 per ton, Taiwan increased its rice exports to an estimated 275,000-300,000 tons in 1982. Rice exports are projected to increase further to 600,000 tons in 1983, of which an estimated 475,000 tons have already been sold.

India: India has suffered one of its worst droughts and rice production is estimated to have declined to less than 68 million tons, over 14 million tons below the record crop harvested in 1981/82. It is estimated that this consists of a kharif crop (fall harvested) of 63 million tons and a rabi crop (spring harvested) of 5 million tons. Prolonged and continuous dry spells and the early withdrawal of the southwest monsoon caused drought conditions in many states, including the important rice growing states of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In addition, the absence of the post-monsoon "hathia" rains in late August/early September (which are of critical importance to the long maturing rice crop in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa) further reduced the size of the harvest. Fortunately, the rice crop in the north is estimated to have been fairly good. Punjab, Haryana and Western Uddar Pradesh are the major rice surplus states.

Benefiting from assured irrigation, a fairly normal size crop in northern India (especially in Punjab) can be expected and, hence, a commensurate decline in rice purchases by the government for the central pool is not likely. But with production off sharply in Andhra Pradesh (normally a surplus state) and other states, Food Corporation of India (FCI) officials estimate

that only 6.0 million-6.5 million tons will be procured, compared with last year's record 7.3 million tons. Demand through the public distribution system (PDS) will be up sharply. Through December 22, the Indian government procured 4.0 million tons of rice, compared with 3.8 million tons during the corresponding period in 1981/82. Procurement has been running ahead of last year's pace because of an accelerated harvest in the north. Procurement operations should taper off once procurement in Punjab and Haryana are completed and total procurement for 1982/83 may fall as low as 5.5 million tons.

Over the past two years, the Indian government has sought to maximize rice sales through the PDS in order to conserve dwindling wheat stocks and minimize wheat imports. This, combined with the 1979/80 drought and larger exports than domestic supply conditions warranted, resulted in government-held rice stocks being drawn down precipitously from a record 9.73 million tons at the end of April 1979 to 3.1 million tons at the end of October 1982. Rice stocks have reached such a low level that the government must reverse its course by attempting to maximize wheat marketing through the PDS. (Government-held wheat stocks at the end of October are estimated at 7.9 million tons, or 2.3 million tons above earlier levels, but the trade believes that heavy marketings will likely result in additional wheat imports). While the demand for foodgrain will be heaviest in the predominantly rice eating areas of the east and south, FCI officials believe that the people, when faced with the prospect of eating wheat or nothing, will take the wheat through the PDS.

Some members of the grain trade in India are speculating that India may import up to 1 million tons of rice in 1983. They note that 35 percent brokens could be imported at less than $200 per ton, only a marginally higher price than the delivered price of wheat. They also note that FCI would be able to immediatley distribute such rice, as it (unlike wheat) would require no further processing and could be off loaded in any of a number of ports in rice-eating areas.

While rice imports cannot be completely ruled out, especially if the government stocks are drawn too far down, it would be difficult for psychological/political reasons for the government to resume large scale rice imports after a hiatus of 6 years--especially after it had exported 2.6 million tons in the past 5 years. In addition, the ice has already been broken on importing wheat. The new trade protocol signed with the USSR in late December reportedly limits Indian rice exports to 200,000 tons of basmati-blend (100,000 tons each in the January-June and July-December periods). The previous protocol covered 500,000 tons of rice, including 350,000 tons of medium-quality, non-basmati rice. (This curtailment will likely result in major Soviet purchases of medium-quality rice from Thailand and/or Italy.) With only basmati rice expected to be exported in 1983, rice exports are projected to decline to 250,000 tons, sharply below the nearly 1 million-ton level of 1980 and less than half the estimated 575,000 tons exported last year.

Given the current low level of government-held rice stocks and the likelihood that they could decline by an additional 1 million tons in the coming year, it is unlikely that India will be able to export large quantities of non-basmati rice over the next several years.

WORLD WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 DEC14	1982/83 JAN17
EXPORTS 1)						
CANADA	13.5	15.0	17.0	17.8	19.5	20.0
AUSTRALIA	6.7	14.9	10.6	11.0	7.5	7.5
ARGENTINA	3.3	4.8	3.9	4.3	6.0	8.0
SUBTOTAL	23.5	34.7	31.5	33.0	33.0	35.5
EC-10	8.8	10.4	14.7	15.5	17.0	17.0
USSR	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	6.0	3.2	5.6	3.8	5.6	5.4
TOTAL NON-US	39.7	48.8	52.3	52.8	56.1	58.4
U.S. 3)	32.3	37.2	41.9	49.1	43.5	43.5
WORLD TOTAL	72.0	86.0	94.2	101.8	99.6	101.9
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.2
USSR	5.1	12.1	16.0	19.5	17.0	19.0
JAPAN	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
EAST EUROPE	4.4	6.1	5.9	6.4	4.6	4.6
CHINA	8.0	8.9	13.8	13.2	14.0	14.0
OTHERS	44.0	48.1	48.2	52.5	54.2	54.6
WORLD TOTAL	72.0	86.0	94.2	101.8	99.6	101.9
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	21.1	17.2	19.3	24.8	27.6	27.6
AUSTRALIA	18.1	16.2	10.9	16.3	8.5	8.5
ARGENTINA	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.1	12.0	14.0
EC-10	50.3	48.8	55.1	54.4	59.6	59.4
USSR 6)	120.8	90.2	98.2	80.0	86.0	86.0
EAST EUROPE	35.9	27.6	34.5	30.5	33.8	33.8
CHINA	53.8	62.7	55.2	59.6	63.0	63.0
INDIA	31.7	35.5	31.8	36.3	37.8	37.8
OTHERS	58.4	58.4	63.3	61.0	64.7	64.9
TOTAL NON-US	398.4	364.8	376.0	371.0	393.0	395.0
U.S.	48.3	58.1	64.6	76.2	76.5	76.4
WORLD TOTAL	446.7	422.8	440.6	447.2	469.5	471.4
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	22.8	21.3	21.1	23.3	23.5	23.4
USSR 6)	106.5	114.8	116.7	99.0	102.5	104.5
CHINA	61.9	71.6	69.0	72.8	77.0	77.0
OTHERS	239.0	236.1	239.3	245.1	253.2	253.4
TOTAL NON-US	407.3	422.5	424.9	416.9	432.7	434.9
WORLD TOTAL	430.1	443.8	446.1	440.2	456.3	458.3
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	75.7	55.3	47.5	50.2	53.3	53.8
USSR: STKS CHG	18.0	-13.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	25.1	24.5	26.9	31.7	41.1	41.3
WORLD TOTAL	100.9	79.9	74.4	81.9	94.4	95.0

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAINS S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 DEC14	1982/83 JAN17
EXPORTS						
CANADA	3.9	4.8	4.6	7.6	7.0	6.6
AUSTRALIA	2.6	4.1	2.2	3.4	1.8	1.6
ARGENTINA	11.5	6.6	9.9	13.6	12.5	12.3
S AFRICA	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.9	4.4	4.0
THAILAND	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.3	2.1
SUBTOTAL	23.1	20.8	22.7	32.8	28.0	26.5
WEST EUROPE	6.2	5.6	7.0	5.8	6.1	6.1
USSR	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.6
TOTAL NON-US	33.3	29.3	33.1	42.2	38.1	37.3
U.S. 3)	56.9	71.6	72.4	61.4	59.5	57.8
WORLD TOTAL	90.2	100.9	105.5	103.6	97.6	95.1
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	22.8	23.2	20.5	22.8	21.0	21.0
USSR	9.9	18.4	18.1	25.6	17.0	16.0
JAPAN	17.9	18.9	18.9	18.2	18.2	18.2
EAST EUROPE	10.6	11.4	10.7	7.0	4.8	4.4
CHINA	3.1	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.0
OTHERS	26.0	27.0	36.5	28.7	34.5	33.5
WORLD TOTAL	90.2	100.9	105.5	103.6	97.6	95.1
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	20.3	18.6	22.0	26.0	26.6	26.6
AUSTRALIA	7.1	6.2	5.2	6.7	4.2	4.2
ARGENTINA	17.3	10.6	21.0	18.4	18.3	17.8
S AFRICA	8.8	11.7	15.3	8.9	11.7	10.2
THAILAND	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.7
WEST EUROPE	94.0	91.1	94.9	87.9	91.2	91.7
USSR 6)	105.3	81.1	80.5	72.0	85.0	85.0
EAST EUROPE	60.5	63.4	61.1	61.9	67.0	67.0
CHINA	79.1	83.0	84.1	80.8	83.5	84.9
OTHERS	136.0	133.2	143.2	148.9	141.1	141.8
TOTAL NON-US	531.5	502.5	530.9	515.9	532.3	533.0
U.S.	222.1	238.7	198.4	249.0	253.0	255.5
WORLD TOTAL	753.6	741.3	729.3	764.8	785.3	788.5
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	157.2	161.4	147.3	152.2	156.8	155.9
USSR 6)	113.2	99.5	100.5	97.5	102.0	101.0
CHINA	82.2	85.0	85.0	82.1	85.5	86.9
OTHERS	395.5	394.8	407.9	399.1	407.1	405.1
TOTAL NON-US	590.9	579.4	593.4	578.7	594.6	593.0
WORLD TOTAL	748.2	740.8	740.6	730.9	751.4	748.9
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	44.7	38.9	45.6	41.1	39.7	42.1
USSR: STKS CHG	1.0	0.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	46.4	52.7	34.7	73.1	108.3	111.7
WORLD TOTAL	91.1	91.6	80.3	114.2	147.9	153.8

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY TABLE
TRADE, PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL 1983 DEC14	CAL 1983 JAN17
EXPORTS 2)						
BURMA	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
JAPAN	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1
THAILAND	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.4
OTHERS	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.6
TOTAL NON-US	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.2	9.5	10.1
U.S.	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
WORLD TOTAL	11.6	12.7	12.8	11.6	11.7	12.4
IMPORTS 2)						
EC-10	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
INDONESIA	1.9	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.5
IRAN	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
IRAQ	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
NIGERIA	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	6.9	7.2	6.6	7.9	7.5	7.3
WORLD TOTAL	11.6	12.7	12.8	11.6	11.7	12.4
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1982/83
PRODUCTION 3)						
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
BANGLADESH	19.3	19.1	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.3
BRAZIL	7.6	9.6	8.6	9.5	9.0	9.0
BURMA	10.6	9.8	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.0
CHINA, MAINL.	136.9	143.8	139.9	144.0	148.0	150.0
EC-10	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
INDIA	80.7	63.6	80.5	80.5	67.6	67.6
INDONESIA	25.8	26.3	29.7	32.8	32.8	32.8
JAPAN	15.7	14.9	12.2	12.8	13.0	13.0
KOREA, REP.	8.3	7.3	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.2
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7
THAILAND	17.5	15.8	17.4	18.8	17.3	17.3
OTHERS	51.0	54.2	56.1	58.6	56.1	59.3
TOTAL NON-US	380.4	371.2	391.5	405.0	391.8	396.9
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	7.0	7.0
WORLD TOTAL	386.4	377.2	398.1	413.3	398.8	403.9
UTILIZATION 7)						
BANGLADESH	13.2	13.2	13.6	14.2	14.0	14.0
CHINA, MAINL.	92.1	96.7	94.6	97.5	100.1	101.3
INDIA	50.3	45.9	53.3	54.4	46.9	46.8
INDONESIA	18.7	20.2	21.3	22.3	22.9	23.1
KOREA, REP	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6
OTHERS	72.6	74.4	78.9	82.5	81.4	83.7
TOTAL NON-US	253.7	256.2	267.2	276.2	270.9	274.5
U.S.	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
WORLD TOTAL	255.4	258.0	269.3	278.4	273.3	276.9
END STOCKS 4)						
BANGLADESH	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
INDIA	11.0	7.0	6.5	5.0	3.0	3.0
INDONESIA	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8
KOREA, REP.	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1
THAILAND	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.7
OTHERS	11.8	13.1	10.1	10.0	7.8	8.1
TOTAL FOREIGN	26.5	23.1	21.6	20.4	15.0	15.0
U.S.	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.0	2.0
WORLD TOTAL	27.5	23.9	22.1	22.0	17.0	17.0

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS ARE ON MILLED BASIS.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS NORTH KOREA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD CORN S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 DEC14	1982/83 JAN17
EXPORTS						
ARGENTINA	6.7	4.1	5.9	8.2	6.3	6.0
STH AFRICA	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.9	4.4	4.0
THAILAND	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.0	1.8
OTHERS	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	4.8	4.6
TOTAL NON-US	14.3	12.0	14.6	18.9	17.6	16.4
U.S. 3)	51.2	62.1	63.7	52.1	51.2	49.5
WORLD TOTAL	65.6	74.1	78.2	71.0	68.8	65.9
IMPORTS						
MEXICO	1.3	2.8	4.3	0.8	2.3	2.3
EC-10	12.2	11.1	11.6	10.2	9.0	9.0
USSR	9.6	14.5	11.8	17.3	11.5	10.7
JAPAN	10.9	11.9	14.0	13.0	13.7	13.7
EAST EUROPE	5.5	8.4	8.1	5.6	3.8	3.4
CHINA	3.0	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.0
TAIWAN	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.9
S. KOREA	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8
SPAIN	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.5	5.2	5.3
PORTUGAL	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
OTHERS	11.5	11.7	14.9	9.9	13.0	11.3
WORLD TOTAL	65.6	74.1	78.2	71.0	68.8	65.9
PRODUCTION 5)						
BRAZIL	16.3	20.2	22.6	23.0	23.8	23.8
MEXICO	10.2	9.2	10.4	12.5	7.0	7.5
ARGENTINA	9.0	6.4	12.9	9.6	9.5	9.0
STH AFRICA	8.3	10.8	14.6	8.4	11.0	9.5
THAILAND	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.3
EC-10	16.9	18.1	17.5	18.4	18.6	18.8
USSR 6)	9.0	8.4	9.5	8.0	12.9	12.9
EAST EUROPE	27.7	34.5	29.4	29.6	33.2	33.2
CHINA	55.9	60.0	62.5	59.2	59.5	62.5
OTHERS	50.3	51.0	54.4	56.2	55.4	55.4
TOTAL NON-US	206.2	221.9	237.0	229.0	234.2	235.9
U.S.	184.6	201.7	168.8	208.3	211.6	213.3
WORLD TOTAL	390.8	423.6	405.8	437.3	445.8	449.2
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	41.0	41.5	38.9	39.7	39.7	39.8
USSR 6)	18.6	22.9	21.3	25.3	24.4	23.6
JAPAN	10.7	11.8	13.7	13.4	13.7	13.7
CHINA	58.9	62.0	63.3	60.3	61.5	64.5
OTHERS	134.5	143.6	153.4	144.0	149.9	148.7
TOTAL NON-US	263.7	281.7	290.5	282.7	289.2	290.3
U.S.	125.6	131.9	123.8	124.5	129.6	129.5
WORLD TOTAL	389.2	413.7	414.3	407.2	418.7	419.8
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	14.6	16.6	22.8	19.1	16.9	18.0
U.S.	33.1	41.1	26.3	60.1	88.8	90.6
WORLD TOTAL	47.7	57.6	49.1	79.2	105.7	108.6

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD SORGHUM S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 DEC14	1982/83 JAN17
EXPORTS						
AUSTRALIA	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.7
ARGENTINA	4.3	2.2	3.7	5.2	5.9	5.9
OTHERS	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
TOTAL NON-USA	5.7	3.6	5.4	7.7	7.9	7.5
USA	5.0	8.2	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9
WORLD TOTAL	10.8	11.8	12.2	14.7	14.8	14.4
IMPORTS						
USSR	0.0	0.5	2.9	3.5	2.7	2.5
JAPAN	5.2	5.3	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.0
MEXICO	1.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	3.0	3.0
VENEZUELA	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
TAIWAN	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
S. KOREA	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
SPAIN	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.0	1.1
PORTUGAL	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
SAUDI ARABIA	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
ISRAEL	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
OTHERS	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.6
WORLD TOTAL	10.8	11.8	12.2	14.7	14.8	14.4
PRODUCTION 5)						
AUSTRALIA	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5
ARGENTINA	6.5	3.0	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.7
S. AFRICA	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
THAILAND	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
MEXICO	3.2	2.0	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.5
INDIA	11.4	11.6	10.4	11.6	10.6	10.6
CHINA, MAINL	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	8.0	7.0
NIGERIA	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
SUDAN	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
OTHERS	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.5
TOTAL NON-USA	44.4	39.6	44.0	46.5	46.3	45.6
USA	18.6	20.5	14.7	22.3	21.0	21.4
WORLD TOTAL	62.9	60.1	58.8	68.8	67.3	66.9
UTILIZATION 7)						
USA	14.1	12.6	8.1	11.4	10.4	9.5
USSR	0.0	0.5	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.5
CHINA, MAINL	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	8.0	7.0
MEXICO	4.2	4.3	5.2	6.9	6.9	6.7
JAPAN	5.3	5.2	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0
OTHERS	32.4	30.5	31.8	33.9	32.2	32.3
WORLD TOTAL	64.1	60.8	58.0	65.9	63.3	61.1
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	3.8	3.4	5.1	3.3	3.7	3.9
USA	4.1	3.7	2.8	7.4	11.4	12.6
WORLD TOTAL	7.8	7.1	7.9	10.7	15.1	16.6

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD BARLEY S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 DEC14	1982/83 JAN17
EXPORTS						
CANADA	3.5	4.1	3.0	5.7	5.5	5.5
AUSTRALIA	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.8
EC-10	3.9	3.3	3.8	4.6	4.8	4.9
OTHERS	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.4
TOTAL NON-U.S.	11.0	11.2	10.3	13.8	11.9	12.6
U.S.	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.2
WORLD TOTAL	11.4	12.3	11.8	16.0	13.1	13.8
IMPORTS						
EC-10	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
U.S.S.R.	0.3	2.7	3.1	4.3	2.6	2.6
JAPAN	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
EAST EUROPE	3.9	2.0	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.8
SAUDI ARABIA	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
OTHERS	5.0	5.0	3.4	6.9	6.2	6.9
WORLD TOTAL	11.4	12.3	11.8	16.0	13.1	13.8
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	10.4	8.5	11.4	13.7	14.1	14.1
AUSTRALIA	4.0	3.7	2.7	3.5	1.5	1.6
EC-10	40.4	39.9	41.4	39.4	40.9	41.1
U.S.S.R.	62.1	47.9	43.4	37.5	43.5	43.5
CHINA,MAINL	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.8
E. EUROPE	16.5	15.6	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.5
OTHERS	32.2	29.0	32.4	28.2	29.0	28.7
TOTAL NON-U.S.	172.7	152.0	155.5	145.8	153.1	153.3
U.S.	9.9	8.3	7.9	10.4	11.2	11.4
WORLD TOTAL	182.6	160.3	163.3	156.2	164.4	164.6
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	51.0	51.4	51.9	48.5	50.1	49.5
U.S.S.R.	60.4	50.6	48.5	41.8	46.1	46.1
EAST EUROPE	19.8	18.5	18.3	16.8	16.9	16.9
OTHERS	39.0	37.2	39.0	39.8	40.7	40.9
TOTAL NON-U.S.	170.2	157.7	157.8	146.9	153.8	153.4
U.S.	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.2	8.9	8.9
WORLD TOTAL	178.6	165.9	165.4	155.1	162.7	162.2
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	17.6	12.8	11.9	12.7	13.0	13.6
U.S.	5.0	4.2	3.0	3.3	4.7	4.8
WORLD TOTAL	22.5	17.0	14.9	16.0	17.7	18.4

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 DEC14	1982/83 JAN17
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	32311	37198	41936	49077	43500	43500
CANADA	13459	15000	17000	17750	19500	20000
ARGENTINA	3300	4750	3910	4277	6000	8000
AUSTRALIA	6700	14950	10605	10967	7500	7500
EC-10	8765	10400	14700	15520	17000	17000
O. W. EUROPE	709	716	1863	766	1685	1641
EAST EUROPE	2208	1085	2465	1950	2285	2285
USSR	1500	500	500	500	500	500
TURKEY	1896	440	530	337	700	600
INDIA	643	350	50	100	100	100
SOUTH AFRICA	140	130	15	24	200	200
SUBTOTAL	71631	85519	93574	101268	98970	101326
OTHER COUNTRIES	384	481	651	579	590	590
WORLD TOTAL	72015	86000	94225	101847	99560	101916
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4638	5270	4480	4660	4200	4200
O. W. EUROPE	2040	2036	2058	2191	1741	1565
EAST EUROPE	4405	6089	5939	6405	4605	4605
JAPAN	5744	5599	5840	5577	5560	5560
CHINA	8047	8865	13789	13200	14000	14000
USSR	5142	12125	16000	19500	17000	19000
EGYPT	4800	5200	5600	6100	6500	6500
ALGERIA	1696	1292	2294	2592	2200	2980
MOROCCO	1422	1613	1960	2384	2200	2200
NIGERIA	1300	1350	1400	1550	1700	1700
TUNISIA	603	856	610	626	800	800
LIBYA	500	525	600	650	650	650
SUDAN	293	306	320	361	410	410
MEXICO	1055	1005	1235	900	300	150
BRAZIL	3734	4769	3893	4470	4100	4100
CHILE	900	865	963	897	1230	1230
PERU	724	825	813	897	1020	1020
VENEZUELA	800	860	800	830	850	850
ECUADOR	268	287	304	309	320	320
BOLIVIA	325	199	230	151	275	275
CUBA	1000	1300	1030	1020	1050	1050
COLOMBIA	408	649	341	555	550	550
ISRAEL	578	524	414	344	625	625
JORDAN	308	355	300	310	400	400
LEBANON	305	366	360	407	410	410
SAUDI ARABIA	725	1000	1100	1200	1300	1300
SYRIA	434	521	511	294	575	675
YEMEN, AR	400	425	430	450	450	450
IRAN	1000	1250	1700	2000	2000	2000
IRAQ	1138	2300	1600	1300	1500	2000
MALAYSIA	454	422	431	460	470	470
VIETNAM	850	1200	1000	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	2054	2055	993	1111	1100	1100
INDONESIA	1225	1325	1500	1400	1500	1500
PAKISTAN	2002	554	305	400	300	300
TURKEY	0	0	0	748	200	200
INDIA	16	2	50	2265	5000	5000
SRI LANKA	635	753	503	600	600	600
REP. OF KOREA	1652	1810	2095	2050	2080	2080
PHILIPPINES	717	825	874	860	1000	1000
TAIWAN	636	703	571	673	650	650
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	268	407	410	410	410	410
SUBTOTAL	65741	79182	86146	94607	93331	96385
OTHER COUNTRIES	4554	4560	5078	5428	5166	5191
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1720	2258	3001	1812	1063	340
WORLD TOTAL	72015	86000	94225	101847	99560	101916

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 DEC14	1982/83 JAN17
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	56910	71632	72360	61416	59500	57800
CANADA	3851	4848	4635	7629	7000	6600
ARGENTINA	11470	6574	9878	13630	12500	12250
AUSTRALIA	2603	4108	2194	3435	1800	1575
EC-10	5267	4986	5615	5040	5500	5500
O. W. EUROPE	944	602	1337	734	554	629
EAST EUROPE	1218	1844	1958	1257	1313	1513
USSR	1020	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND	2252	2339	2397	3209	2300	2100
SOUTH AFRICA	2903	2914	3628	4931	4400	4000
SUBTOTAL	88438	99847	104002	101281	94867	91967
OTHER COUNTRIES	1789	1058	1471	2352	2699	3099
WORLD TOTAL	90227	100905	105473	103633	97566	95066
IMPORTS						
EC-10	14518	13364	11615	10000	9500	9500
O. W. EUROPE	8263	9837	8908	12785	11500	11522
EAST EUROPE	10581	11406	10674	6991	4830	4380
JAPAN	17871	18888	18863	18219	18210	18210
CHINA	3099	2032	851	1300	2000	2000
USSR	9921	18400	18100	25600	17000	16000
EGYPT	724	686	1344	1215	1600	1600
ALGERIA	474	430	344	829	750	1000
MOROCCO	91	123	260	427	338	338
TUNISIA	212	257	352	477	375	375
CANADA	700	1017	1428	795	915	815
MEXICO	2950	5034	8153	2060	5510	5410
BRAZIL	1591	1743	2083	93	35	35
CHILE	222	397	448	318	380	380
PERU	220	185	535	492	490	490
VENEZUELA	900	838	1222	1676	1400	1400
JAMAICA	158	162	149	158	176	176
CUBA	440	440	475	475	500	500
COLOMBIA	142	359	288	284	357	357
ISRAEL	1015	1269	1132	1204	1400	1400
LEBANON	219	338	216	270	275	275
SAUDI ARABIA	473	1000	1900	2500	2800	2800
SYRIA	150	489	310	275	275	400
IRAN	1200	900	1200	1300	1300	1300
IRAQ	186	425	350	425	425	425
MALAYSIA	577	548	639	694	730	730
REP. OF KOREA	2648	2460	2457	2958	3190	3190
TAIWAN	3734	3307	3618	3702	4000	4000
SINGAPORE	519	543	540	540	540	540
SUBTOTAL	83798	96877	98454	98062	90801	89548
OTHER COUNTRIES	2507	3729	4795	4393	4573	4588
UNACCOUNTED 1)	3922	299	2224	1178	2192	930
WORLD TOTAL	90227	100905	105473	103633	97566	95066

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1979 TO 1983
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL 1983 DEC14	CAL 1983 JAN17
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	2267	2977	3008	2475	2250	2300
ARGENTINA	95	107	110	125	125	125
AUSTRALIA	400	321	346	525	525	525
BURMA	590	675	674	725	750	750
CHINA, MAINL.	1053	1116	600	600	600	750
CHINA, TAIWAN	409	261	92	325	400	600
EC-10	744	804	779	618	951	951
EGYPT	95	178	134	25	25	25
GUYANA	86	81	78	40	75	60
INDIA	340	575	953	575	150	250
JAPAN	564	653	795	325	400	400
KOREA, N.	234	284	250	200	250	300
NEPAL	100	10	66	50	0	0
PAKISTAN	1366	968	1127	794	1100	1100
PHILIPPINES	127	231	93	0	0	50
THAILAND	2696	2700	3049	3623	3450	3450
URUGUAY	115	165	220	200	225	225
SUBTOTAL	11281	12106	12374	11225	11276	11861
OTHER COUNTIES	284	556	461	415	463	498
WORLD TOTAL	11565	12662	12835	11640	11739	12359
IMPORTS						
BANGLADESH	652	168	34	415	400	400
BRAZIL	711	239	20	102	100	100
CANADA	90	95	105	108	105	105
CHINA, MAINL.	71	18	110	250	100	100
CUBA	161	200	200	200	200	200
EAST EUROPE	321	332	349	343	321	356
EC-10	959	889	1263	1109	974	1109
HONG KONG	361	359	360	360	360	360
INDONESIA	1934	2040	543	350	750	1500
IRAQ	300	379	350	375	475	475
IRAN	371	500	600	600	650	650
IVORY COAST	257	290	379	350	350	350
KOREA, S.	355	822	2292	237	225	225
KUWAIT	90	100	110	110	110	110
MALAGASY	159	177	193	375	400	400
MALAYSIA	239	167	322	400	350	300
MEXICO	34	128	66	10	20	20
NIGERIA	241	387	658	600	650	650
PERU	150	251	103	58	100	70
PORTUGAL	75	20	128	100	75	75
SAUDI ARABIA	496	475	500	500	500	500
SENEGAL	259	228	321	350	350	425
SINGAPORE	214	187	200	220	220	220
SOUTH AFRICA	121	126	134	130	135	135
SRI LANKA	211	189	168	200	125	125
SYRIA	128	39	100	120	120	120
U.A. EMIRATES	175	350	225	250	250	250
U.S.S.R.	631	694	1283	750	750	750
VIET NAM, SOC. REP.	250	47	140	130	100	100
SUBTOTAL	10016	9896	11256	9102	9265	10180
OTHER COUNTRIES	1771	1950	2043	2079	2061	2049
UNACCOUNTED 1)	-222	816	-464	459	413	130
WORLD TOTAL	11565	12662	12835	11640	11739	12359

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-10: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MARKET YEARS 1974/75 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF HECTARES OR METRIC TONS

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS MKT YR	IMPORTS JUL/JUN 1/	EXPORTS MKT YR	EXPORTS JUL/JUN 1/	DOMESTIC FEED USE	UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS										
1974/75	28.3	3.96	112.1	35.6	20.7	23.4	10.8	71.8	120.6	17.9
1975/76	27.8	3.63	101.0	38.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.7	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.41	94.7	42.2	28.7	20.4	9.0	68.4	116.7	12.6
1977/78	27.3	3.90	106.7	37.5	20.6	26.0	10.5	70.1	118.9	11.9
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	34.9	19.1	28.5	14.0	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	118.0	33.5	18.6	30.8	15.4	72.4	122.4	14.5
1980/81	28.3	4.40	124.8	31.1	16.0	34.9	20.3	70.4	119.9	15.5
1981/82 2/	28.0	4.36	122.3	31.0	14.8	36.6	20.6	69.8	118.7	13.6
1982/83 3/	28.1	4.62	129.7	31.5	13.7	39.3	22.5	67.9	119.7	15.7
WHEAT										
1974/75	12.2	3.92	47.7	9.9	4.9	12.3	6.9	12.2	42.8	10.0
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.42	41.5	9.7	4.4	10.9	5.1	9.9	40.5	7.4
1977/78	11.0	3.66	40.2	12.5	5.5	12.6	5.0	10.7	41.3	6.2
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	12.3	43.3	8.0
1980/81	12.6	4.38	55.1	10.3	4.5	20.7	14.7	12.8	43.9	8.8
1981/82 2/	12.6	4.30	54.4	11.2	4.7	22.2	15.5	13.8	44.6	7.6
1982/83 3/	13.0	4.58	59.4	11.0	4.2	23.8	17.0	14.1	44.8	9.4
COARSE GRAINS 4/										
1974/75	16.2	3.59	64.4	25.7	15.8	11.1	3.9	59.5	77.8	7.9
1975/76	16.4	3.70	60.8	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.8	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.40	53.2	32.6	24.3	9.5	4.0	58.4	76.2	5.2
1977/78	16.4	4.06	66.5	25.0	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.4	77.6	5.7
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.3	60.6	79.8	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	69.1	22.6	13.4	13.3	5.0	60.1	79.1	6.5
1980/81	15.8	4.42	69.7	20.8	11.5	14.3	5.6	57.5	76.0	6.7
1981/82 2/	15.4	4.41	67.9	19.8	10.2	14.4	5.1	56.0	74.1	5.9
1982/83 3/	15.1	4.65	70.4	20.4	9.5	15.5	5.5	53.8	74.9	6.4

1/ EXCLUDES INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ PRELIMINARY.
3/ FORECAST.
4/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1976/77 - 1983/84
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1976/77	29.7	3.18	94.5	14.8	3.8	11.0	103.3	1.8
1977/78	29.6	3.17	93.9	13.3	4.1	9.2	103.4	-0.0
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	15.0	3.4	11.6	109.6	-0.4
1979/80	29.0	3.14	91.1	17.5	2.9	14.6	104.4	-0.0
1980/81	29.0	3.30	95.6	15.6	4.4	12.2	109.8	-0.4
1981/82	28.6	3.23	92.4	13.4	3.2	10.2	102.2	0.2
1982/83 3/	29.0	3.47	100.9	9.0	3.8	5.2	106.7	0.3
1983/84 4/	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHEAT								
1976/77	10.4	3.37	35.0	6.0	2.4	3.6	37.8	0.7
1977/78	10.1	3.42	34.6	5.0	2.3	2.7	37.2	0.1
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	39.1	-0.5
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.1	1.1	5.0	32.1	0.0
1980/81	9.7	3.56	34.5	5.9	2.5	3.5	38.2	0.3
1981/82	9.0	3.38	30.5	6.4	1.9	4.5	35.6	-0.3
1982/83 3/	9.4	3.59	33.6	4.6	2.3	2.3	36.3	-0.1
1983/84 4/	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	8.8	1.3	7.5	65.5	1.1
1977/78	19.5	3.05	59.3	8.3	1.8	6.6	66.2	-0.1
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.6	1.2	9.4	70.6	0.1
1979/80	19.8	3.21	63.4	11.4	1.8	9.6	72.3	-0.1
1980/81	19.3	3.17	61.1	10.7	2.0	8.7	71.5	-0.7
1981/82	19.5	3.17	61.9	7.0	1.3	5.7	66.7	0.5
1982/83 3/	19.6	3.42	67.0	4.4	1.5	2.9	70.4	0.4
			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ REPRESENTS APPARENT UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDES ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2/ INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES OR COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

USSR AND CHINA: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1976/77 - 1983/84
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
USSR								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	214.4	-13.0
1980/81	119.3	1.50	178.7	34.1	0.5	33.6	217.2	-5.0
1981/82	117.3	1.30	152.0	45.1	0.5	44.6	196.5	0.0
1982/83 3/	114.0	1.50	171.0	35.0	0.5	34.5	205.5	0.0
WHEAT								
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	114.8	-13.0
1980/81	61.5	1.60	98.2	16.0	0.5	15.5	116.7	-3.0
1981/82	59.2	1.35	80.0	19.5	0.5	19.0	99.0	0.0
1982/83 3/	57.0	1.51	86.0	19.0	0.5	18.5	104.5	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	99.5	0.0
1980/81	57.9	1.39	80.5	18.1	0.0	18.1	100.5	-2.0
1981/82	58.0	1.24	72.0	25.6	0.0	25.6	97.5	0.0
1982/83 3/	57.0	1.49	85.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	101.0	0.0
CHINA								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1976/77	62.4	1.94	120.9	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.0	0.0
1977/78	62.0	1.80	111.8	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	132.9	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.1	0.0
1979/80	62.5	2.33	145.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.6	0.0
1980/81	61.8	2.25	139.3	14.6	0.0	14.6	153.9	0.0
1981/82	59.6	2.36	140.4	14.5	0.0	14.5	154.9	0.0
1982/83 3/	58.9	2.51	147.9	16.0	0.0	16.0	163.9	0.0
WHEAT								
1976/77	28.4	1.77	50.4	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.5	0.0
1977/78	28.1	1.46	41.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.7	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.84	53.8	8.0	0.0	8.0	61.9	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.14	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	0.0
1980/81	29.2	1.89	55.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	69.0	0.0
1981/82	28.3	2.11	59.6	13.2	0.0	13.2	72.8	0.0
1982/83 3/	27.9	2.26	63.0	14.0	0.0	14.0	77.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	0.0
1979/80	33.1	2.51	83.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.0	0.0
1980/81	32.6	2.58	84.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	85.0	0.0
1981/82	31.3	2.58	80.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	82.1	0.0
1982/83 3/	31.0	2.74	84.9	2.0	0.0	2.0	86.9	0.0

1/ FEED USE DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR CHINA.
2/ FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THOUGH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDED ARE MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES AND RICE.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WHEAT: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. AND MAJOR COMPETITORS
1970/71 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROOUCTION	OOMESTIC USE	- - EXPORTS 1/ - - JUL/JUN	MKT YEAR	MKT YEAR 2/ END STOCKS
	CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)						
1970/71	5.1	1.79	9.0	4.6	11.5	11.8	20.0
1971/72	7.9	1.83	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73	8.6	1.68	14.5	4.8	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81	11.2	1.72	19.3	5.2	17.0	16.3	8.6
1981/82 3/	12.4	2.00	24.8	5.2	17.8	18.4	9.7
1982/83 4/	12.6	2.19	27.6	5.2	20.0	20.0	12.2
	AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1970/71	6.5	1.22	7.9	2.6	9.5	9.1	3.7
1971/72	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74	8.9	1.34	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.6	10.6	9.6	2.1
1981/82 3/	11.9	1.37	16.3	3.8	11.0	12.6	2.0
1982/83 4/	8.9	0.96	8.5	4.0	7.5	6.0	0.5
	ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR OEC/NOV)						
1970/71	3.7	1.33	4.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.7
1971/72	4.3	1.32	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.39	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74	4.0	1.66	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.8	4.8	0.4
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.4
1981/82 3/	5.5	1.46	8.1	4.1	4.3	3.6	0.7
1982/83 4/	7.0	2.00	14.0	4.2	8.0	10.0	0.5
	TOTAL COMPETITORS						
1970/71	15.2	1.43	21.8	11.3	22.7	22.0	24.3
1971/72	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.0	23.7	23.1	17.8
1972/73	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.8
1973/74	22.5	1.54	34.7	12.4	18.3	20.0	13.1
1974/75	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.1	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.8	15.5
1980/81	27.5	1.38	37.9	12.7	31.5	29.7	11.0
1981/82 3/	29.9	1.65	49.2	13.1	33.0	34.7	12.5
1982/83 4/	28.5	1.76	50.1	13.4	35.5	36.0	13.2
	U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUN/MAY)						
1970/71	17.7	2.08	36.8	21.0	19.9	20.2	22.4
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.4	16.9	16.3	26.8
1972/73	19.1	2.20	42.1	22.3	31.8	30.4	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.12	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.5	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.9	19.7	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.7	2.04	58.5	20.5	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	27.0	2.06	55.7	23.4	31.5	30.6	32.1
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81	28.7	2.25	64.6	21.1	41.9	41.2	26.9
1981/82 3/	32.8	2.32	76.2	23.3	49.1	48.3	31.7
1982/83 4/	31.9	2.40	76.4	23.4	43.5	43.5	41.3
	TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS						
1970/71	32.9	1.78	58.6	32.3	42.6	42.1	46.7
1971/72	38.6	1.88	72.8	35.4	40.6	39.4	44.6
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.7	56.4	53.5	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.3	32.9	49.6	53.1	22.3
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.5	32.1	54.9	56.0	29.8
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.7	32.6	53.1	54.7	47.3
1977/78	51.0	1.78	90.6	35.0	61.1	56.8	46.2
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.93	99.6	34.1	71.9	71.2	40.1
1980/81	56.2	1.82	102.5	33.8	73.5	70.9	38.0
1981/82 3/	62.7	2.00	125.4	36.4	82.1	82.9	44.2
1982/83 4/	60.4	2.10	126.6	36.8	79.0	79.5	54.5

1/ INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2/ NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR ARGENTINA ANO AUSTRALIA ARE REFLECTED IN OOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTED.

SOURCES: PREPAREO OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES ANO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, ANO RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMOOITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USOA — GRAIN AND FEED OIVISION

SELECTED COARSE GRAINS
MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS
PRODUCTION YEARS 1975 - 1982
THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	- - - E X P O R T S - - - JUL/JUN	OCT/SEP	MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS
ARGENTINA — CORN (MAR/FEB)								
(75) 1976/77	2766	2.12	5855	2863	4384	5385	3238	515
(76) 1977/78	2532	3.28	8300	3401	5995	6377	5231	183
(77) 1978/79	2660	3.65	9700	3533	6664	6200	5916	434
(78) 1979/80	2899	3.10	9000	3296	4063	3460	5965	173
(79) 1980/81	2490	2.57	6400	3048	5899	8950	3417	108
(80) 1981/82	3394	3.80	12900	3700	8205	4920	9098	210
(81) 1982/83 1/	3000	3.20	9600	3700	6000	6550	6000	110
(82) 1983/84 2/	2800	3.21	9000	3600			5400	110
SOUTH AFRICA — CORN (MAY/APR)								
(75) 1976/77	4549	1.61	7314	6438	1366	1496	1465	987
(76) 1977/78	4453	2.18	9727	6553	2697	2788	2525	1636
(77) 1978/79	4499	2.27	10201	6665	2722	2224	3012	2115
(78) 1979/80	4593	1.80	8271	6702	2689	3303	2325	1359
(79) 1980/81	4618	2.34	10794	6759	3440	3930	3444	1952
(80) 1981/82	4716	3.11	14645	7097	4930	4700	4955	4545
(81) 1982/83 1/	4677	1.80	8434	7559	4000	3500	4200	1350
(82) 1983/84 2/	4600	2.07	9500	7500			2350	1000
THAILAND — CORN (JUL/JUN)								
(75) 1975/76	1312	2.18	2863	369	2386	2411	2386	142
(76) 1976/77	1285	2.08	2675	653	2116	1920	2116	98
(77) 1977/78	1205	1.39	1677	477	1217	1366	1217	31
(78) 1978/79	1386	2.01	2791	691	2078	1927	2078	53
(79) 1979/80	1525	2.16	3300	1050	2150	2067	2150	153
(80) 1980/81	1450	2.21	3200	1108	2142	2035	2142	103
(81) 1981/82 1/	1650	2.48	4100	1141	3001	2792	3001	61
(82) 1982/83 2/	1750	1.89	3300	1400	1800	1800	1800	161

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	JUL/JUN	OCT/SEP	MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS
ARGENTINA — GRAIN SORGHUM (MAR/FEB)								
(75) 1976/77	1834	2.76	5060	1668	4635	4770	3433	222
(76) 1977/78	2377	2.78	6600	2579	4405	4390	4122	121
(77) 1978/79	2254	3.19	7200	2417	4255	3956	4652	252
(78) 1979/80	2117	3.07	6500	2856	2191	1611	3755	141
(79) 1980/81	1279	2.31	2960	1585	3735	4660	1494	22
(80) 1981/82	2100	3.38	7100	2050	5216	5060	4940	132
(81) 1982/83 1/	2493	3.21	8000	2175	5900	6000	5800	157
(82) 1983/84 2/	2400	3.21	7700	2400			5300	157
AUSTRALIA — GRAIN SORGHUM (APR/MAR)								
(75) 1976/77	504	2.23	1124	116	929	666	972	59
(76) 1977/78	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77) 1978/79	594	1.21	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78) 1979/80	469	2.40	1125	502	530	650	669	134
(79) 1980/81	518	1.78	922	367	470	510	506	183
(80) 1981/82	658	1.83	1204	408	1300	1145	856	123
(81) 1982/83 1/	665	1.97	1311	459	700	700	900	75
(82) 1983/84 2/	800	1.88	1500	510			800	265

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	JUL/JUN	OCT/SEP	MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS
AUSTRALIA — BARLEY (DEC/NOV)								
(75) 1975/76	2329	1.36	3179	857	1963	2237	2231	277
(76) 1976/77	2321	1.23	2847	933	2100	1911	1943	248
(77) 1977/78	2803	0.85	2383	1315	1325	1236	1117	199
(78) 1978/79	2795	1.44	4006	1560	1744	2007	2112	533
(79) 1979/80	2492	1.49	3703	1310	2981	2900	2824	102
(80) 1980/81	2451	1.09	2682	1290	1500	1540	1306	188
(81) 1981/82 1/	2677	1.31	3511	1400	2000	2075	2200	99
(82) 1982/83 2/	2000	0.82	1650	1350	750	450	350	49
CANADA — BARLEY (AUG/JUL)								
(75) 1975/76	4466	2.13	9520	6704	4161	4306	4156	2764
(76) 1976/77	4354	2.41	10513	6459	3732	3783	3600	3218
(77) 1977/78	4753	2.48	11799	6460	3005	3557	3349	5208
(78) 1978/79	4259	2.44	10387	7146	3510	3898	3554	4895
(79) 1979/80	3724	2.27	8460	7537	4083	2363	3832	2006
(80) 1980/81	4687	2.43	11394	6970	3025	4012	3236	3203
(81) 1981/82 1/	5476	2.51	13724	7032	5718	5543	5722	4173
(82) 1982/83 2/	5189	2.71	14074	7300	5500	5500	5500	5447

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1982/83

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	34.2	1,776	1	1,194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.2	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	71.0	33.4	2,374	3	1,514	51	776
1981/82	989	81.0	34.5	2,799	3	1,773	143	855
1982/83	1,163	78.8	35.6	2,809	4	1,600	150	860
1983/84	1,516							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,784	4,335
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.1	7,268	1	2,133	4,368	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.7	7,939	1	2,433	4,519	5,194
1980/81	1,617	73.0	91.0	6,645	1	2,355	4,139	4,874
1981/82	1,034	74.7	109.8	8,202	1	1,967	4,093	4,904
1982/83	2,366	73.2	114.8	8,379	1	2,100	4,200	5,100
1983/84	3,564							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	692
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	694
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	234	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	212	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	229	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	246	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.5	46.3	579	0	299	307	318
1981/82	109	13.7	64.1	879	0	249	436	447
1982/83	292	13.8	59.0	841	0	260	365	376
1983/84	497							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.3	49.6	361	10	77	174	349
1981/82	137	9.2	52.3	479	10	100	201	376
1982/83	150	9.2	57.3	522	10	55	230	407
1983/84	220							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.7	53.0	458	1	13	432	506
1981/82	177	9.4	54.0	509	1	7	453	528
1982/83	152	10.4	58.4	617	1	10	440	515
1983/84	245							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.7	25.8	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.4	17	0	8	7	17
1981/82	4	0.7	26.7	19	0	2	9	19
1982/83	3	0.7	28.5	20	1	2	7	17
1983/84	5							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Exports Include Major Products Bar-Corn and Sorghum.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

January 17, 1983
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1309G

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61 - 1982/83

	BEGINNING STOCKS	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	DOMESTIC TOTAL USE
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1960/61	105.6	73.3	2.4	178.8	0.6	29.0	110.1	137.7
1961/62	118.3	64.1	2.5	161.0	0.5	34.7	112.8	140.8
1962/63	104.3	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	32.9	109.6	137.9
1963/64	93.2	61.6	2.8	171.5	0.4	39.7	106.9	135.3
1964/65	90.1	60.2	2.6	157.5	0.4	39.3	104.4	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.6	3.0	179.1	0.3	48.9	120.0	148.9
1966/67	58.2	60.2	3.0	180.7	0.3	41.1	118.2	148.6
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.9	0.3	41.5	118.8	149.5
1968/69	62.7	62.0	3.2	197.6	0.3	31.1	126.9	157.8
1969/70	71.8	58.3	3.4	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.0	165.0
1970/71	72.8	58.4	3.1	182.9	0.4	38.8	132.1	162.8
1971/72	54.6	62.9	3.7	233.6	0.4	40.5	143.1	174.6
1972/73	73.4	57.5	3.9	224.1	0.5	69.1	147.8	180.9
1973/74	48.0	63.5	3.7	233.3	0.3	73.8	143.0	176.7
1974/75	31.1	67.1	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	106.5	140.1
1975/76	27.3	70.8	3.4	243.3	0.5	82.0	116.7	153.7
1976/77	35.5	72.0	3.5	252.8	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.2	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.5	66.0	4.1	270.5	0.3	92.7	141.7	180.0
1979/80	71.6	67.1	4.4	296.8	0.4	108.8	141.2	182.7
1980/81	77.3	70.1	3.8	263.0	0.3	110.7	124.6	168.4
1981/82	61.6	76.4	4.3	325.1	0.3	106.9	130.0	175.5
1982/83	104.8	75.6	4.4	332.0	0.4	104.9	131.6	179.3
1983/84	153.0							
WHEAT								
1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.3	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.3	7.1	23.4
1972/73	26.8	19.1	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.4	5.5	22.3
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.5	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.1	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.8
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.3	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.7	2.2	64.6	0.1	41.2	1.4	21.1
1981/82	26.9	32.8	2.3	76.2	0.1	48.3	3.9	23.3
1982/83	31.7	31.9	2.4	76.4	0.1	43.5	4.1	23.4
1983/84	41.3							
COARSE GRAINS								
1970/71	46.1	40.7	3.6	146.1	0.4	18.6	126.9	141.8
1971/72	32.2	43.6	4.3	189.5	0.3	24.2	136.0	151.3
1972/73	46.6	38.4	4.7	182.0	0.4	38.7	142.3	158.6
1973/74	31.7	41.6	4.5	186.8	0.2	40.7	139.5	156.2
1974/75	21.8	40.7	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.4	121.8
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.7	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	137.3	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.7	0.3	71.4	138.8	161.4
1980/81	52.7	41.3	4.8	198.4	0.3	69.5	123.2	147.3
1981/82	34.7	43.6	5.7	249.0	0.3	58.6	126.1	152.2
1982/83	73.1	43.7	5.8	255.5	0.3	61.3	127.5	155.9
1983/84	111.7							

NOTES: COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.

SOURCE: OFFICIAL USDA STATISTICS OR ESTIMATES.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1982/83 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested 1/	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(---------------Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis------------------)				
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,039	879	4,271	3	2,431	1,708
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,986	1,014	4,324	3	2,706	1,794
1980/81	1,340	4.95	6,629	841	4,838	7	3,028	2,113
1981/82 (Est.)	1,535	5.46	8,289	545	6,060	13	2,683	2,250
1982/83 (Proj)	1,316	5.29	6,994	1,599	5,036	13	2,250	2,359

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(--------------------Million Hundredweight Rough Basis--------------------------)					
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1		---	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9		0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5		0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4		0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6		0.1	82.6	49.2
1980/81	3.3	44.13	146.2	25.7		0.2	91.4	54.5
1981/82 (Est.)	3.8	48.19	182.7	16.5		0.3	82.1	59.4
1982/83 (Proj.)	3.3	47.42	154.2	48.9		0.4	70.5	62.5
				60.6				

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.

January 17, 1983
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WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.2	1.18	238.4	41.9	234.8	81.8	34.8
1961/62	203.4	1.10	224.8	46.6	236.3	70.2	29.7
1962/63	206.5	1.22	251.9	44.3	248.1	74.0	29.8
1963/64	206.3	1.13	233.9	56.0	240.0	67.8	28.3
1964/65	215.9	1.25	270.4	52.0	262.0	76.2	29.1
1965/66	215.5	1.22	263.3	61.0	281.5	55.3	19.7
1966/67	213.7	1.44	306.8	56.0	279.9	82.1	29.4
1967/68	219.3	1.36	297.6	51.0	289.1	90.6	31.3
1968/69	223.9	1.48	330.9	45.0	306.5	115.0	37.6
1969/70	217.8	1.42	310.0	50.0	327.2	97.8	30.0
1970/71	207.0	1.52	313.8	55.0	337.3	74.3	22.0
1971/72	212.9	1.65	350.9	52.0	344.3	80.9	23.5
1972/73	211.2	1.63	343.5	67.0	361.8	62.6	17.3
1973/74	217.0	1.72	373.0	63.0	365.4	70.2	19.2
1974/75	220.1	1.64	360.2	64.3	366.4	64.0	17.4
1975/76	225.4	1.58	356.5	66.7	356.2	64.1	18.0
1976/77	233.2	1.81	421.3	63.3	385.8	99.8	26.2
1977/78	227.1	1.69	384.1	72.8	399.3	84.3	20.9
1978/79	228.8	1.95	446.7	72.0	430.1	100.9	23.9
1979/80	228.3	1.85	422.8	86.0	443.8	79.9	18.2
1980/81	236.3	1.86	440.6	94.2	446.1	74.4	16.7
1981/82 4/	237.9	1.88	447.2	101.8	440.2	81.9	18.7
1982/83 5/	235.0	2.01	471.4	102.0	458.3	95.0	20.8
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.4	1.38	447.9	24.0	437.2	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.4	1.35	434.2	30.0	449.3	94.7	21.1
1962/63	320.9	1.43	459.5	31.0	461.5	92.7	20.1
1963/64	326.5	1.43	467.7	34.0	462.5	97.9	21.2
1964/65	323.5	1.46	472.6	35.0	479.5	90.9	19.0
1965/66	320.1	1.51	484.7	42.0	500.5	75.1	15.0
1966/67	321.9	1.62	521.2	40.0	520.2	76.1	14.6
1967/68	327.3	1.68	551.4	39.0	542.3	85.2	15.7
1968/69	326.8	1.69	552.6	37.0	548.6	89.2	16.2
1969/70	330.7	1.74	576.7	39.0	576.6	89.2	15.5
1970/71	331.8	1.74	576.3	46.0	593.3	72.2	12.2
1971/72	333.4	1.89	629.1	49.0	615.4	87.0	14.2
1972/73	329.1	1.85	609.9	59.0	626.9	69.9	11.1
1973/74	344.5	1.94	669.7	71.0	674.5	64.4	9.6
1974/75	342.1	1.84	628.1	64.9	633.7	58.8	9.3
1975/76	348.3	1.85	645.0	75.1	645.6	58.2	9.0
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.2	82.7	685.2	77.4	11.3
1977/78	345.1	2.03	700.6	84.0	692.0	85.9	12.4
1978/79	342.8	2.20	753.6	90.2	748.2	91.1	12.2
1979/80	341.8	2.17	741.3	100.9	740.8	91.6	12.3
1980/81	341.5	2.14	729.3	105.4	740.6	80.3	10.9
1981/82 4/	348.1	2.20	764.8	103.7	730.9	114.2	15.5
1982/83 5/	342.6	2.30	788.5	95.0	748.9	153.8	20.5
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	526.6	1.30	686.3	65.9	672.0	191.5	28.5
1961/62	525.8	1.25	659.0	76.8	685.6	164.9	24.1
1962/63	527.8	1.35	711.4	75.4	709.6	166.6	23.5
1963/64	532.8	1.32	701.6	90.0	702.6	165.7	23.6
1964/65	539.4	1.38	743.0	87.0	741.5	167.2	22.5
1965/66	535.6	1.40	748.0	103.0	782.1	130.4	16.7
1966/67	535.6	1.55	827.9	96.0	800.1	158.2	19.8
1967/68	546.6	1.55	849.0	89.9	831.4	175.8	21.1
1968/69	550.8	1.60	883.5	82.0	855.1	204.2	23.9
1969/70	548.5	1.62	886.6	89.1	903.8	187.0	20.7
1970/71	538.7	1.65	890.0	101.0	930.5	146.5	15.7
1971/72	546.3	1.79	980.0	101.0	959.7	167.8	17.5
1972/73	540.3	1.76	953.4	126.0	988.7	132.4	13.4
1973/74	561.5	1.86	1042.7	133.9	1039.9	134.6	12.9
1974/75	562.2	1.76	988.3	129.2	1000.2	122.8	12.3
1975/76	573.7	1.75	1001.4	141.8	1001.8	122.3	12.2
1976/77	576.9	1.95	1125.5	145.9	1071.0	177.2	16.6
1977/78	572.2	1.90	1084.8	156.8	1091.2	170.2	15.5
1978/79	571.6	2.10	1200.3	162.2	1178.3	192.0	16.4
1979/80	570.1	2.04	1164.1	186.9	1184.6	171.5	14.5
1980/81	577.8	2.02	1169.9	199.7	1186.7	154.6	13.1
1981/82 4/	586.1	2.07	1212.0	205.5	1171.1	196.1	16.7
1982/83 5/	577.6	2.18	1259.9	197.0	1207.2	248.8	20.6

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
4/ PRELIMINARY.
5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD RICE 1/
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2/	- - PRODUCTION - - ROUGH	MILLED	CAL YR EXPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 3/	ENDING STOCKS 4/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	120.2	1.95	233.8	158.6	6.5	158.9	8.0	5.0
1961/62	115.[illegible]	1.86	215.3	146.0	6.5	146.4	7.1	4.8
1962/63	120.1	1.91	228.8	154.3	7.3	154.4	6.9	4.5
1963/64	121.8	2.04	248.5	167.7	7.8	165.8	8.8	5.3
1964/65	125.8	2.11	265.3	179.0	8.0	175.9	11.8	6.7
1965/66	124.4	2.04	254.0	171.5	7.6	171.3	12.0	7.0
1966/67	126.0	2.08	262.6	177.4	7.4	178.8	10.6	5.9
1967/68	128.2	2.17	278.5	188.1	6.8	185.0	13.7	7.4
1968/69	129.2	2.22	286.2	193.3	7.1	190.2	16.8	8.8
1969/70	132.1	2.25	297.2	200.5	8.1	198.6	18.7	9.4
1970/71	132.8	2.35	312.4	210.7	8.5	211.7	17.8	8.4
1971/72	134.6	2.35	316.5	213.4	8.6	216.0	15.2	7.1
1972/73	133.3	2.31	307.4	207.5	8.3	212.6	10.1	4.8
1973/74	137.3	2.43	334.2	225.3	7.6	223.1	12.4	5.5
1974/75	138.3	2.40	332.0	223.8	7.3	225.7	10.5	4.6
1975/76	143.6	2.51	359.9	242.3	8.3	233.8	19.0	8.1
1976/77	141.7	2.46	348.0	234.5	10.5	236.1	17.3	7.3
1977/78	143.1	2.58	369.7	249.9	9.5	243.6	22.6	9.3
1978/79	143.5	2.69	386.4	260.3	11.6	255.4	27.5	10.8
1979/80	142.4	2.65	377.2	254.4	12.7	258.0	23.9	9.3
1980/81	144.4	2.76	398.1	267.5	12.8	269.3	22.1	8.2
1981/82 5/	145.4	2.84	413.3	278.3	11.6	278.4	22.0	7.9
1982/83 6/	142.9	2.83	403.9	271.9	12.4	276.9	17.0	6.2

NOTE: STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASES; STOCKS, EXPORTS, AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESSED ON A MILLED BASIS.
2/ YIELDS ARE BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING MARKET YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THE USSR, CHINA, NORTH KOREA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE.
5/ PRELIMINARY.
6/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	646.8	1.31	844.9	72.4	830.9	199.5	24.0
1961/62	641.7	1.25	805.0	83.3	832.0	172.0	20.7
1962/63	647.8	1.34	865.6	82.7	864.0	173.6	20.1
1963/64	654.6	1.33	869.3	97.8	868.4	174.5	20.1
1964/65	665.2	1.39	922.0	95.0	917.5	179.0	19.5
1965/66	660.0	1.39	919.5	110.7	953.4	142.4	15.0
1966/67	661.6	1.52	1005.4	103.4	978.9	168.9	17.3
1967/68	674.8	1.54	1037.0	96.8	1016.4	189.5	18.6
1968/69	679.9	1.58	1076.7	89.2	1045.3	221.0	21.1
1969/70	680.7	1.60	1087.1	97.2	1102.4	205.7	18.7
1970/71	671.5	1.64	1100.7	109.5	1142.2	164.3	14.4
1971/72	680.9	1.75	1193.4	109.7	1175.7	183.1	15.6
1972/73	673.6	1.72	1160.9	134.4	1201.3	142.6	11.9
1973/74	698.8	1.81	1268.0	141.5	1263.0	147.0	11.6
1974/75	700.5	1.73	1212.2	136.5	1225.9	133.3	10.9
1975/76	717.3	1.73	1243.8	150.0	1235.7	141.3	11.4
1976/77	718.6	1.89	1360.0	156.4	1307.2	194.5	14.9
1977/78	715.3	1.86	1333.6	166.2	1334.8	192.8	14.4
1978/79	715.1	2.04	1460.6	173.8	1433.7	219.5	15.4
1979/80	712.5	1.99	1418.5	199.6	1442.6	195.4	13.6
1980/81	722.2	1.99	1437.4	212.5	1456.0	176.8	12.2
1981/82 4/	731.5	2.04	1490.3	217.1	1449.5	218.0	15.0
1982/83 5/	720.5	2.13	1531.9	209.3	1484.1	265.8	17.9

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS; RICE IS ON A CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
4/ PRELIMINARY.
5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEEDS DIVISION

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980-JANUARY 1983
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12 1/2	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
1980 (Jan/Dec)	175	203	209	176	130	160
Jan. 1981	191	213	233	190	155	166
Feb.	185	211	228	186	148	153
Mar.	176	210	219	178	145	141
Apr.	181	198	228	180	147	136
May	---	185	226	172	144	136
June	171	180	215	166	139	130
July	171	177	210	167	140	138
Aug.	173	178	200	167	131	136
Sept.	173	180	199	171	120	128
Oct.	173	182	198	171	116	134
Nov.	180	182	197	177	113	133
Dec.	---	176	190	170	110	121
Jan. 1982	174	177	192	169	116	119
Feb.	173	180	192	167	115	114
Mar.	170	179	191	159	116	110
Apr.	170	179	193	158	121	112
May	162	174	189	156	120	111
June	153	164 2/	185	158	116	108
July	153	160 2/	184	154	113	119
Aug.	155	113 2/	183	154	105	116
Sept.	156	163 2/	184	159	100	105
Oct.	149	151 2/	182	158	93	93
Nov. 1	150	146 2/	182	159	95	93
9	154	150 2/	183	161	106	99
16	159	149 2/	182	164	106	100
23	163	150 2/	181	167	107	99
30	163	150 2/	181	168	108	100
Dec. 7	162	149 2/	180	166	109	101
14	163	148 2/	182	167	108	103
21	167	146 2/	180	167	109	103
28	168	149 2/	181	167	110	104
Jan. 4 1983	164	147 2/	181	166	108	104
11	165	149 2/	177	166	107	104

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator
2/ January-March 1983 Delivery

January 17, 1983
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SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1981/83
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn	Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1981/82 (June-May)	193.90	202.75	215.30	135.40	143.45
1981/82					
June	197.15	202.55	N/A	155.05	153.85
July	193.95	204.46	240.35	154.10	158.00
August	188.65	201.10	226.95	146.40	152.60
September	190.50	200.00	215.40	132.60	143.50
October	193.15	200.00	N/A	130.05	143.75
November	196.45	212.40	N/A	126.90	136.85
December	190.10	205.80	220.40	121.45	131.05
January	203.75 4/	200.50	N/A	131.65	139.65
February	203.80 4/	198.60	N/A	126.45	145.70
March	194.60 4/	197.65	203.00 3/	130.05	142.80
April	190.35 4/	205.55	201.75 3/	135.75	137.35
May	184.50	204.40	199.25 3/	133.80	136.50
1982/83					
June	178.50	175.75	198.20	126.65	125.00
July	178.00	176.00	199.00	125.00	120.00
August	173.60	N/A	194.00	116.00	116.00
September	175.00 5/	N/A	193.00	106.00	N/A
October	171.00 5/	N/A	194.10 5/	101.35	N/A
Nov. 2	174.75	N/A	N/A	106.50	N/A
9	178.00	N/A	N/A	116.00	N/A
16	179.00	N/A	201.00	115.00	N/A
23	178.00	N/A	N/A	117.50	N/A
30	182.00	N/A	207.50 7/	118.50	N/A
Dec. 7	181.50	N/A	202.00 7/	118.00	N/A
14	184.00	N/A	202.50 7/	118.00	N/A
21	184.00	N/A	202.50 7/	117.50	N/A
28	184.50	N/A	203.00 7/	117.50	N/A
Jan. 4	183.50	N/A	202.00 7/	117.50	N/A
11	184.00	N/A	200.00 7/	116.75	N/A

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30 day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS-12.5 percent protein.
4/ April-May delivery.
5/ Preliminary price.
6/ November delivery.
7/ April-May delivery.

January 17, 1983
1306G

FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization, i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes; See footnote 8.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation and Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-39-82 December 14, 1982. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-1-83, January 13, 1983, "1981 USSR Crop Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-2-83, January 14, 1983

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Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FG-2-83
January 14, 1983

USSR Grain Situation and Outlook 1/

An acceleration in USSR wheat purchases last month has prompted a one-million-ton increase in the estimate of 1982/83 USSR grain imports to 36 million tons. As of early January, the Soviets appear to have purchased or have commitments for over 25 million tons of their projected grain imports.

Soviet Wheat Import Estimate Increased

Soviet wheat imports are up 2 million from last month's estimate of 17 million tons and are only fractionally below the record level of a year ago. The continued absence of the Soviets in the coarse grain market has prompted a one-million-ton reduction in that estimate to 16 million. This would be the lowest level of Soviet coarse grain imports in 4 years.

Recent large Soviet wheat purchases have pushed total commitments to around 19 million tons. Argentine sales during November and December were heavy, possibly totaling about 3.5 million tons. Australia announced a one-million-ton sale to the Soviets, somewhat more than earlier expected, given the drought-stricken crop there. Additional sales by France were also reported, with the total for the French marketing year (August-July) now estimated at around 3 million tons. Of the major non-U.S. wheat sellers to the Soviets, only Australia has failed to exceed sales levels of a year ago. The Soviets have also purchased some U.S. wheat in recent weeks with the total now standing at 3 million tons.

Soviet purchases of coarse grains from the world market have been modest since November. Total purchases for July-June delivery now stand at around 7 million tons with virtually all coarse grain suppliers experiencing some reduction of their sales to the Soviets from year ago levels. The Soviets apparently purchased a small quantity of Argentine corn recently, but any additional purchases will likely be from new crop supplies which become available in March and April. The 5-year Argentine-USSR grain agreement calls for annual minimum coarse grain sales to the Soviets of 4 million tons.

1/ A review of USSR crop conditions was included in World Crop Production WCP-1-83, released on January 13, 1983.

Imports of rice, miscellaneous grains and pulses are expected to remain at around one million tons in 1982/83. Recent reports out of India indicate rice sales to the Soviets of about 200,000 tons, with North Korea also expected to supply a similar amount. The balance of any Soviet rice imports is likely to come from Thailand and/or Italy. The United States has not sold the Soviets any rice since 1979.

Soviets Cover Minimum LTA Quantities With the U.S.

Recent Soviet wheat purchases have brought total grain purchases for the 7th year of the U.S.-USSR Long Term Agreement (LTA) to slightly over the minimum 6 million tons. Wheat sales currently stand at 3 million tons with corn sales fractionally above 3 million. As of January 1, 1983, corn shipments totaled nearly 2 million tons. Shipments against outstanding corn contracts are expected to be completed in March. Wheat shipments against the recent sales started in early January and will likely be completed in March or early April.

Shipping Pace Picks Up

Grain shipments from the major suppliers to the Soviets picked up in November due to heavy corn shipments from the United States and large wheat and barley shipments from Canada. Some fall-off was apparent in December as Canada went to a winter shipping program and U.S. corn shipments fell sharply.

Many of the grain sales to the Soviets over the past two months have been for January-March 1983 delivery, suggesting that shipments from all origins during this period could rival the 11.2 million tons for the same period a year ago. However, given the more restrained shipping schedules which have prevailed this year, some of this business will likely slip into the April-June shipping period.

Domestic Use Estimate Raised

The estimate of grain used for feed in the USSR in 1982/83 has been increased by 2 million tons to 120 million, reflecting the higher imports. This would be about a 7 percent increase from the 1981/82 estimate of grain fed, but still below the levels reached during the 1977/78-1980/81 period. The continued heavy level of Soviet wheat imports this year on top of a somewhat larger crop suggests that the Soviets may be using more of their 1982 wheat crop for feed than earlier thought, indicating that the quality of the crop was lower than normal. Larger soybean meal imports this year may also have increased the Soviets flexibility in grain feeding. The large wheat imports might also reflect a Soviet effort to add moderately to their wheat stocks during this period of large world wheat supplies. The estimate of coarse grain feeding has been reduced by one million tons, reflecting the lower import projection. Estimates of seed, industrial and food use remain unchanged from a month ago. Dockage/waste and post-harvest losses are still placed at 10 percent of the 1982 crop estimate.

Livestock Sector Improves Further, Cumulative Slaughter Weights Down

Livestock in the socialized sector continued to show some improvement through November. Animal inventories on state and collective farms on December 1 (the lastest information available) were at record levels for cattle, hogs, and poultry. Animal slaughtering in November appeared to be about normal. The average liveweight of cattle at slaughter continued below that of a year ago (down by about 2 percent), while hog slaughter weights remained at last year's level, but still below the levels of January-November 1977-1979 (see table).

1982 Feed Supplies Show Significant Recovery

Total feed supplies, measured on an oat-unit basis, rebounded from a 6 year low to a near record level in 1982 (see figure). (Oat-units are a measure of the energy value of a feed.) This, in part, explains how the Soviets were able to maintain record animal inventories at a time when grain-for-feed supplies were tight. The record, set in 1978, was bolstered by record grain-for-feed use in that year. Although the oat-unit equivalent of grain for feed has remained below the level of 1980, both grain and non-grain feed supplies in 1982 improved dramatically over 1981.

Production of most non-grain feeds in 1982 remained below levels of 1978 with the exception of silage and green chop (see table). However, most feed types, and all of the major feeds, show substantial improvement when compared to 1981.

USSR Winter Crop Condition Fair

The winter grain area was generally under light to moderate snowcover as temperatures dropped sharply in the first week of January, following an unseasonably warm December when temperatures averaged generally 2-8°C above normal. Precipitation continued light and scattered over much of the area. While the topsoil moisture supplies were replenished in the North Caucasus, lower Volga Valley, and eastern Ukraine, subsoils remained quite dry. Seedings in these areas have developed poorly due to extremely dry soils at the time of sowing in the early fall through mid-December. The winter grain crop continues to remain vulnerable to above-average winterkill. In the northern Ukraine, Central Black Soils Zone, Volga Valley, and southern Central Region, a brief, early January cold snap may have caused some winterkill where snowcover was inadequate. No additional information about the area seeded to winter grains has been received since November 1. It is still estimated that only 33-34 million hectares of the planned 36 million were seeded, making the 1983 winter grain area one of the smallest in recent years.

Prepared by the USDA Interagency Task Force on the USSR Grain Situation.

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1982/83

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste 2/	Feed	Stock Change 3/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 4/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	222	28	4	46	22	123	-13
1980/81 5/	189	34.8	0.5	223	228	27	4	47	28	122	-5
1981/82 6/	160	46.0	0.5	206	206	27	4	47	16	112	0
Projected 1982/83	180	36.0	0.5	216	216	27	4	47	18	120	0
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	115	15	1	35	11	53	-13
1980/81 5/	98	16.0	0.5	114	117	15	1	36	15	50	-3
1981/82 6/	80	19.5	0.5	99	99	15	1	36	8	39	0
Projected 1982/83	86	19.0	0.5	104	104	15	1	36	9	43	0
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	100	12	3	7	10	68	0
1980/81 5/	81	18.0	--	99	101	11	3	7	12	68	-2
1981/82 6/	72	25.5	--	98	98	11	3	7	7	70	0
Projected 1982/83	85	16.0	--	101	101	11	3	7	8	72	0

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Includes post harvest losses incurred in transport and storage.
3/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
4/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
5/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.
6/ Forecast for production, trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.

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USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
Jul-Sep	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	90	1,003	2,583	
March	777	107	232	160	993	2,269	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	978	375	2,654	8,066	9,100
April	428	375	131	190	1,642	2,766	
May	--	997	203	136	2,136	3,472	
June	--	828	103	71	2,069	3,071	
Apr-Jun	428	2,200	437	397	5,847	9,309	10,200
Jul-Jun	8,000	6,892	2,862	1,137	11,208	30,099	34,000
July 1981	--	645	76	72	2,281	3,074	
August	113	658	122	109	2,377	3,379	
September	1,405	877	115	341	1,197	3,935	
Jul-Sep	1,518	2,180	313	522	5,855	10,388	10,800
October	1,262	1,100	62	351	533	3,308	
November	1,352	1,355	---	461	111	3,279	
December	1,759	546	41	92	8	2,446	
Oct-Dec	4,373	3,001	103	904	652	9,033	10,000
January 1982	1,827	219	194	82	513	2,835	
February	1,775	178	194	187	1,217	3,551	
March	2,186	410	518	122	1,079	4,415	
Jan-Mar	5,788	807	906	491	2,809	10,801	11,200
April	1,905	492	549	131	1,670	4,747	
May	1,333	1,471	507	102	1,723	5,136	
June	470	1,290	96	75 3/	568	2,499	
Apr-Jun	3,708	3,253	1,152	308	3,961	12,382	12,800
July	---	761	---	35 3/	822	1,618	
August	---	650	---	5 3/	668	1,323	
September	---	824	---	5 3/	283	1,112	
Jul-Sep	---	2,235	---	45 3/	1,773	4,053	4,900
October	144	1,064	---	5 3/	68	1,281	
November	1,128	1,130 3/	N/A	N/A	---	2,258	

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses. Includes grain equivalent of flour.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available

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SOVIET FORAGE OUTPUT, 1977-1982

(Million Metric Tons)

Year	Hay	Haylage	Straw	Silage	Feed Roots
1977 1/	45.0	65.8	76.3	197.8	45.3
1978 2/	52.8	71.0	86.4	163.6	45.8
1979 2/	52.6	54.4	68.2	163.2	38.4
1980 3/	54.3	67.7	78.5	170.5	41.6
1981 4/	64.9	55.2	81.0	177.5	NA
1982 5/	63.0	61.0	85.9	223.4	NA
1985 Plan	80.0	77.0	NA	274.0	NA

1/ As of September 26 for hay, haylage, straw, and silage.
2/ As of October 6 for hay, haylage, straw, and silage.
3/ As of October 5 for hay, haylage, straw, and silage.
4/ As of October 19 for hay, haylage, straw, and silage.
5/ As of October 18 for hay, October 11 for haylage and silage, and October 4 for straw.

USSR: CATTLE, HOG, AND POULTRY INVENTORIES ON STATE AND COLLECTIVE FARMS

(As of December 1, million head)

Year	Cattle	Hogs	Poultry
1977	86.2	53.4	503.9
1978	88.2	56.5	555.0
1979	88.9	56.0	593.4
1980	89.6	56.6	634.8
1981	90.1	56.2	659.2
1982	90.5	57.4	695.0

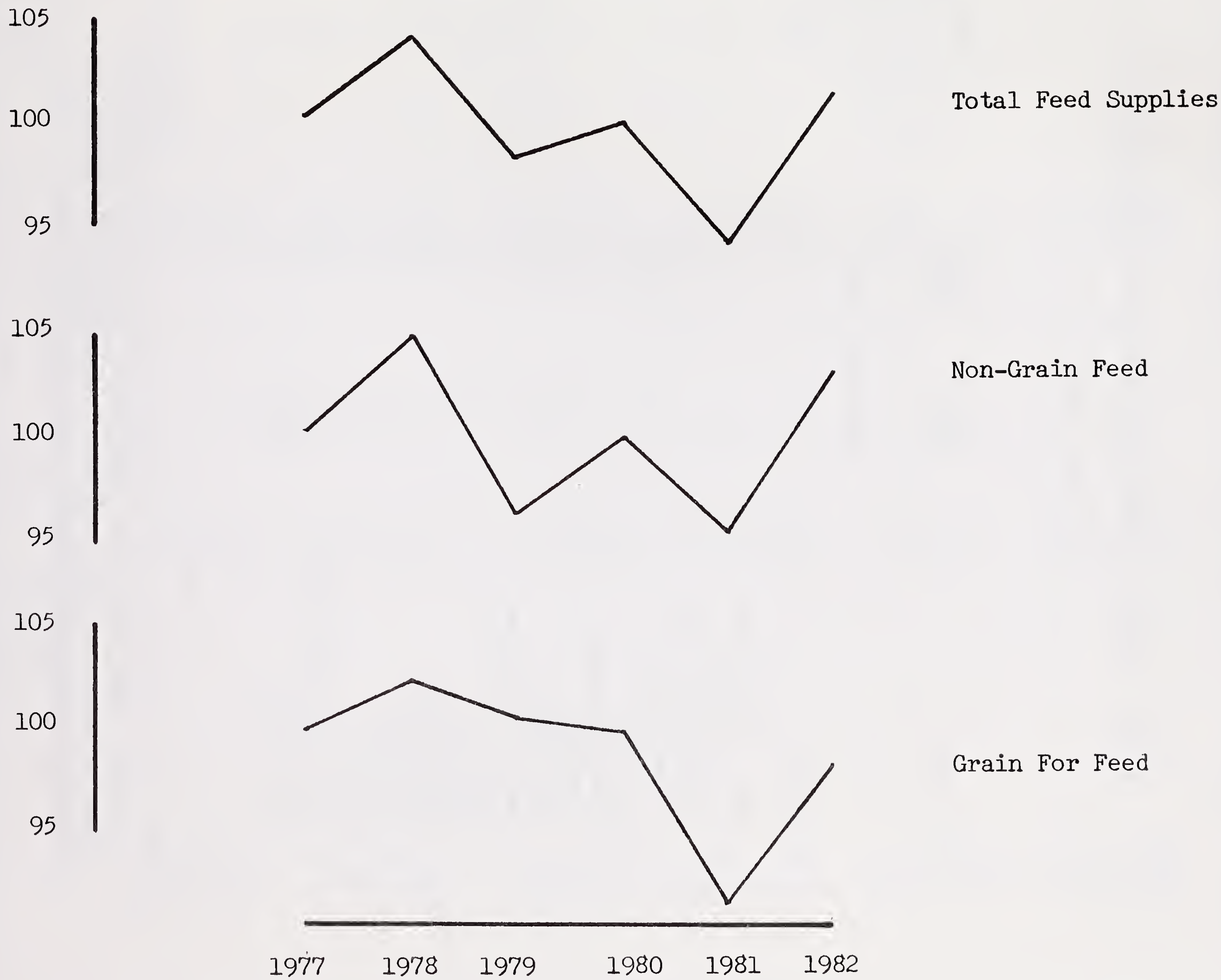
USSR: JANUARY-NOVEMBER AVERAGE LIVEWEIGHTS AT SLAUGHTER FOR CATTLE AND HOGS

(Kilograms)

Year	Cattle	Hogs
1977	355	104
1978	364	103
1979	362	103
1980	354	101
1981	349	101
1982	343	101

USSR: INDEX OF FEED SUPPLIES

(Oat-Unit Basis, 1980 = 100)



Source: Economic Research Service

USSR: CHANGE IN GRAIN AND NON-GRAIN FEED SUPPLIES

(Oat Unit Basis 1/)

Feed Type	1982/1978	1982/1981	1982 Share of Total Oat Units Fed
	-Percent Change-		-Percent-
Grain	-4	+7	35
Corn Silage and Green Chop	+10	+19	12
Other Silage and Green Chop	+4	+17	7
Potatoes	-6	+63	2
Feed Roots and Melons	-9	+7	1
Beet Pulp	-18	+24	1
Hay and Haylage	-9	+1	15
Straw	-1	+5	5
Pastures	-4	+3	15
Whole Milk	-6	+0	1
Skim Milk	-13	+0	1
Millfeed	+0	+0	1
Oilmeal	+13	+0	1
Fish and Animal Meal	+13	+0	--
Grass Meal	+10	+4	1
Feed Yeasts	+0	+0	--

1/ Oat units represent the energy value of a given quantity of oats. All production levels for all feed types have been adjusted to their oat-unit equivalents in order to determine relative shares of the total feed mix.

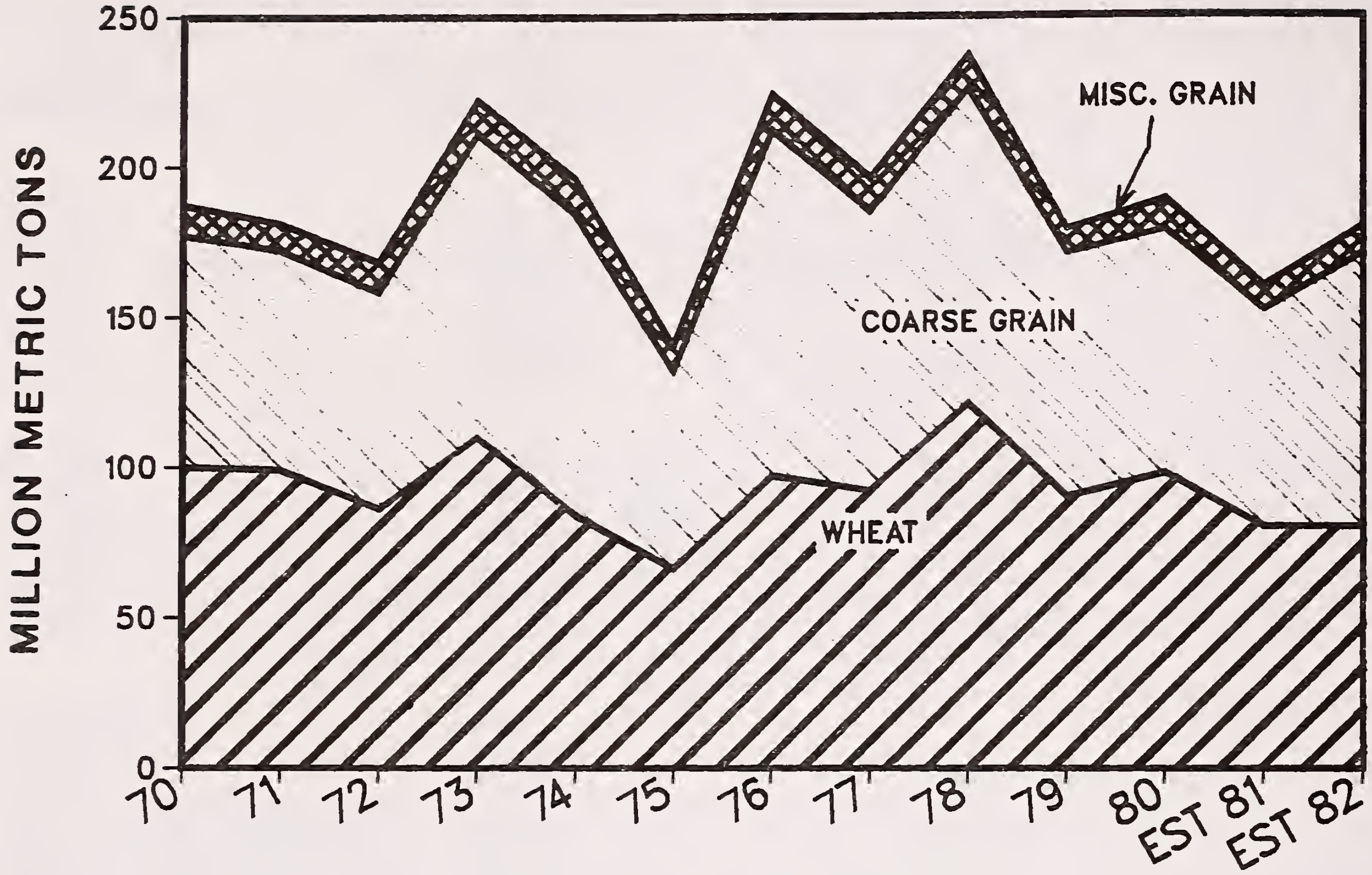
Source: Economic Research Service

USSR Grain Area, Yield, and Production
1973-1980,
1981 (Preliminary) and 1982 (Forecast)

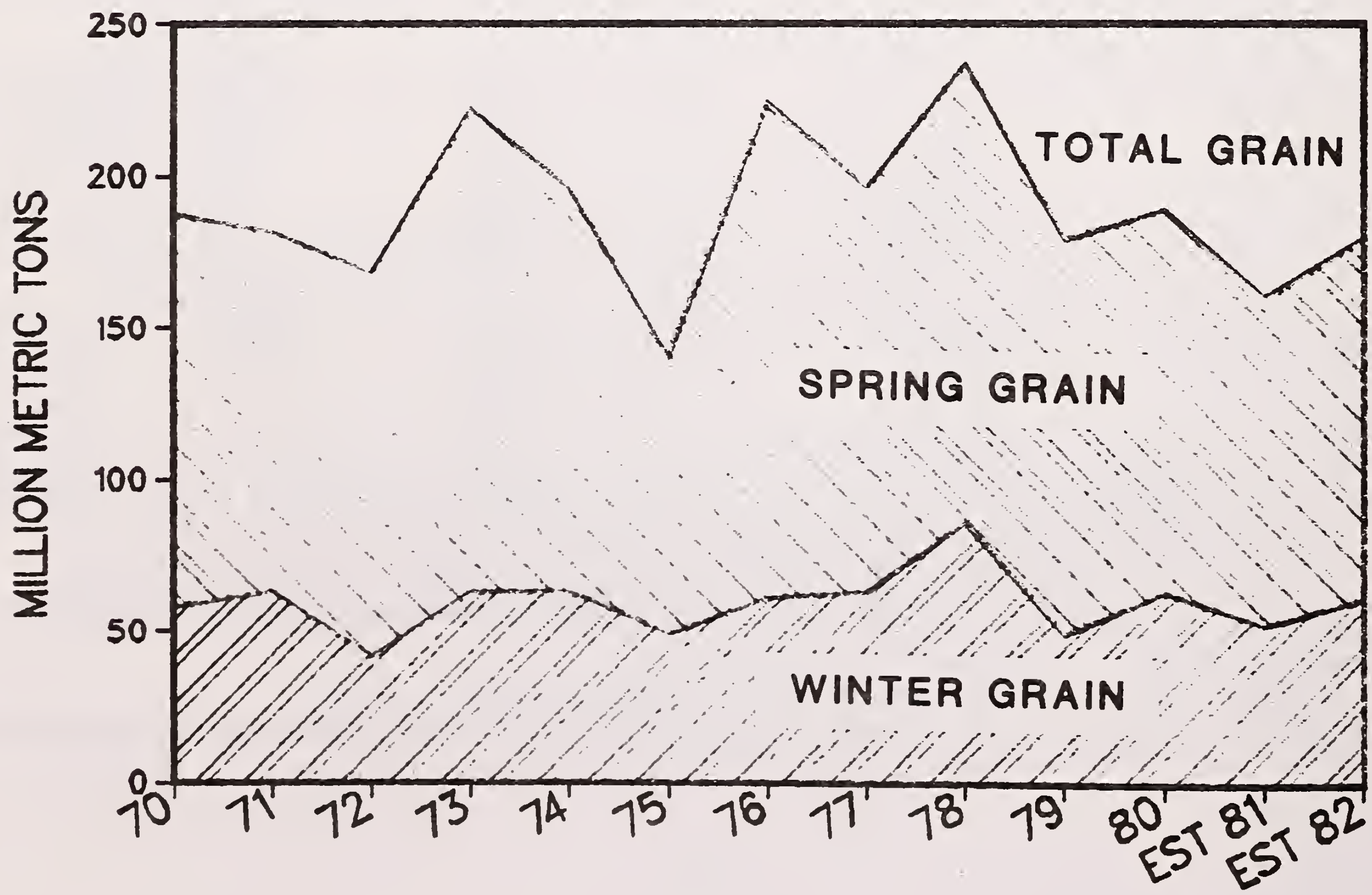
Grain	Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat			
1973	63.2	1.74	109.8
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.2
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980	61.5	1.60	98.2
1981 (Preliminary)	59.2	1.35	80.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.0	1.51	86.0
Coarse Grains 2/			
1973	55.2	1.83	101.0
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	58.1	1.13	65.8
1976	60.9	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980	57.9	1.40	80.5
1981 (Preliminary)	58.0	1.24	72.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.0	1.49	85.0
Total Grain 3/			
1973	126.7	1.76	222.5
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.8	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.7
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980	126.6	1.49	189.1
1981 (Preliminary)	125.5	1.27	160.0
1982 (Preliminary)	122.0	1.48	180.0

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture or foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

USSR GRAIN PRODUCTION
WHEAT, COARSE GRAIN & MISC. GRAIN
1970 TO 1982



USSR WINTER & SPRING GRAIN PRODUCTION
1970 TO 1982



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EXPORT MARKETS FOR U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES
January 28, 1983

CONTENTS PAGE

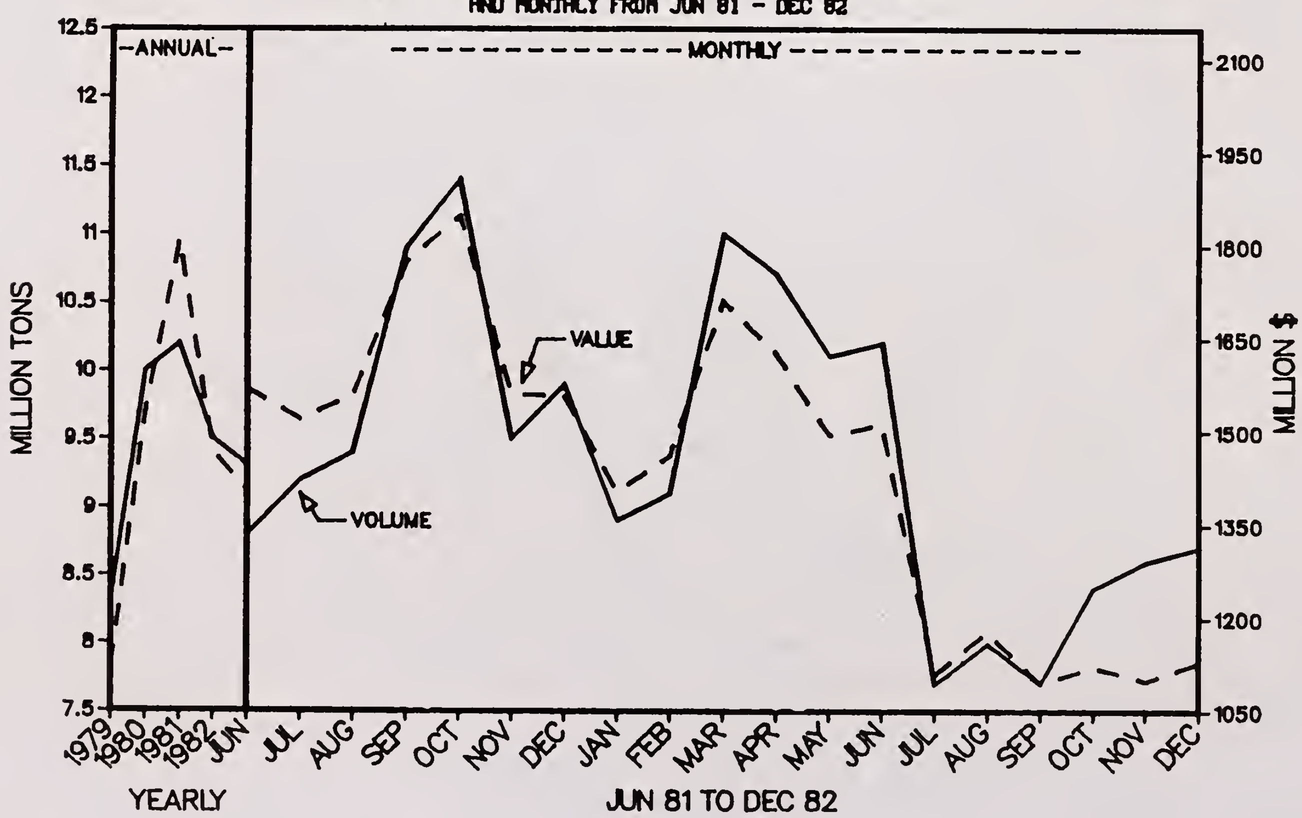
TABLES AND GRAPHS

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITY EXPORTS
IN FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND COMPARISON WITH PRECEDING YEAR

	DECEMBER		CUMULATIVE OCT THRU DEC		ACTUAL EXPORTS	PROJECTED EXPORTS
	FY 82	FY 83	FY 82	FY 83	FY 82	FY 83
WHEAT (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	3,749	2,407	11,492	7,664	44,607	41,910
Value Per Ton (dollars)	174	160	172	159	166	159
Value (in million dollars)	652	385	1,974	1,216	7,434	6,664
CORN (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	4,370	4,402	13,751	12,931	49,608	52,910
Value Per Ton (dollars)	123	107	124	103	120	114
Value (in million dollars)	538	470	1,706	1,327	5,962	6,032
SORGHUM (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	778	744	1,971	1,697	6,290	6,604
Value Per Ton (dollars)	119	114	121	109	119	114
Value (in million dollars)	92	85	237	184	746	773
BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	174	40	753	130	2,020	1,365
Value Per Ton (dollars)	133	107	136	106	128	118
Value (in million dollars)	23	4	103	14	259	161
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	4,710	5,188	15,217	14,758	57,918	60,879
Value Per Ton (dollars)	124	108	125	103	120	114
Value (in million dollars)	583	560	1,906	1,525	6,967	6,922
RICE (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	212	139	716	428	2,776	2,300
Value Per Ton	441	425	465	425	414	375
Value (in million dollars)	93	59	333	182	1,149	862
PULSES						
Quantity (1000 tons)	98	45	431	168	911	700
Value Per Ton (dollars)	631	390	666	432	601	450
Value (in million dollars)	62	18	287	73	547	315
FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS						
Quantity (1000 tons-gr. equiv)	105	377	372	1,139	2,433	3,000
Value Per Ton (dollars)	266	73	269	94	214	150
Value (in million dollars)	28	27	100	108	520	450
FORAGE, HAY, MIXED FEED AND GRAIN BYPRODUCTS						
Quantity (1000 tons)	508	486	1,477	1,462	6,000	6,000
Value Per Ton (dollars)	169	167	170	169	166	167
Value (in million dollars)	86	81	251	247	998	1,000
TOTAL VALUE (in million dollars)	1,574	1,129	4,992	3,349	17,615	16,538

Source: US Census

MONTHLY EXPORT RATES FOR US GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM JUN 81 - DEC 82



HIGHLIGHTS

Export prospects for U.S. grain and feed commodities are generally unchanged from a month ago, although some countries appear to have stepped up corn buying activity. The deteriorating outlook for corn crops in Argentina and South Africa has somewhat improved the U.S. corn export outlook. Competition for world foodgrain markets (wheat and rice), however, continues keen. Competition for wheat sales has intensified in Latin America and China with Argentina; in North Africa with the European Community; and in Southeast Asia with Canada. Key developments that have occurred since late December are summarized below.

--Drought continues to stress corn crops in Argentina and South Africa. Exports by these countries in 1983/84 could fall significantly below this year's levels, opening up market opportunities for U.S. coarse grain exports.

--Reports indicate India may need to purchase an additional 1-2 million tons of wheat in coming months. New wheat purchases would most likely be from the U.S.

--Egypt has signed an agreement with the U.S. to purchase 1 million tons of U.S. flour over the next 12-14 months. This agreement is expected to double overall U.S. flour exports and add about $150 million to U.S. export earnings.

--Algeria has made its first purchase of U.S. durum wheat since last April. Total Algerian durum imports are expected to increase in 1983, owing to improved domestic milling capacity and strong consumer demand. The U.S. should be in a favorable position to meet this increased demand, at least until new Greek supplies become available in early summer.

--Other market opportunities for U.S. grain and feed exports have arisen over the past month in Syria for wheat and rice; Algeria and Mexico for corn; and Ecuador, Malaysia, and Costa Rica for rice.

--China has bought up to 1.8 million tons of Argentine wheat in recent weeks--double any previous annual level. These purchases, combined with record purchases from Canada and France this year, may mean that China may not need to make any additional U.S. wheat purchases in the near term.

--Indonesian rice purchases from Thailand, Taiwan, Burma, and the Philippines in recent weeks have reached 475,000 tons--bringing total purchases to date to about 620,000 tons. In contrast with previous years, most purchases have been for medium-quality rice.

WHEAT

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

Export Forecast. As of January 14, the official forecast for 1982/83 (Jun-May) U.S. wheat exports (excluding products) continued at 41.9 million tons (1,540 million bushels), unchanged from a month ago. Average weekly export inspections continue behind the pace needed to attain the current export forecast.

Shipments and Sales. For the four-week period ending January 20, U.S. wheat shipments picked up somewhat from export rates of the past several months. The Soviet Union was the primary destination, followed by China and India. Hard red winter continued to be the main type shipped during this period (45 percent), with hard red spring and white wheat evenly sharing second place (18 percent each). Algeria returned to the U.S. durum market after a prolonged absence, with reported purchases of about 200,000 tons. Sales activity could pick up in coming weeks if India decides to enter the world wheat market.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Purchasing activity from the world market has remained relatively dull, with little unexpected activity. The USSR has been largely absent from the market since early January. China made substantial purchases from Argentina in the past month, with no purchases from the U.S.--a significant shift in trade patterns, but not in overall quantities traded. Brazil has not held weekly import tenders since early December.

RECENT WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR PURCHASING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN DEC. 20 AND JAN. 26, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Amount (in tons)	Grade 1/	Price Range 2/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 3/
12/23	Costa Rica	U.S.	8,000	HRS 14%	173.36	Jan 3-18
12/29	Costa Rica	U.S.	6,000	HAD	168.95 @ 173.55	Feb-Apr
12/29	Costa Rica	U.S.	6,000	SRW	135.58 @ 135.95	Feb-Mar
12/29	Costa Rica	U.S.	48,000	HRS 14%	164.97 @ 174.88	Feb-Jun
12/23	Dom. Republic	U.S.	48,000	HRS 14%, SRW	Various	Jan-Mar
12/23	Ecuador	U.S.	25,000	HRW 12%	189.29 C&F	Feb
1/19	Ecuador	U.S.	25,000	HRW 12%	186.83 C&F	Mar
12/28	Egypt	U.S.	19,725	Wheat flour	241.18 @ 246.69	Jan-Feb
12/29	Egypt	U.S.	55,000	White wheat	165.81 @ 166.91	?
12/30	Egypt	U.S.	55,000	SRW	132.42 @ 133.17	LH Jan
1/11	Egypt	U.S.	113,500	White wheat	165.99 @ 166.91	FH Feb
1/13	Egypt	U.S.	62,300	Wheat flour	235.94 @ 249.78	Feb
1/17	Egypt	EC	50,000	Wheat flour	174.00 @ 179.00 C&F	Jan-Feb
1/12	El Salvador	U.S.	42,300	HRS, SRW, HAD	Various	Jan-Feb
12/20	Iraq	U.S.	350,000	HRW 11%	?	Jan-Apr
1/5	Israel	U.S.	22,000	HRW	153.00	Jul
1/6	Israel	U.S.	22,000	HRW	155.40	Aug
1/21	Israel	U.S.	22,000	HRW 12%	155.75	Aug
12/23	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	20,000	WW, HRW, HRS	Various	Jan-Feb
1/7	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	20,000	WW, HRW, HRS	165.60 @ 166.70	Feb
1/13	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	49,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Feb-Mar
1/14	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	20,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Feb-Mar
1/20	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	20,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Feb-Mar
1/21	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	24,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Feb
1/12	Morocco	U.S.	100,000	SRW	146.35 @ 148.50 C&F	Feb
12/20	Nigeria	U.S.	100,000	HRW	?	82/83
1/13	Paraguay	Arg.	50,000	Wheat	148.00	?
12/20	Peru	Arg.	55,000	Wheat	?	Jan
12/28	Peru	Arg.	45,000	Wheat	148.19 @ 148.39	Jan-Feb
12/28	Peru	U.S.	3,000	HRW 11%	169.98	Feb
1/20	Peru	Arg.	55,000	Wheat	142.50	Feb
1/11	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	164.25	Feb
1/18	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	169.70	Feb
1/26	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	168.60	Mar
12/23	Poland	U.K.	20,000	Milling wheat	?	Jan
1/4	Poland	France	60,000	Soft wheat	128.00	Jan-Feb
1/19	Portugal	U.S.	24,000	SRW	138.61	Feb
1/26	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	SRW	?	Feb-Mar
12/23	USSR	U.S.	775,000	HRW	?	82/83
12/27	USSR	U.S.	200,000	HRW	?	82/83
1/4	USSR	U.S.	100,000	HRW	?	82/83
1/6	USSR	U.S.	425,000	HRW	?	82/83
12/23	Yemen	Aust.	20,000	Std. white	?	Jan
1/21	Yemen	U.S.	60,000	White Wheat	195.60 C&F	Mar-Apr
1/6	Zaire	U.S.	14,000	HRW	164.69	LH Jan

1/ HRW=Hard Red Winter, HRS=Hard Red Spring, SRW=Soft Red Winter, WW=Western White, HAD=Hard Amber Durum.
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

US WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(JUNE/MAY--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments

4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
October 28	3.7	2.3
November 25	3.5	2.4
December 23	3.4	2.3
January 20	2.9	2.8
Cumulative for MY......	29.7	23.5

Monthly Sales 2/

4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
October 28	3.5	1.9
November 25	3.9	2.5
December 23	3.8	5.6
January 20	2.0	1.9
Cumulative for MY......	42.3	33.9

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates

	Million MT	Million BU
Week Ending January 13.............	1.0	37.0
Week Ending January 20.............	0.7	26.7
Official Estimate for Current MY (Grain only)	41.9	1540
Implied Weekly Average............	0.8	29.6
Latest Six Weeks Weekly Average	0.6	22.9
Marketing Year-To-Date Weekly Average	0.7	27.1
Weekly Ave. Extrapolated Annually..	38.3	1409
Balance of Year To Achieve Estimate Implied Weekly Average	0.9	34.1

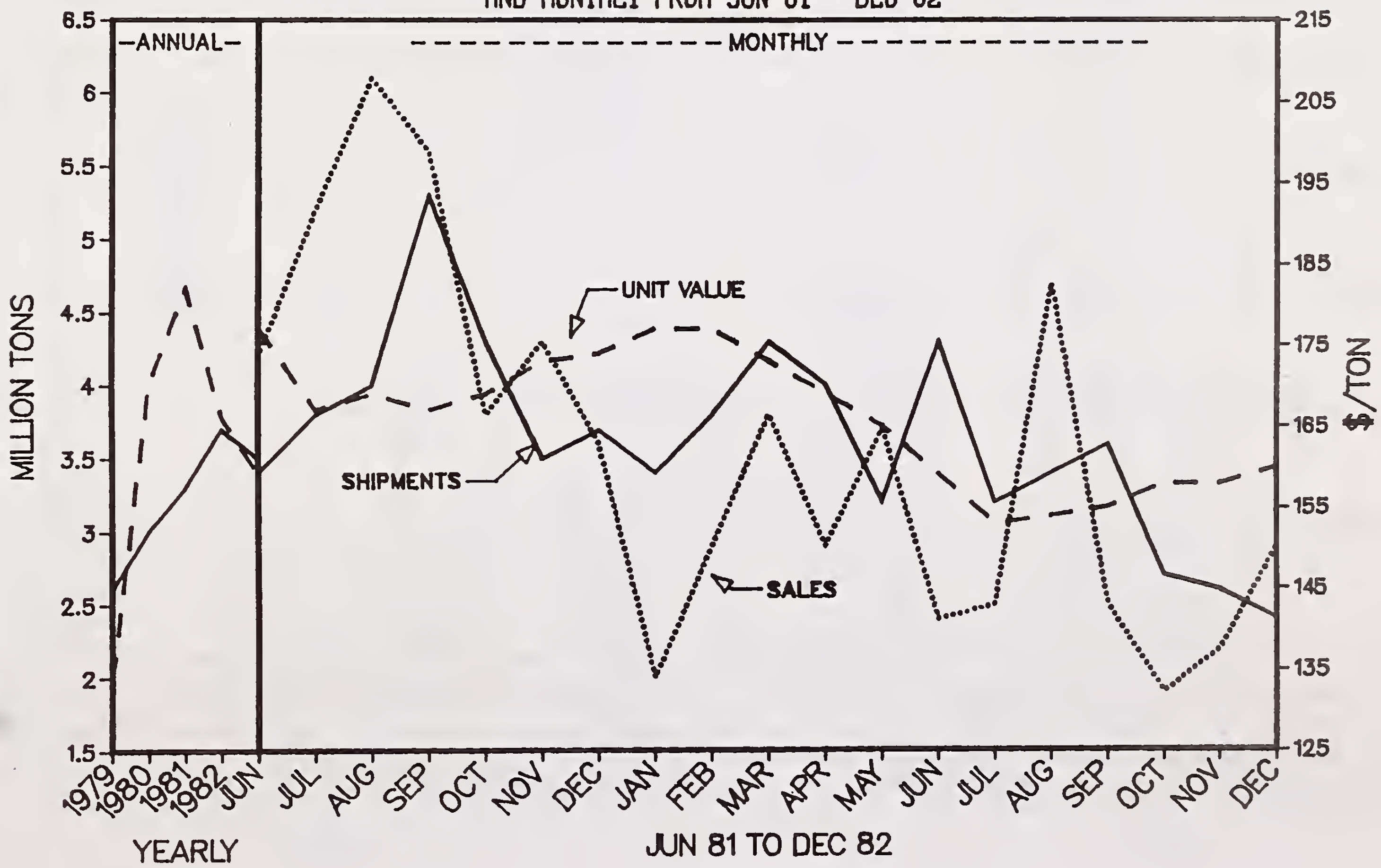
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	Canada 81/82	Canada 82/83	Australia 81/82	Australia 82/83	Argentina 81/82	Argentina 82/83	Total 81/82	Total 82/83
October 28	1.6	1.1	.5	.9	.1	*	2.1	2.0
November 25	1.9	1.6	.4	.9	.1	*	2.4	2.5
December 23	1.2	1.4	.7	.6	.1	.3	2.0	2.3
January 20	.7	1.3	1.1	.6	.9	.9	2.7	2.8
Cumul. since July 1	9.4	8.9	4.6	4.9	1.7	1.2	15.7	15.0
Total for Season 2/	17.8	20.0	11.0	7.5	4.3	8.0	33.0	35.0

1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM JUN 81 - DEC 82

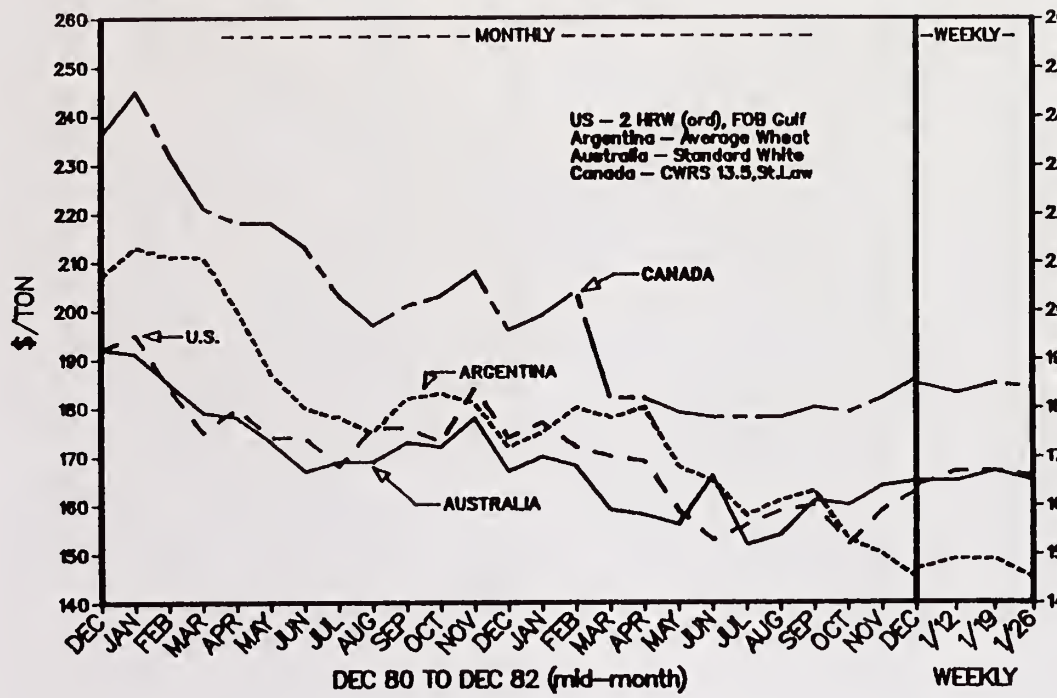


U.S. WHEAT EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1980/81-1981/82; COMMITMENTS TO DATE FOR 1982/83 WITH COMPARISON TO 1981/82
(JUN/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination		Hard Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	Soft Red	All White	Durum	Total Exports
EC-10	1980/81	396	1,328	96	2	669	2,491
	1981/82	185	1,416	123	5	749	2,478
	1981/82†:	124	1,133	104	5	759	2,125
	1982/83*:	3	1,021	34	53	483	1,594
Other W. Europe	1980/81	521	130	360	7	148	1,166
	1981/82	709	244	1,151	11	97	2,213
	1981/82†:	502	206	747	6	84	1,545
	1982/83*:	247	87	201	4	7	546
Eastern Europe	1980/81	255	- -	721	164	90	1,230
	1981/82	22	- -	425	- -	107	554
	1981/82†:	22	- -	332	- -	82	436
	1982/83*:	- -	- -	61	- -	51	112
USSR	1980/81	3,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,000
	1981/82	6,539	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,539
	1981/82†:	6,687	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,687
	1982/83*:	3,374	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,374
China	1980/81	1,693	120	6,158	732	- -	8,703
	1981/82	115	- -	7,830	5	- -	7,950
	1981/82†:	53	- -	5,976	5	- -	6,034
	1982/83*:	420	- -	4,810	- -	- -	5,230
Japan	1980/81	1,362	888	- -	1,225	38	3,513
	1981/82	1,301	831	60	1,193	32	3,417
	1981/82†:	975	616	60	965	21	2,637
	1982/83*:	1,044	779	20	845	- -	2,688
Rep. of Korea	1980/81	621	117	- -	1,320	- -	2,058
	1981/82	621	149	3	1,048	- -	1,821
	1981/82†:	475	110	- -	749	- -	1,334
	1982/83*:	470	113	- -	783	- -	1,366
India	1980/81	- -	- -	- -	24	- -	24
	1981/82	498	- -	- -	1,082	- -	1,580
	1981/82†:	498	- -	- -	1,079	- -	1,577
	1982/83*:	2,642	- -	- -	1,399	- -	4,041
Other Asia and Oceania	1980/81	2,099	951	55	1,609	- -	4,714
	1981/82	1,598	1,429	1,008	1,297	- -	5,330
	1981/82†:	1,225	1,139	800	884	- -	4,048
	1982/83*:	2,473	1,494	621	385	1	4,974
Egypt	1980/81	92	- -	349	1,135	- -	1,576
	1981/82	- -	- -	- -	2,483	- -	2,483
	1981/82†:	- -	- -	- -	1,446	- -	1,446
	1982/83*:	- -	- -	23	913	- -	936
Nigeria	1980/81	1,009	105	19	- -	- -	1,133
	1981/82	1,193	118	31	- -	- -	1,272
	1981/82†:	1,027	119	27	- -	- -	1,173
	1982/83*:	738	225	70	- -	- -	1,033
Other Africa	1980/81	774	62	359	268	403	1,866
	1981/82	526	86	1,329	- -	907	2,917
	1981/82†:	445	81	870	- -	636	2,032
	1982/83*:	395	95	681	- -	266	1,437
Mexico	1980/81	1,102	- -	20	- -	- -	1,122
	1981/82	767	- -	- -	- -	- -	767
	1981/82†:	801	- -	- -	- -	- -	801
	1982/83*:	57	- -	- -	- -	- -	57
Brazil	1980/81	2,157	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,157
	1981/82	2,961	- -	126	- -	28	3,115
	1981/82†:	1,977	- -	126	- -	28	2,297
	1982/83*:	1,751	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,751
Other W. Hemis.	1980/81	2,572	1,154	253	222	243	4,444
	1981/82	2,602	1,257	307	176	315	4,657
	1981/82†:	1,977	1,013	256	121	227	3,595
	1982/83*:	1,706	1,251	497	10	253	3,717
Total 2/	1980/81	17,653	4,926	8,390	6,718	1,608	39,245
	1981/82	19,637	5,540	12,391	7,300	2,242	47,110
	1981/82†:	17,116	4,486	9,870	5,543	1,968	38,983
	1982/83-To Date*:	15,465	5,164	7,492	4,417	1,150	33,688
	MY Projection 1/	19,187	6,532	10,614	5,443	1,769	43,545

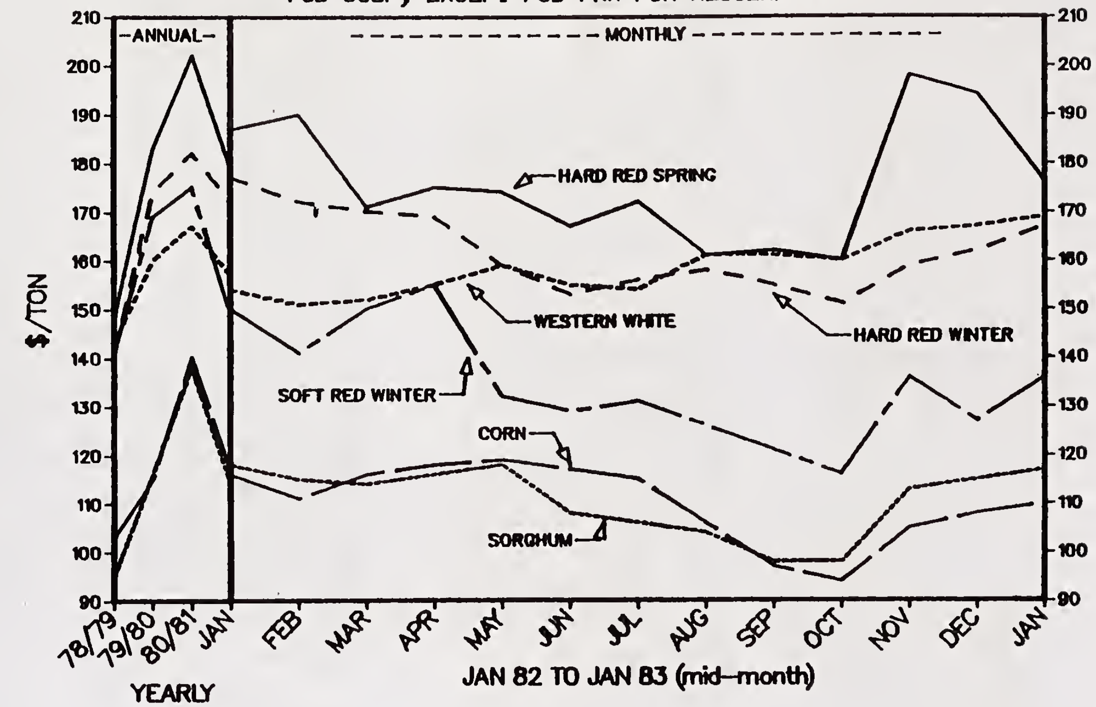
† Sales plus accumulated exports as of Jan. 21, 1982, excluding sales for next marketing year.
* Sales plus accumulated exports as of Jan. 20, 1983, excluding sales for next marketing year.
1/ Projection for 1982/83, including flour and products.
2/ Discrepancies due to rounding and sales to unknown destinations.
Source: U.S. Export Sales

WHEAT: COMPETITIOR ASKING AND U.S. EXPORT PRICES



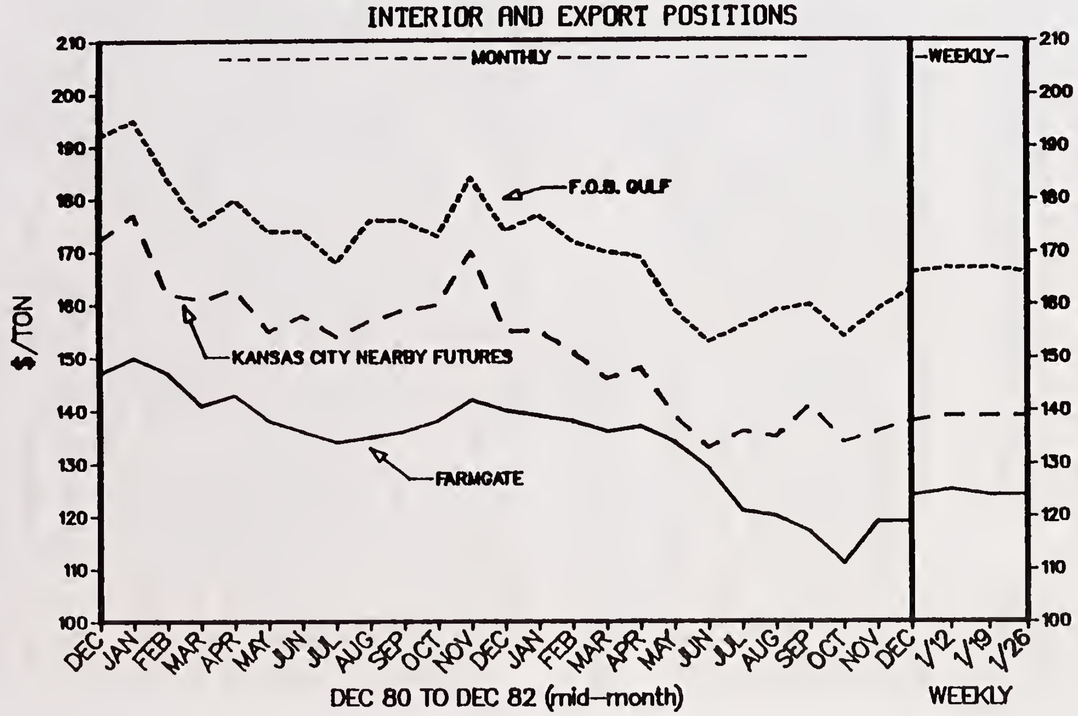
U.S. GRAIN COMMODITY EXPORT PRICES

FOB GULF, EXCEPT FOB PNW FOR WESTERN WHITE



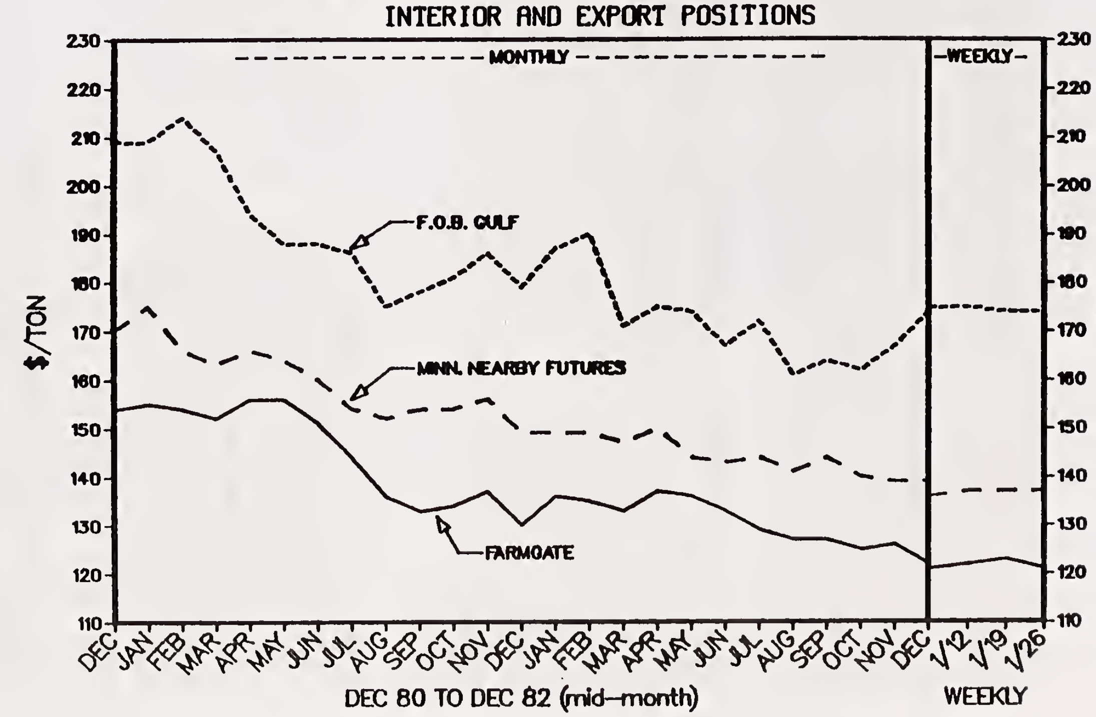
U.S. HARD RED WINTER WHEAT PRICES

INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



U.S. HARD RED SPRING WHEAT PRICES

INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



Special Report: Update on World Durum Situation

World durum trade could reach a record level this year, boosted by large import demand from the USSR and Algeria. Durum trade has been encouraged by relatively favorable prices, with durum export quotes running generally lower than export prices for spring wheats since last July.

The Soviet Union apparently has been the principal buyer to take advantage of this price relationship, with durum imports this year possibly as large as 1.6 million tons. According to unconfirmed trade reports, the USSR has been buying durum in place of Canada Western Red Spring wheat under the USSR/Canada grain agreement. Last year (1981/82), the Soviet Union became the single largest buyer of Canadian durum, buying about .9 million tons, replacing Algeria at about .6 million tons. The USSR traditionally has not bought U.S. durum.

Algerian durum imports in 1982/83 could be somewhat higher than last year's record 1.3 million tons. A new three-year agreement was signed with Canada for 500,000-700,000 tons of durum annually, beginning in August 1982, with the maximum amount expected to be purchased this year. This level is up from the previous agreement level of 350,000-500,000 tons per year. Algeria has also purchased over 300,000 tons of Greek durum for delivery this year. This is up substantially from 1981/82 durum imports from Greece of 22,000 tons.

Greek durum exports are expected to increase to about 450,000 tons in 1982/83--all to North African destinations, up from 265,000 tons last year, and only 21,000 tons in 1980/81. Greek exports, assisted by EC subsidies in excess of $100 per ton, have been propelled by increasingly large domestic durum production. Production has been stimulated by sharp increases in support prices necessary to bring Greek prices in line with EC support levels. Greece has also sold about 130,000 tons of durum to Tunisia this year.

While Canadian and EC durum sales have been strong, U.S. sales activity has been relatively slow with exports for the marketing year expected to be down significantly from last year's high level. Algeria, which was the single largest U.S. durum market in 1981/82, has bought only about 200,000 tons of U.S. durum since April 1982. Sales have also been lagging to Italy--the second largest U.S. market--owing to reduced Italian semolina exports under the inward processsing scheme.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**India: Additional Indian wheat purchases during the remainder of this July/June year and in the coming year will depend on domestic food grain procurements and government grain stock policies. The level of government food grain stocks (mainly wheat and rice) as of July 1, 1982, was about 15.3 million tons, about 1.5 million tons higher than in 1981. Assuming record grain disbursements from government stores of 15-15.5 million tons, Indian grain stocks as of July 1, 1983, could be about 16-16.5 million tons. Part of these stocks are from the 1982 Indian wheat crop, the quality and storability of which was reduced by rain. The Indian Government reportedly has a stocks target of 20 million tons of food grains, 12 million in buffer, and 8 million in operational stocks. Since some 18-19 million tons of covered storage capacity exists, the 20 million-ton figure is reasonable. To reach that stock level, however, increased imports would be necessary. These imports would most probably come from the U.S.

**Syria: Wheat imports in 1982/83 (Jul-Jun) are projected at the highest level in five years at 675,000 tons, up from about 300,000 tons last year. The increased import demand is mainly due to last year's poor crop outturn and expanding domestic milling capacity. The latter development has also led to growing displacement of flour imports--currently estimated at 200,000-300,000 tons per year, down from around 450,000 tons three years ago. Syria has already purchased 200,000 tons of U.S. wheat--the largest amount from the U.S. since 1971--and at least 100,000 tons of EC wheat for 1982/83 shipment. Syria has announced a tender for an additional 300,000 tons of wheat for Mar-May delivery, with U.S. wheat expected to be competitive.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Special Report: Update on Government Grain Agreements

Over the past six months, grain trade covered by bilateral agreements has increased significantly. Canada has collectively increased its minimum agreement levels with Algeria, Brazil, and China by over 1.3 million tons. In addition, competitors are increasingly "locking in" shares of the Soviet grain market. Due to the escalating clause in the Canada/USSR agreement, the USSR has now pledged to purchase at least 4.5 million tons of Canadian grain during 1982/83, up from 4.0 million in 1981/82. However, Canadian sales to the USSR during 1981/82 exceeded the agreement levels and to date in the current year, Soviet purchases of Canadian grain total 7.6 million tons. The French reportedly have signed a letter of intent with the Soviet Union providing for annual sales of 1.5-3.0 million tons of grain. These two developments push total competitor minimum long-term agreement levels with the Soviet Union to over 10 million tons. In sum, total world bilateral agreement levels (minimum tonnages) are now estimated to total roughly 30 million tons, an increase of roughly 2.5 million over mid-1982 levels. (See Table, page 10.)

Other Exporting Countries' Selling Activity and Competitive Practices

**Canada: Recent aggressive Canadian marketing of "frost-damaged" millable-quality feed wheat has resulted in about 400,000 tons of sales. Reports indicate that, to date, Indonesia has purchased about 100,000 tons, Singapore 25,000-50,000, Cuba 25,000, Poland 60,000, the U.S. 50,000, and about 100,000 to unknown destinations. The Canadian Wheat Board is hopeful that 1-1.5 million tons will be sold to various destinations. Current Canadian prices on this wheat are about \$C150 (about US\$124) f.o.b. Vancouver and St. Lawrence. These low prices fall well below export prices for even the cheapest U.S. wheat, soft red winter, currently going for about \$133 f.o.b. Gulf. These prices make Canadian wheat very competitive and may reduce U.S. wheat market opportunities. Record quantities of Canadian frost-damaged millable feed wheat may also continue to exert downward pressure on prices.

**Argentina: Argentine asking prices (f.o.b.) for wheat have fallen to about \$20 below comparable U.S. quotes and sales activity has picked up sharply. Even considering transport costs to most major markets, Argentine prices are still below U.S. levels. Argentina recently sold record quantities of wheat to China. (See Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets, page 11.) China has become Argentina's second largest wheat market--to date, only sales to the Soviet Union are larger at about 3.5 million tons. Roughly 60 percent of the forecast 10 million tons of wheat available for export in Argentine 1982/83 (Dec-Nov) marketing year has been sold. The bulk of recent sales are for January-March shipment. Large quantities of wheat will likely

GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS FOR WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS 1/
(1,000 TONS)

Supplier/Importer	June 1980	June 1982	January 1983
Argentina			
Algeria	--	180-360	*
China	1,000	1,000-1,500	*
Cuba		--	100
Iraq	--	300	*
Mexico	--	1,200-1,400	*
Paraguay	100	100	*
USSR	--	4,000	*
Subtotal	1,100	6,780-7,660	6,880-7,760
Total July/June Exports	11,400	18,200	20,250 2/
Australia			
Abu Dhabi	60	60	*
China	2,000-2,500	1,500-2,500	*
Egypt	1,000	1,000	*
Indonesia	600	--	*
Iraq	400-600	400-600	500-700
Japan	1,550	1,500	*
Qatar	--	50	*
Yemen A.R.	--	250	*
Yemen P.D.R.	--	100	*
Zambia	--	90	*
Subtotal	5,610-6,310	4,950-6,150	5,050-6,250
Total July/June Exports	19,000	14,200	9,075 2/
Canada			
Algeria	350-500	350-500	500-700
Brazil	2,000	500-800	1,000-1,500
China	2,800-3,500	2,800-3,500	3,500-4,200
Ghana	100	100	*
Iraq	300-400	300-400	*
Israel	250	250	*
Jamaica	50-85	23-38	*
Japan	2,100	2,200	*
Lebanon	150-200	150-200	*
Mexico	--	100-350	*
Poland	1,000-1,500	1,000-1,500	expired
USSR	3,400	4,000	4,500
Subtotal	12,500-14,035	11,773-13,838	12,623-14,438
Total July/June Exports	19,800	23,800	26,600 2/
France			
China	300	500-700	*
Morocco	--	800	*
Poland	--	1,200	*
USSR	--	--	1,500-3,000
Subtotal	300	2,500-2,700	4,000-5,700
Total J/J Exports (non-EC)	13,000	10,500	11,500 2/
South Africa			
Taiwan	600	600	*
Subtotal	600	600	600
Total July/June Exports	2,900	4,900	4,200 2/
Thailand			
China	100	150	*
Japan	400	200	*
South Korea	--	100	*
Taiwan	200	250	*
USSR	--	100-200	*
Subtotal	700	800-900	800-900
Total July/June Exports	2,300	3,100	2,100
TOTAL AGREEMENTS	21,010-22,845	27,503-31,948	29,953-35,648
TOTAL EXPORTS	68,400	74,700	73,725 2/

1/ In effect as of June 1980, June 1982 and January 1983.
2/ Projected.
* No Change

move into export channels during this quarter--before Argentine new crop corn, sorghum, and soybeans come on-line.

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**Saudi Arabia: Under the Saudi Government's active commitment to self-sufficiency in wheat flour production, there has been a rapid expansion of domestic milling and storage capacity, together with increased emphasis on domestic wheat production. The 1982 wheat crop accounted for around 33 percent of total wheat consumption--up from about 20 percent two years ago. At the same time, imports have been shifting from wheat flour to wheat. Between 1979/80 and 1981/82, Saudi flour imports dropped from approximately 900,000 tons (grain equivalent) to 150,000 tons. During the same period, however, wheat imports only increased from 447,000 to 525,000 tons, owing to increased wheat production.

The Saudi shift from wheat flour to wheat has also affected trade patterns. Most Saudi wheat flour imports are purchased from EC countries, while wheat has tended to come from the U.S., Canada, and Australia. This season EC wheat flour exports are expected to continue way down, while record supplies of Argentine wheat have led to the largest sales ever of Argentine wheat to Saudi Arabia. So far, Saudi Arabia has apparently bought about 100,000 tons of Argentine wheat--up from none in 1981/82 and 46,000 tons in 1980/81. This year, Argentine sales could offset possible reduced Australian exports to Saudi Arabia, with the U.S. share unchanged overall. However, continued large Argentine sales could diminish U.S. export prospects.

**China: A delegation representing China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation (CEROIL) recently visited Argentina and reportedly purchased an additional 500,000-800,000 tons of wheat. This brings total Argentine wheat sales to China in 1982/83 for January-May delivery to 1.5-1.8 million tons--a significantly larger amount than in any of the past three years. Although the Argentine-Chinese grain agreement calls for 0.7-0.9 million tons of wheat purchases annually, these levels have not been met in recent years. Lower Argentine wheat prices, influenced by a record 14 million-ton harvest, have been a major factor in attracting China to the Argentine market.

China is forecast to import 14 million tons of wheat in 1982/83 (Jul-Jun), with the U.S. expected to remain the largest supplier, followed by Canada. However, U.S. wheat exports and sales to China (Jun-May) are currently lagging almost 2 million tons behind last year's pace.

CHINESE WHEAT IMPORTS
(JUL/JUN--MILLION TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Preliminary	1982/83 Announced Sales
Australia	3.6	1.4	1.4	0.8 1/
Argentina	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5-1.8
Canada	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.2
France	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9
U.S.	2.1	8.5	8.3	4.1
Other	--	0.3	0.4	--
Total	8.9	13.8	13.2	11.5-11.8 (to date)

1/ Actual shipments July-November. No new crop sales announced.

**Peru: Peru has bought 120,000 tons of Argentine wheat at $149 per ton f.o.b., marking the first purchase of non-U.S. wheat since 1980. The purchase is a further indication of increased Argentine sales activity in Latin America. This follows a slow-down in sales to Latin American countries over the past couple of years, when Argentine wheat exports increased dramatically to the USSR. Argentine f.o.b. prices are currently about $20 per ton below comparable U.S. prices.

Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries

Special Report: Recent Decreases in Foreign Consumer Subsidies

A recent trend that is having an impact on world wheat trade is the effort by several governments to reduce subsidies to consumers for bread and other wheat products. Depending on the country, this reduction in consumer subsidies has been directed at prices for wheat, flour or bread, but in all cases prices paid by consumers have risen significantly. Countries where such changes have been reported in recent months are listed below. All of these countries have relied heavily on wheat imports in past years--mainly from the U.S.
The initial response to these consumer price increases appears to have been a decrease in total wheat consumption (particularly in Brazil), which in turn has led to a decline in wheat imports as the effect has moved through the marketing system. Since in several cases, the lowering of the consumer subsidy has been accompanied by increases in domestic producer support prices, the decrease in wheat import demand has also been accompanied by larger domestic production.

RECENT CHANGES IN INTERNAL PRICES OF WHEAT AND FLOUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Commodity	Previous Price/Ton 1/ Local Currency 2/	Previous Price/Ton 1/ $US	Date Initiated	Current Price/Ton 1/ Local Currency 2/	Current Price/Ton 1/ $US	Increase
Bangladesh	Wheat	T. 3,589	$167	Jan '83	T. 3,884	$181	8%
Bolivia	Flour	12,367 p.	$ 58	Nov '82	54,961 p.	$263	340%
Brazil	Wheat	CR$ 18,096	$115	Jun '82	CR$ 27,144	$172	50%
Costa Rica	Flour	C. 6,499	$134	May '82	C. 13,545	$279	108%
Ecuador	Wheat	8,563 suc.	$137	Oct '82	11,875 suc.	$190	39%
Ecuador	Flour	5,578 suc.	$ 89	Oct '82	10,229 suc.*	$163	83%
Portugal	Flour	27,006 esc.	$416	Apr '82	39,159 esc.	$468	45%
Sudan	Flour (domestic)	£s 238	$309	Jul '82	£s 256	$332	7%
Sudan	Flour (imported)	£s 293	$382	Jul '82	£s 317	$411	8%

1/ Commodity prices across countries should not be compared as the type and quality of wheat and wheat products may vary.
2/ T.=Taka, p.=pesos, CR$=cruziero, C.=Colones, suc.=sucres, esc.=escudos, £s=Sudanese pound

* Millers are allowed to sell higher quality flour (74-76 percent extraction rate) at 45 to 50 suc./cwt ($16 to $18 per ton) more, while lower quality flour (79-81 percent extraction rate) remains at official price.

**Republic of Korea: The government has decided to increase the flexible quota tariff on wheat from 2.5-3.5 percent, effective January 1, 1983. This new rate will be applied to imports within a 1.05 million-ton quota set for the first half of CY 1983. Although this increase is not expected to have an immediate effect on wheat import demand owing to the domestic flour pricing system, higher prices to consumers could eventually be triggered. Under the Korean system, a breakpoint price is established for the Flour Price Stabilization Fund; mills contribute to the fund whenever wheat import prices are below the breakpoint and receive compensation from the fund when import prices are higher. However, since the landed price of wheat imports is

currently above the breakpoint price of roughly $185 per ton, this tariff increase will put an added strain on the fund and could exert pressure to raise the breakpoint price. A constructed price for landed U.S. wheat in Korea is presently about $200 per ton. (Note: This would apply to U.S. hard red spring, hard red winter, and soft white wheats, since export prices for these wheats are very close at the present time.)

**Bolivia: As part of a government effort to reduce domestic spending, the subsidy on wheat (and ultimately bread) to consumers has been sharply reduced. The price of bread in December was four times higher than in October. Besides dampening consumer demand for wheat products, this move is affecting wheat demand by mills for production of flour for export. Apparently, cheap flour prices in Bolivia had made smuggling flour into neighboring countries an attractive venture. The price of flour in Bolivia is currently about $260 per ton--or roughly at the world level.

**Thailand: Wheat import demand could be affected by the recent imposition of a special, one-year surcharge of 10 percent on all imported items. Based on current U.S. export prices, this policy will add about $24 per ton to levies already charged (around $47 per ton). Out of total Thai imports of around 200,000 tons per year, the U.S. has generally supplied about two-thirds and Australia the remainder.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**Sri Lanka: A consultant for U.S. Wheat Associates has been demonstrating noodle production techniques to cooks in the Sri Lankan Armed Forces, which is considering substituting noodles for rice in three meals each week. More than half of Sri Lanka's annual wheat imports of about 600,000 tons over the past couple of years has been supplied by the U.S. Increased noodle consumption would probably result in somewhat larger wheat import demand.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**Indonesia: The agricultural counselor reports: "Flour milling capacity in Indonesia is expected to increase substantially by early 1984. Presently, wheat milling capacity is 1.8 million tons, producing 1.37 million tons of flour at a 75 percent milling extraction rate. The expected expansion will increase milling capacity to 3.17 million tons of wheat producing 2.375 million tons of flour, assuming a 75 percent extraction rate. The expansion will be completed by early 1984, and should begin to affect wheat import demand in late 1983 or early 1984. Increased milling capacity is expected in Jakarta and Surabaya." Indonesia is forecast to import 1.5 million tons of wheat this year, principally from the U.S.

CORN AND SORGHUM

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

Export Forecast. As of January 14, the official 1982/83 (Oct-Sep) U.S. corn export forecast (excluding products) remained at 52.9 million tons (2,083 billion bushels), unchanged from a month ago. Prospects continue favorable for an increase in the level of U.S. corn shipments during the July-September

quarter, in response to anticipated strong demand in a few key markets and to an expected slowdown in exports from southern hemisphere countries. The official forecast for U.S. sorghum exports for the current marketing year also remained unchanged at 6.6 million tons (260 million bushels). Sorghum exports continue to be hampered by more competitively priced U.S. corn.

Shipments and Sales. For the four weeks ending January 20, U.S. corn shipments fell off somewhat from last month's pace. Japan and the USSR remained the principal destinations, followed by Spain and China. Perhaps the most notable event in the U.S. corn market over the past month has been the increase in buying activity by several Asian markets--especially Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea. Some purchases have also been for relatively forward delivery, in contrast with recent hand-to-mouth buying patterns. U.S. sorghum shipments over the past month fell to half of last month's pace, with reported sales also off sharply during the period. Mexico was again the primary destination for the third consecutive month.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

The pace of purchasing activity from the world market picked up slightly over the past month, as several major importers appeared to be taking advantage of low world prices. Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and Mexico were the most active buyers during the period, with purchases in some cases for delivery through May. This is in sharp contrast with the hand-to-mouth buying pattern that has prevailed for some time now.

RECENT CORN AND SORGHUM PURCHASING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN DEC. 20 AND JAN. 26, 1982

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Amount (in tons)	Grade 1/	Price Range 2/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 3/
12/29	Costa Rica	U.S.	38,000	YC	112.48 @ 113.78	Mar-Jun
1/18	Egypt	U.S.	110,000	#3 YC	111.69 @ 111.98	Feb
1/19	El Salvador	U.S.	15,000	#3 YC	110.99	Feb
1/7	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	50,000	#3 YC	106.10	Jan-Feb
1/21	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	100,000	#3 YC	110.77 @ 120.38	Feb-Mar
1/25	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	50,800	#2 YC	133.12 C&F	Feb
1/26	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	100,000	#3 YC	113.39 @ 122.08	Feb-Mar
1/19	Israel	U.S.	30,000	#2 YS	111.50	Jul
1/6	Mexico	U.S.	139,500	YS	?	Feb-Mar
1/6	Mexico	U.S.	124,250	#3 YC	?	Feb-Mar
1/19	Mexico	U.S.	167,700	#2 YC	121.60 @ 132.94	Feb-Mar
12/30	Peru	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	111.63	Jan
1/13	Peru	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	110.28	Feb
12/23	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	108.10	Jan
12/29	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	YC	109.45	Jan-Feb
1/5	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	132.16 C&F	Feb
1/20	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	134.30 C&F	Feb
12/22	Portugal	U.S.	13,000	#3 YC	108.85	Jan
12/22	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	#2 YS	116.58	Jan
12/29	Portugal	U.S.	46,000	YC	?	Jan-Feb
1/14	Portugal	U.S.	70,000	#3 YC	108.15	FH Feb
1/20	Portugal	U.S.	70,000	#3 YC	110.60 @ 112.20	LH Feb
12/22	Taiwan	U.S.	150,000	#2 YC	130.49 @ 132.35 C&F	Jan-Feb, Apr-May
1/20	Taiwan	U.S.	139,000	#3 YC	130.60 @ 135.05 C&F	Jan-Feb
1/26	Taiwan	U.S.	276,000	#3 YC	133.21 @ 138.75	Mar-May
12/20	Venezuela	U.S.	110,000	YC	?	Jan-Feb

1/ YC = Yellow Corn and YS = Yellow Sorghum
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

US CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(OCT/SEP--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments

4 Weeks Ending:	CORN 81/82	CORN 82/83	SORGHUM 81/82	SORGHUM 82/83
October 28	4.2	3.5	0.6	0.5
November 25	4.7	4.5	0.5	0.6
December 23	4.4	4.0	0.7	0.6
January 20	3.4	3.7	0.7	0.3
Cumul. for MY..	16.9	15.6	2.6	2.1

Monthly Sales 2/

4 Weeks Ending:	CORN 81/82	CORN 82/83	SORGHUM 81/82	SORGHUM 82/83
October 28	3.2	3.1	0.6	0.7
November 25	3.7	4.4	0.5	0.6
December 23	2.6	3.7	0.5	0.3
January 20	3.2	4.5	0.5	0.1
Cumul. for MY..	25.0	26.6	3.8	3.4

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates (Million)

	CORN MT	CORN BU	SORGHUM MT	SORGHUM BU
Week Ending January 13............	1.2	46.4	0.1	2.2
Week Ending January 20............	0.8	29.7	0.1	5.8
Official Estimate for Current MY (Grain Only)......................	52.9	2083	6.6	260
Implied Weekly Average............	1.0	40.1	0.1	5.0
Latest Six Weeks Weekly Average....................	0.9	36.2	0.1	4.8
Marketing Year-To-Date Weekly Average....................	1.0	38.2	0.1	4.7
Weekly Ave. Extrapolated Annually.	50.4	1986	6.2	244
Balance of Year to Achieve Estimate Implied Weekly Average............	1.0	40.9	0.1	4.8

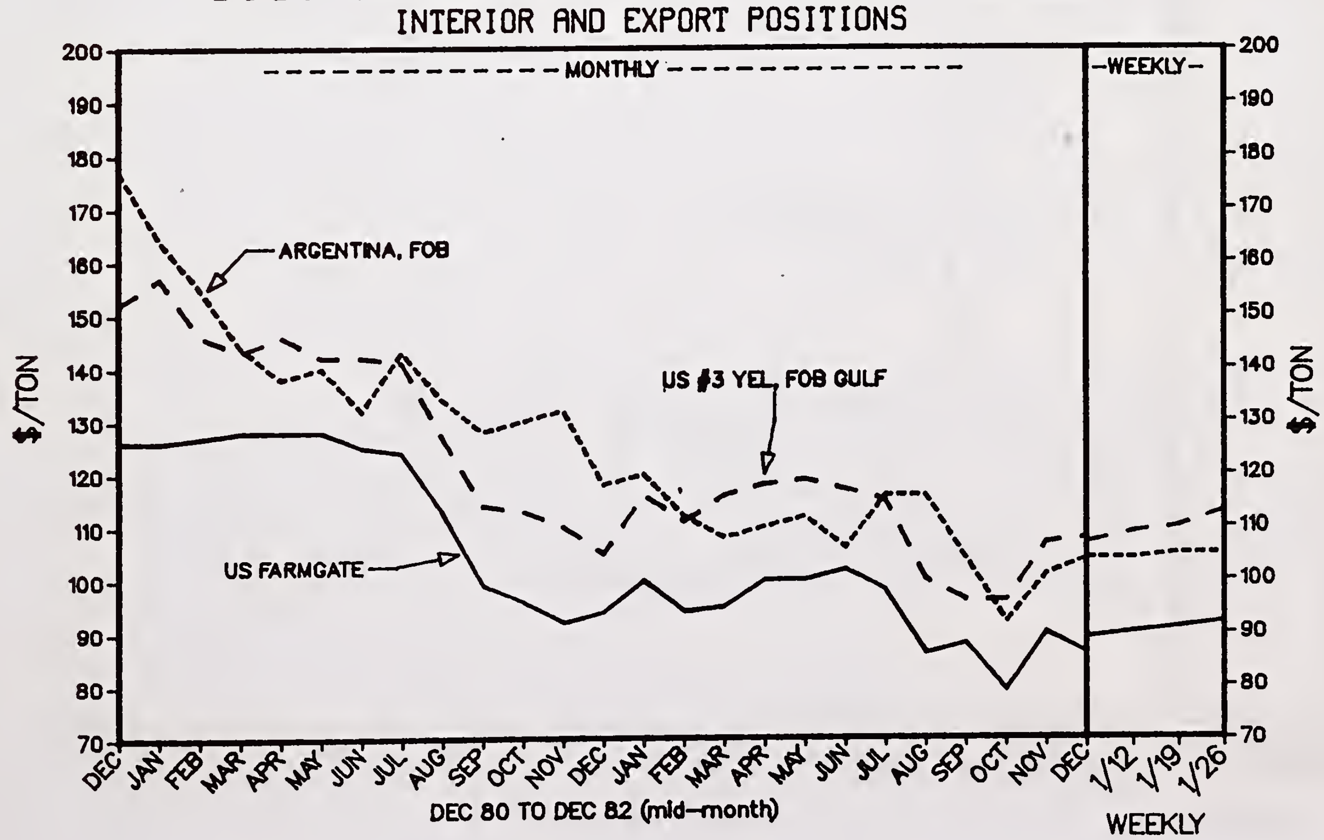
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.
Source: Export Sales; FGIS

CORN AND SORGHUM EXPORTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
FOR 1981/82-1982/83 (OCT/SEP--MILLION TONS)

	SORGHUM		CORN					
	Argentina		Argentina		Thailand		Total	
4 Weeks Ending 1/	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
October 28	.4	.1	.4	.1	*	.3	.8	.5
November 25	*	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.4	.5
December 23	*	.3	*	.4	.3	.3	.3	1.0
January 20	*	*	--	.2	.4	.1	.4	.3
Cumul. since Oct. 1	.5	.5	.5	.9	1.0	.9	2.0	2.3
Total For Season 2/	5.1	6.0	4.9	6.6	2.8	1.8	12.8	14.4

N/A Not available
1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. AND ARGENTINE CORN PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS

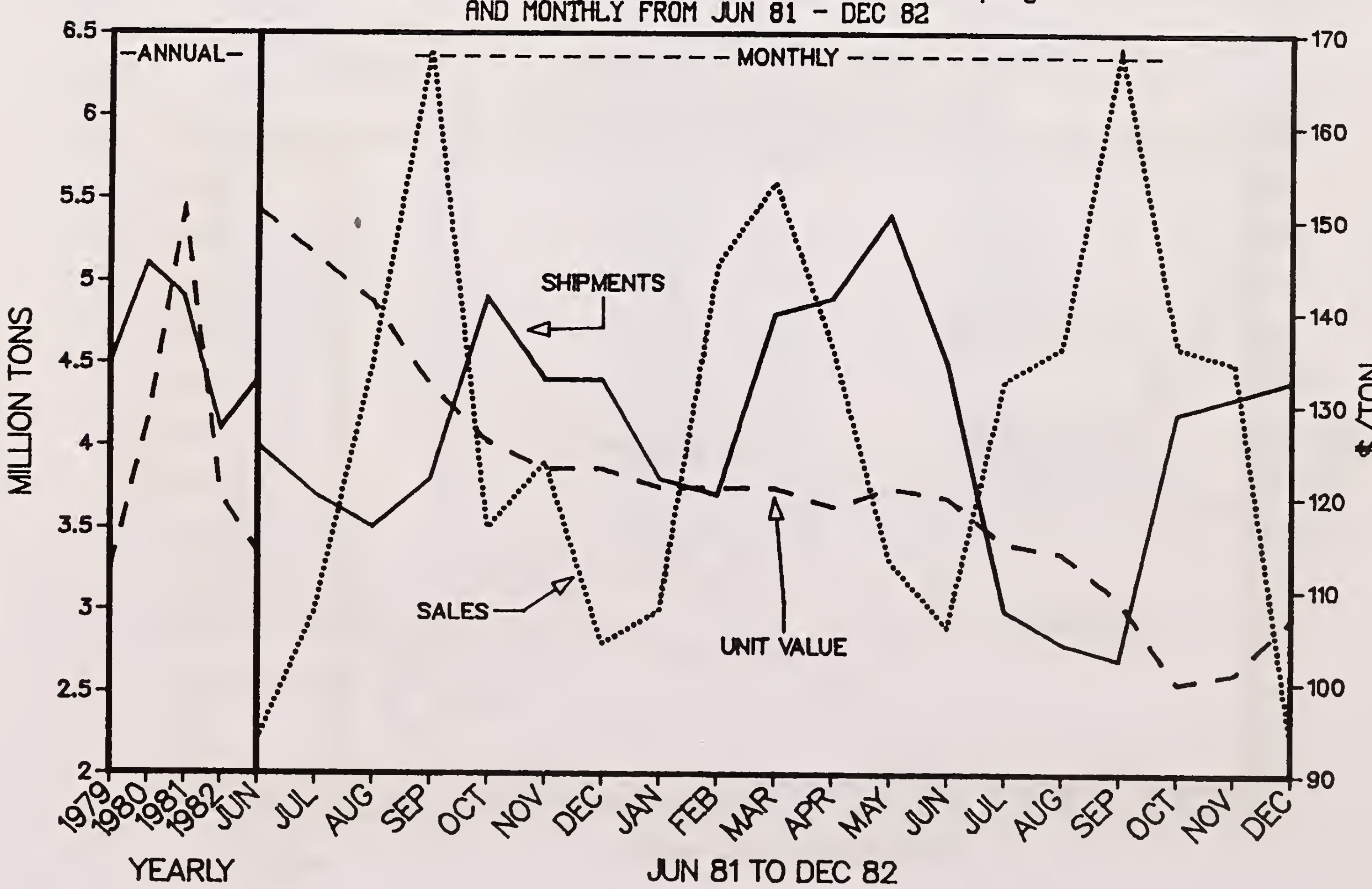


U.S. CORN AND SORGHUM EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(OCT/SEP--1,000 Tons)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 1/21/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 1/20/83 1/
CORN					
EC-10	10,496	9,185	6,357	2,301	1,503
Other W. Europe	5,151	5,503	8,907	3,031	2,601
Eastern Europe	7,288	6,741	3,883	1,875	830
USSR	5,342	4,947	7,773	4,998	3,007
China	1,788	725	1,151	474	1,835
Japan	11,193	12,586	11,926	5,231	8,479
Taiwan	2,113	1,502	1,652	1,068	1,618
Rep. of Korea	2,130	2,304	2,901	1,090	1,210
Egypt	874	1,129	1,229	478	601
Mexico	3,870	3,832	476	477	1,273
Brazil	1,715	1,528	—	—	—
Venezuela	729	692	403	120	485
Others	8,728	8,694	4,693	3,778	3,117
Total Corn	61,417	59,368	51,351	24,921	26,559
SORGHUM					
Spain	648	179	821	675	149
Other W. Europe (excluding Spain)	404	595	499	271	173
Japan	3,973	2,725	2,985	1,852	619
Mexico	2,255	2,647	536	—	1,951
Venezuela	126	501	633	194	--
Israel	348	449	366	280	171
Others	445	606	862	488	363
Total Sorghum	8,199	7,702	6,702	3,760	3,426

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales, excluding sales for next marketing year.
Source: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. CORN SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM JUN 81 - DEC 82



MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**<u>Algeria</u>: Algerian corn imports are expected to rise to half a million tons in 1982/83. Corn and barley production suffered from drought during the 1982 growing season, with total grain production down 18 percent from 1981. At the same time, 1983 mixed feed production (mostly for poultry) is expected to expand to 850,000 tons, which is still not expected to satisfy demand. Algeria normally buys the bulk of its corn from the U.S., although since 1981 Algeria has had an agreement with Argentina for 30,000-60,000 tons annually.

ALGERIAN CORN IMPORTS
(JUL/JUN--1,000 TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
U.S.	130	190	206	379
Others	5	15	0	79
Total	135	205	206	458

**Mexico: Corn imports in 1982/83 (Oct-Sep) are expected to rise to at least 4.8 million tons, with corn now being substituted for sorghum in feed rations to take advantage of prevailing U.S. price relationships. U.S. corn exports to Mexico, as of January 20, totaled 120,000 tons, with 1.15 million tons in outstanding sales. Corn shipments are expected to pick up sharply during the next nine months as local supplies are worked off and as outstanding U.S. sorghum sales are moved.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Other Exporting Countries' Selling Activities and Competitive Practices

**South Africa: The South African corn crop appears to have been severely damaged and may approach last season's 8.4 million ton drought-reduced crop. This season, export levels were maintained because of the exceptionally large stock carryover from the previous record crop. Reportedly the bulk of these stocks and last year's reduced crop have already been sold. In addition, reports indicate that the South Africans may have already cancelled shipments of about 160,000 tons of corn contracted by Taiwan. Export availabilities for the May-April 1983/84 marketing year could fall to about 1.5 million tons, well below the past two season average of well over 4 million. Additional U.S. sales to Japan, Taiwan and other markets are likely. The South African crop shortfall may also create U.S. market oportunities for white corn. The reduced South African export levels will have a larger impact on U.S. sales in July-June and Oct/Sept 1983/84.

**Thailand: In an effort to facilitate corn exports during the 1982/83 (Jul-Jun) season, the Thai Board of Trade (BOT) announced in November that exports would be undertaken directly by private firms. Previously, all sales had to be made through the BOT. Due to increased domestic consumption and the reduced 1982 crop, 1982/83 corn exports are projected at 1.8 million tons, off 40 percent from a year ago. Larger U.S. sales to some principal Thai customers, such as Japan, could result.

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets.

**Czechoslovakia: Czechoslovakia is expected to fill its import requirements of feed grains--possibly as much as 900,000 tons--to insure fulfillment of planned consumption levels in 1982/83, despite the pressure

this will place on foreign currency reserves. It is expected that 300,000 tons of feed grains still need to be imported for shipment through June. U.S. sales of corn since October have reached only 54,000 tons, compared with 283,700 tons at the same time a year ago. This low level is due to increased competition from other Eastern and Western European countries.

Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries

**Zimbabwe: Effective November 1, 1982, the government reduced the subsidy to millers on corn meal from Z$98.58 to Z$30 per ton ($75.25-$22.90). Producers will continue to deliver their corn at Z$120 per ton ($91.60), buying back cornmeal for both livestock feed and human consumption at Z$90.29 per ton ($68.92). With the reduced subsidy, the effective miller price has increased from Z$90.29 to Z$158.87 per ton ($68.92-$121.27). However, millers have been told to absorb the cost of the reduced subsidy as the government has decided not to raise the retail price of cornmeal.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**Indonesia: With the help of the U.S. Feed Grains Council, a private U.S. firm is planning a 4,000-head dairy bull feedlot--a first in Indonesia. The project will be modeled on similiar ventures under USFGC guidance that proved successful in Japan. Calves will be fattened on high-energy rations composed mainly of corn. In 1982, Indonesia's corn imports jumped to over 250,000 tons from virtually nothing the year before and are expected to continue to grow due to the rapidly growing animal compound feed sector.

**Philippines and Taiwan: A consultant for the U.S. Feed Grains Council recently visited several goat projects in the Philippines and Taiwan. He presented a three-day short course on dairy goat management and diseases in each country, and delivered a paper on "Strategies for Improving Goat Production in the Tropics" at the Australasian Animal Science Conference in Manila. The short courses featured half-day demonstrations on dehorning, foot trimming, correct hand milking, and physical facilities. In most of the projects, goats are being fed concentrate to supplement their diets.

BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECASTS, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

As of January 14, the official 1982/83 (Jun-May) barley export forecast remained unchanged at 1.2 million tons (55 million bushels). Export commitments (outstanding sales plus accumulated exports) as of January 20 were only 900,000 tons, more than 50 percent below this time last year. Sales have continued to lag to all major destinations, owing to depressed world demand and strong market competition from other exporting countries.

U.S. EXPORTS OF BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Grain	1981/82	1982/83*
Barley	2,177	1,197
Oats	102	145
Rye	50	38

*Forecast

U.S. BARLEY EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 1/21/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 1/20/83 1/
EC	49	247	301	127	112
Other W. Europe	134	20	472	421	226
Eastern Europe	218	92	111	111	- -
Taiwan	129	226	373	262	146
Japan	45	209	336	249	101
Canada	- -	- -	128	134	- -
Others	575	853	546	616	308
Total Barley	1,150	1,647	2,267	1,920	893

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

BARLEY SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE—MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	U.S. 81/82	U.S. 82/83	CANADA 81/82	CANADA 82/83	FRANCE 2/ 81/82	FRANCE 2/ 82/83	U.K. 2/ 81/82	U.K. 2/ 82/83	Total 81/82	Total 82/83
October 28	.3	*	.5	.6	.2	N/A	.3	.1	1.3	N/A
November 25	.3	*	.5	.4	.2	N/A	.2	N/A	1.2	N/A
December 23	.2	.1	.5	.3	.1	N/A	.2	N/A	1.0	N/A
January 20	.2	.1	.4	.4	.1	N/A	—	N/A	.7	N/A
Cumul. since July 1:	1.6	.6	3.3	2.7	1.0	N/A	.7	N/A	6.6	N/A
Total For Season 3/:	2.2	1.2	5.7	5.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	10.3	9.2

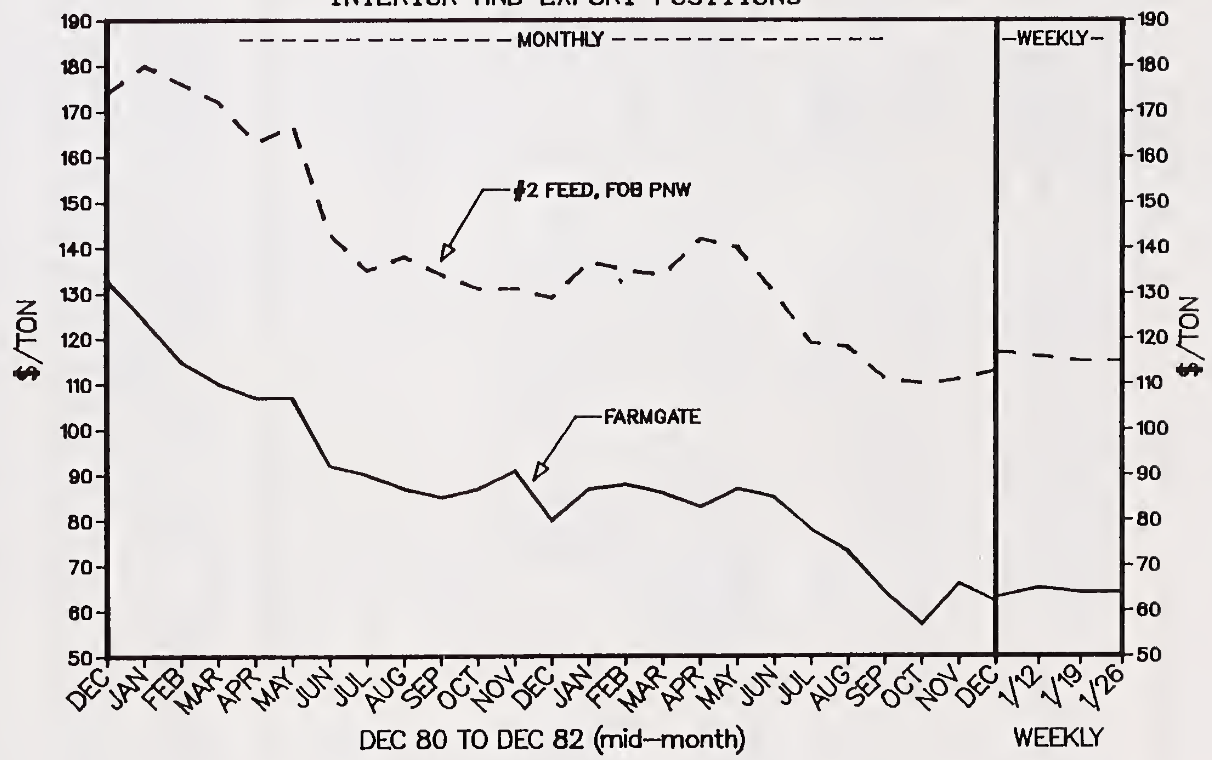
1/ Or closest date thereto.
2/ Excluding inter-trade.
3/ Projection for 1982/83.
N/A Not available.
* Less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. OATS EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY—1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 1/21/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 1/20/83 1/
EC	7	35	3	3	- -
Mexico	3	35	4	4	- -
Venezuela	11	28	3	2	1
Others	31	113	5	5	3
Total Oats	52	211	15	14	4

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. FEED BARLEY PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



U.S. RYE EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY—1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 1/21/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 1/20/83 1/
EC	8	18	1	1	- -
Other W. Europe	31	40	13	13	- -
Canada	- -	- -	15	15	- -
Others	23	72	3	3	- -
Total Rye	62	130	32	32	- -

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

**Canada: Canada has sold East Germany 700,000 tons of barley, 270,000 tons of feed wheat, and 30,000 tons of durum for February-August shipment. This Canadian feed grain sale to East Germany--the largest since 1976/77--impacts adversely on prospects for near-term U.S. corn sales to that destination financed through Canadian commercial credit with government guarantees--very similar to the arrangement extended to the USSR. The Canadians are hopeful that this will mark the beginning of large, regular East German purchases.

**European Community: After a seven-week hiatus, the EC has resumed authorizations to export barley using a maximum export rebate of nearly $90 per ton. EC barley export authorizations now stand at 1.7 million tons, compared to 1.6 million authorized through January last season. The EC has been reluctant to pay an export subsidy of $10 more a ton for barley than wheat, but large intervention stocks and sluggish internal demand have apparently heightened pressure to export some barley.

RICE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES 1/

Export Forecast. U.S. rice exports in 1982/83 (Aug-Jul) are forecast as of January 14 at 2.3 million tons (milled rice basis), 50,000 tons above the December estimate and 14 percent below 1981/82. The export forecast was raised marginally to reflect improved rice export sales to Iraq.

Shipments. For the four-week period ending January 20, U.S. rice exports declined to 89,100 tons, compared to shipments of 118,800 tons during the previous four-week period. Cummulative shipments reached 994,700 tons, off sharply from the 1.34 million tons exported as of that date one year ago. Exports will have to average about 215,000 tons per month during the remaining six months of the marketing year if exports are to reach the forecast level.

Sales. New sales for 1982/83 delivery for the four-week period ending January 20 declined slightly to 168,700 tons, compared to the previous four week total of 173,400 tons. Over one-fourth of the new sales registered were from P.L. 480 financed tenders. Total export commitments for 1982/83 delivery now stand at 1.6 million tons, off four percent from the 1.67 million tons registered as of that time last year.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Importer buying activity quickened in the last month with Indonesia a notable buyer of at least 475,000 tons. Large purchases were also made in the last month by the USSR, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Iran. European buyers, on the other hand, have been holding off on their purchases and reportedly have sufficient supplies through February/March.

1/ Shipments and sales data are on a product weight basis.

RECENT RICE PURCHASING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN DEC. 18, 1982 AND JAN. 26, 1983

Buyer	Origin	Quantity 1,000 Tons	Quality 1/	Price $/MT 2/	Delivery Period	Date of Report
Bangladesh	U.S.	35.4	#5/20/MG	282.59 3/	Feb-Mar	1/25
Bahrain	Pakistan	25.0	Basmati	600	Jan-Dec	1/17
Comoro Is.	Pakistan	16.0	40/45%	192	Mar-Sep	1/20
Cost Rica	U.S.	9.8	#5/20% LG	315.79 3/	Jan	12/22
	Venezuela	32.0	#3 paddy	179.75 4/	Feb-Jun	1/20
Indonesia	Taiwan	100.0	15% SG	198	Jan-Apr	12/23
		200.0	15% SG	215	Jan-May	1/11
	Thailand	50.0	10%	242	Jan-Mar	1/4
		50.0	15%	233	Jan-Mar	1/4
		20.0	Gl 10%	N/A	Feb-May	1/4
	Burma	10.0	5%	220	Feb	1/18
		10.0	10%	215	Mar	1/18
		25.0	15%	210	Mar	1/18
	Philippines	10.0	15%	233	Mar	1/11
Iran	Burma	30.0	5% Super	203	Jan-Mar	1/14
		20.0	5% Super	211	Jan-Mar	1/14
	Thailand	15.0	100% B	265	Feb	1/14
		30.0	100% B	258	Jan-Feb	1/24
		10.0	100% B	N/A	Feb	1/27
Iraq	Thailand	20.0	100% B	271	May-Jun	1/27
Kuwait	Pakistan	30.0	Basmati	600	Jan-Dec	1/17
Liberia	U.S.	44.6	P#5/20% LG	327.16-334.44 3/	Feb-Sep	1/17
Madagascar	U.S.	10.5	#5/20% MG	285.34 3/	Feb	1/13
	Japan	50.0	10% SG	335	Feb	1/20
Malaysia	Burma	5.0	5% Super	238	Feb	1/20
Mauritania	Thailand	84.0	A-1 Spec	179	Mar-Dec	1/26
Mauritius	Burma	27.0	35%	180	Feb-Apr	1/24
Nigeria	U.S.	9.5	P No. 2/4%			1/13
	Thailand	74.0	P 5%	240-250	Jan-Feb	12/29
Oman	Pakistan	30.0	Basmati	600	Jan-Dec	1/17
Saudi Arabia	U.S.	16.9	P No. 2/4%			1/13
	Pakistan	75.0	Basmati	600	Jan-Dec	1/17
Sri Lanka/ China	Burma	40.0	Full Boiled	180	Mar-Nov	1/21
		60.0	35%	180	Mar-Nov	1/21
USSR	India	80.0	Basmati		Jan-Jun	1.21
		20.0	Basmati		Jan-Jun	1/21
N/A	Pakistan	40.0	40/45%	198.25	Jan-Mar	1/5
		30.0	40/45%	187	Feb-Apr	1/25
		10.0	15/20%	231	Feb-Mar	1/25
		10.0	15/20%	244	Feb-Mar	1/25
N/A	Burma	10.0	Brokens	151	Jan	1/11
		2.0	Brokens	146	Jan	1/14

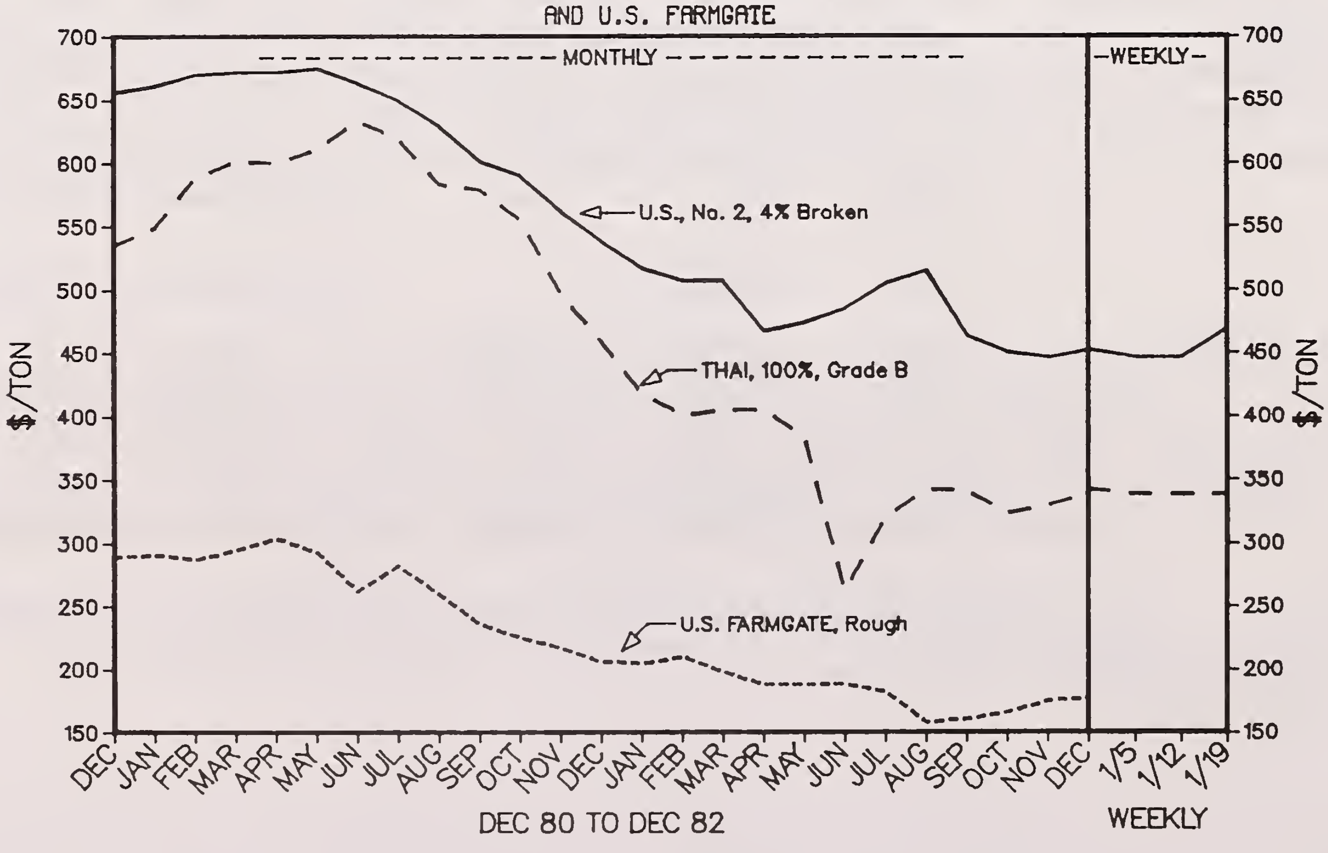
1/ P = Parboiled, LG = Long Grain, MG = Medium Grain, SG = Short Grain, Gl = Glutinous.
2/ F.o.b. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.
3/ FAS sale under PL-480.

U.S. RICE EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
FOR 1980/81-1981/82, AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH JANUARY 20 FOR 1982/83
(AUG/JUL--1,000 TONS)

Destination		Long Grain		Other 1/		Total
		Milled	Brown 2/	Milled	Brown 2/	Exports
EC 10	1980/81	4	223	1	- -	228
	1981/82	2	305	56	192	555
	1982/83	1	183	13	- -	196
Other W. Europe	1980/81	24	51	1	*	76
	1981/82	58	81	6	28	173
	1982/83	18	33	3	3	57
E. Europe & USSR	1980/81	7	- -	25	- -	32
	1981/82	*	- -	- -	- -	*
	1982/83	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Iran	1980/81	-	- -	- -	- -	- -
	1981/82	85	- -	- -	- -	85
	1982/83	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Iraq	1980/81	134	- -	- -	- -	134
	1981/82	270	- -	- -	- -	270
	1982/83	164	- -	- -	- -	164
Saudi Arabia	1980/81	263	- -	8	- -	271
	1981/82	250	- -	15	- -	265
	1982/83	188	3	1	- -	192
Other Middle East	1980/81	109	4	1	- -	114
	1981/82	110	8	18	3	139
	1982/83	29	- -	1	- -	30
South Korea	1980/81	- -	- -	- -	1,282	1,282
	1981/82	- -	- -	- -	339	339
	1982/83	- -	- -	*	325	326
Other Asia & Oceania	1980/81	133	- -	10	*	143
	1981/82	4	- -	39	- -	43
	1982/83	2	- -	38	- -	40
Nigeria	1980/81	239	- -	- -	- -	239
	1981/82	347	- -	- -	- -	347
	1982/83	93	- -	- -	- -	93
Other Africa	1980/81	178	107	45	4	34
	1981/82	116	117	86	4	323
	1982/83	115	61	116	1	293
W. Hemisphere	1980/81	207	42	73	38	360
	1981/82	129	25	13	15	182
	1982/83	79	27	63	21	191
Total 3/	1980/81	1,298	426	164	1,202	3,211
	1981/82	1,379	535	232	581	2,974
	1982/83	715	307	234	350	1,606

* Less than 500 tons.
1/ Includes medium, short, and mixed.
2/ Data not converted to a milled equivalency. Includes rough rice.
3/ Discrepancies due to rounding and changes to unknown destinations.
SOURCE: U.S. Export Sales

RICE PRICES
U.S. AND THAI C&F ROTTERDAM
AND U.S. FARMGATE



**Indonesia: While monsoon rains began in mid-December, the six-seven week delay in transplanting of the main season crop will likely result in a diminished dry season crop and sharply increased rice imports of 1.5 million tons compared to only 332,429 tons in 1982. Rice purchases in Thailand, Taiwan, Burma, and the Philippines in the last month or so totaled 475,000 tons. These, combined with previous purchases, bring total contracts to an estimated 620,000 tons. In contrast to purchases in prior years, most of the contracts this year have been for medium-quality rice (10-15 percent brokens).

Reflecting limited supplies in the countryside resulting from the seven-month drought, Bulog's (the food authority) market releases continued heavy in December drawing down government-held stocks to 1.75 million tons at the end of December, 500,000 tons below year earlier levels. Rice releases are believed to have slackened in Janaury as speculation diminished, but total distribution during the first quarter of 1983 could be as high as 1.5 million tons. Based on imports contracted to date, government-held stocks going into the main season harvest could be as much as one million tons below that held a year earlier.

Two areas in Indonesia now have outbreaks of brown planthoppers. There are reportedly no rice varieties in Indonesia which are resistant to this pest. The infestation in North Sumatra is considered serious with up to 50,000 hectares affected.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Ecuador: Ecuador is reported to need to import 20,000 tons of milled rice to rebuild stocks which have declined due to flood-delayed plantings.

**Syria: The Foreign Trade Organization for Chemicals and Foodstuffs (GEZA) did not purchase any rice against its tender of January 11. Instead, GEZA is retendering on February 8 for 20,000 tons (maximum six percent brokens) for March/April shipment.

**Malaysia: While the National Rice Board (LPN) indicates that imports may be halved in 1983 to 200,000 tons, Malaysia is attempting to barter palm oil for rice. This is reflected by the mid-December agreement in principle to buy 35,000 tons of Thai rice to be possibly balanced by 30,000 tons of palm oil. According to trade reports, Malaysia and Pakistan may be negotiating a barter involving up to 150,000 tons (five percent brokens) for palm oil and Malaysia has approached India as to the possibility of a barter. In addition, it is reported that the Malaysian government made an agreement in principle in November to buy from Pakistan 50,000 tons (five percent brokens). The contract is to be signed Feb. 20.

**Costa Rica: Recently, 32,000 tons of rough rice ex Venezuela was sold to Costa Rica. It appears that because of fears that the rice might carry coffee rust and foot and mouth disease, part or all of this contract may be cancelled. Costa Rica tendered Jan. 28 for 12,000 tons of U.S. rough rice for March arrival. An additional 10,000 tons of U.S. rough rice might be imported in April and 12,000 tons in June.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

World rice prices have continued mixed in the last month. Posted F.O.B. Thai export prices have generally declined $10-15 per ton for the high and low qualities, but prices of medium qualities (10-15 percent brokens) eased only $7 due to heavy sales to Indonesia. Posted prices for Thai parboiled have declined to $250--a level representative of actual prices paid. The posted price of 100 to B has fallen to $270 per ton, but rice is being traded at $7-10 below this level. Low-quality rice (Sind 40/45 percent) prices in Pakistan have shown some strength in the last month. In the Jan. 5 tender, the price jumped nearly $18 over that paid in December. Prices, however, could not be sustained at the $198 level and declined $11 per ton in this week's tender.

Some further easing in world rice prices may occur in the next month, especially for the lower qualities. Rice prices for medium qualities can be expected to strengthen in the coming months as a result of purchases by Indonesia and the USSR. The degree of strength would depend not only on the timing of such purchases, but also on the extent to which these needs are met by unusually heavy quantities of subsidized rice from Taiwan, the Philippines, and other countries. Prices of higher qualities may be under pressure as a result of reduced purchases by Malaysia and the switch in Indonesian purchasing patterns. The outlook for low-quality rice remains bearish given the excess availability relative to effective demand.

**Thailand: Heavy shipments in the second half of December helped push Thailand's 1982 rice exports to a record 3.62 million tons, up 19 percent over the previous record in 1981. Export movement subsequently eased and through Jan. 15 a total of 138,942 tons was shipped through, up a third over the same period in 1982.

WEEKLY THAI RICE EXPORTS

Week Ending	Metric Tons
December 18	75,557
December 25	108,191
December 31	55,975
January 8	84,975
January 15	53,966
4-Week Moving Avg.	
December 18	46,464
December 25	66,354
January 1	65,873
January 8	81,154
January 15	75,756

Thai rice sales for 1983 shipment are estimated to total 1 million tons against forecast levels of 3.45 million tons. The Thai Minister of Commerce is leading a trade delegation to West Africa in early February. In Senegal he is expected to sign an agreement for 400,000 tons of brokens. He is also reportedly to visit Mali (where Thailand hopes to sell 20,000 tons) and Guinea.

RECENT THAI RICE SALES

Destination	Quantity (1,000 MT) Current	Est. Cumulative 1/	Quality 2/	Price $/MT 3/	Delivery	Date Of Report
Algeria	4.6	4.6	100% B	N/A	Jan	1/21
Brunei	17.5	17.5	100% B/15%	N/A	Feb-Dec	1/21
Cameroon/Nigeria	50.0		P 5%	240-250	Jan-Feb	1/24
	8.8		P 5%	N/A	Feb	1/27
	10.0		P 5%	257	Feb	1/27
	14.0	82.8	P 5%	254.5	Feb	1/27
China	20.9	20.9	Gl 10%		Jan	1/4
Indonesia	50.0		10%	242	Jan-Mar	1/11
	50.0		15%	233	Jan-Mar	1/11
	20.0	246.5	Gl 10%	N/A	Feb-May	1/11
Iran	30.0		100% B	258	Jan-Feb	1/24
	15.0		100% B	265	Feb	1/15
	10.0	85.0	100% B	N/A	Feb-Mar	1/27
Iraq	20.0	92.0	100% B	271	May-Jun	1/27
Italy	1.5		100% B	N/A	N/A	1/21
Japan	2.0		Gl	284	Jan-Feb	1/13
	3.5	5.5	Brokens	288	Jan-Feb	1/13
Mauritania	84.0	84.0	A-1 Spec.	179	Mar-Dec	1/26
Mozambique	1.0	1.0	P 100%	N/A	N/A	1/21
Nigeria	5.0		P 5%	N/A	Jan	1/24
	10.0		P 5%	250	Jan	1/24
	20.0		P 5%	N/A	Jan	1/24
	20.0		P 5%	250	Jan-Feb	12/29
	13.0	74.0	P 5%	N/A	N/A	1/24
Poland	4.7	4.7	10%	N/A	Jan	1/21
Romania	40.0	60.0	15%	250	Jan-Mar	1/21
Togo	10.9		A-1 Special	N/A	Jan	12/27
	2.4	13.3	45% Mix	N/A	Jan	12/27
West Africa	5.0	5.0	A-1 Special	N/A	N/A	12/29
Vietnam	.3		35%	N/A	Jan	1/18
	1.3	1.6	A-1 Special	N/A	Jan	1/18

1/ For all qualities for 1982 delivery.
2/ P=Parboiled, B/5%, etc.=Brown rice 5% broken, etc., Gl=Glutinous
3/ F.O.B. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.
N/A Not available.

**Pakistan: Pakistan's rice exports in 1983 are forecast to recover to 1.1 million tons, of which an estimated 375,000 tons have been sold to date. In tenders held Jan. 5 and 25, the Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP) sold a total of 90,000 tons of medium and low quality rice. In addition, RECP has recently sold 150,000 tons of basmati rice to Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, and Bahrain. The 1983 basmati export price was reduced to $600 per ton, down $100 from last year's price.

RECP has announced a tender for February 10 for 80,000 of low and medium quality rice for February-May shipment.

**Burma: The Myanama Export Import Corporation (MEIC) is estimated to have sold over 250,000 tons of rice in the last month. This, combined with carryover contracts from 1982 and previous sales, brings total Burmese sales for 1983 shipment to an estimated 350,000 tons. Burma's rice exports are forecast to increase to at least 750,000 tons in 1983, assuming that marketing difficulties in West Africa can be overcome and that additional sales to Indonesia are made.

**Taiwan: With 196,000 tons of rice exported through November, the agricultural officer in Taipei estimates that rice exports in 1982 rose to 275,000 tons. Taiwan's rice exports are forecast to increase to over 600,000 tons in 1983. Export commitments and sales are estimated to total at least 525,000 tons, including 320,000 tons to Indonesia. Rice exports in 1983, however, could reach as high as 800,000 tons, including about 75,000 tons of long grain.

**India: In a trade protocol signed with the USSR on Dec. 28, India is reported to have agreed to export 200,000 tons of basmati-blend to the USSR in 1983 (100,000 tons each in the Jan-Jun and Jul-Dec periods). As non-basmati rice (such as PR 106) will not be exported, the new agreement represents a significant curtailment in rice exports to the USSR. It is reported that two contracts covering 100,000 tons have been signed for shipment before the end of June. Because of depleted stocks, total rice exports are projected to decline to 250,000 tons in 1983, down sharply from the estimated 600,000 tons shipped last year.

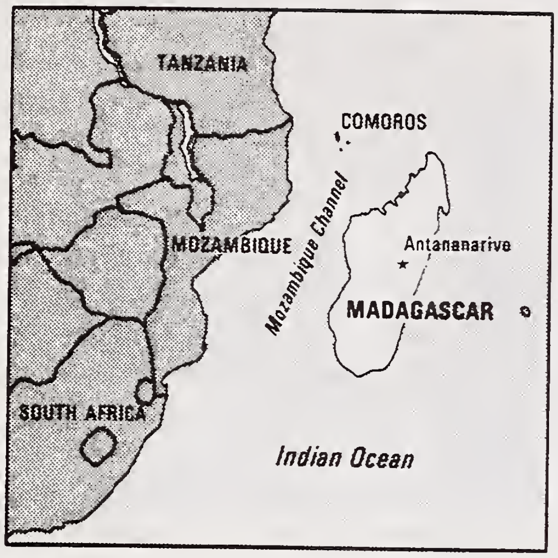
Domestic rice procurement through December reportedly totaled 4.42 million tons, compared to 4.28 million tons during the same period one year ago. With monthly offtake estimated to be continuing at 650,000 tons, government-held rice stocks at the end of December are believed to have totaled 5.4 million tons, down 600,000 tons from year-earlier levels.

**Philippines: According to press reports, the National Food Authority (NFA) has 200,000 tons of rice available for export. After foregoing exports in 1982 because of low prices and no demand from Indonesia, the Philippines is forecast to export 50,000 tons in 1983.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**GSM 102: As of January 17, the CCC has available credit lines totaling $72.8 million for future rice purchases. The outstanding credit lines were: Iraq, $55 million; Portugal, $10 million; Jamaica, $4.5 million; North Yemen, $3.3 million (and $5.0 million of blended credit). North Yemen is tendering February for 10,000 tons of parboiled #2/4 percent fpr March/May shipment

**P.L. 480: In the last month, four PL 480 tenders (Costa Rica, Madagascar, Liberia and Bangladesh) have been held with purchases totaling over 100,000 tons. The first PL 480 rice tender in FY 1981/82 did not occur until April 20, 1982. Agreements totaling $6.6 million have been signed with Kenya and Mauritius but purchase authorizations have not yet been requested.



MADAGASCAR

CAPITAL: Antananarivo
LANGUAGE: French and Malagasy
POPULATION & GROWTH RATE: 8,992,000 & 3%
PER CAPITA GNP: $265
REAL ECONOMIC GROWTH: 4.2%
LITERACY RATE: 45% those aged 10 & over
MAIN PORTS: Tamatave, Majunga, Morombe
EXCHANGE RATE: 350 Malagasy francs = $1
IMPORT AGENCY: SINPA
B.P. 754
ANTANANARIVO, MADAGSCAR
TEL 205-58 TELEX 22309

Rice production in Madagascar (Malagasy Republic) is estimated to have reached slightly more than 2 million tons of paddy in 1982, recovering only marginally from the drought reduced level of 1981. Severe floods and cyclones early in 1982 damaged the crop. Rice production is concentrated in the central plateau (40 percent) and in the northwest. Of the 1.2 million hectares of paddy, 25 percent have irrigation systems which receive some government support. The rice crop is planted in November and harvested in January-February.

Government intervention in rice marketing occurs at four points: producer prices are fixed; domestic marketing is a state monopoly involving control of all internal marketing arrangements; rice imports and their distribution are government controlled; and consumer prices are annually established (currently 140 FMG/kg). There are 12 parastatal agencies responsible for rice marketing, but SINPA (Societe d'Interet National de Produits Agricoles) is the largest with reponsibility for marketing in the central pleateau and Antananarivo. Not only is SINPA authorized to buy and sell paddy produced in its region, but unlike the other agencies, it has the authority to import. (On arrival, the imported rice is distributed through the various district rice agencies). Surplus paddy is collected by the Fokontang (village level council) and transferred to storage centers owned by the local parastatal. The flooding in early 1982 had a severe affect on commercial production areas such as Lake Alaotra. Only 100,000 tons of paddy were collected in 1982 compared to 235,000 tons in 1981. The parastatals mill the rice and then sell through Fokontang to consumers. Only a tenth of the total crop is sold through the official marketing channels. A large part of this rice comes from around Lake Alaotra. Because of unremunerative official purchase prices, rice farmers have increasingly sold their surplus rice in the parrallel market which now is as large as the official market. Apparent per capita rice availability was 184 kg in 1982.

Rice imports have risen sharply in recent years principally because of production shortfalls and reduced purchases by the parastatals. Madagascar imported a record 360,000 tons of rice in 1982. Future imports are expected to be at lower levels in order to conserve foreign exchange and encourage domestic production. Rice imports are ususally low quality white rice from Burma, China, Pakistan, and Thailand (mostly brokens) purchased through Paris-based rice trading companies. Only limited use is made of government-to-government contracts. Imports of U.S. rice are practically all under PL 480 aid. Japan has also supplied increasingly larger amounts of concessional rice including 45,000 tons in 1982. Recently, an import tax of 10 percent ad valorem was added to further discourage imports.

Malagasy Republic (Madagascar): Rice Imports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country Of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
North America												
United States	---	---	---	1,591	23,523	---	---	---	1,368	2,321	---	17,928
South America												
Brazil	---	61,311	6,069	---	---	---	---	25,730	---	---	---	---
Europe												
France	---	2/	2/	10	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany, West	---	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	3,143	4,191
Netherlands	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EC-9 Subtotal	---	2/	2/	10	2/	1,500	---	---	---	---	3,143	4,191
Africa												
Cameroon	---	---	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt	11,389	---	---	516	1,657	886	1,500	---	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	---	---	---	4,766 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	11,389	---	22	5,282	1,657	886	1,500	---	---	---	---	---
Asia & Oceania												
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	405	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma	8,923	---	17,917	---	---	---	---	5,934	19,984	40,278	61,555	109,245
Cambodia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,490	19,477	---	---	---
China	---	---	---	57,257	66,201	17,533	20,599	30,600	87,616	11,500	32,919	---
Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,807
Japan	---	2/	---	1,628	8,016	4	---	---	---	---	13,102	10,048
Pakistan	---	---	---	2,900	---	21,068	---	8,499	34,448	104,638	66,015	11,000
Taiwan	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand	---	---	24,711	51	---	15,916	49,357	13,986	---	---	---	10,000
Subtotal	8,923	2/	42,628	61,836	74,217	54,926	69,956	79,509	161,526	156,417	173,592	166,100
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,561 4/
Total 1/	20,312	61,312	48,719	68,720	99,397	57,312	71,456	105,240	166,894	158,738	176,735	192,780

1/ Sum of parts may not equal total due to rounding.
2/ Negligible
3/ 7,010 MT of paddy converted at 68%.
4/ Includes 4,000 tons from WFP and 561 tons unaccounted for.

Source: Scheduled American Embassy CERP Reports. Annual Statistiques Du Commerce Exterior du Malagasy. 1970-1975
Central Bank and U.S. Census. 1976-1980

WHEAT FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Egypt: An arrangement has been reached between the Egyptian and U.S. governments for the purchase and delivery of 1 million tons of U.S. wheat flour over the next 12 to 14 months. U.S. commercial-bank credit will be provided, with the help of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) credit guarantee program. This understanding will enable U.S. exporters to be competitive in the 1.5 million ton Egyptian flour market. At a 75 percent extraction rate, the arrangement will increase U.S. wheat exports by 1.35 million tons on a wheat equivalent basis, and amounts to a near doubling of U.S. annual wheat flour sales. U.S. flour sales to Egypt during 1981/82 (Jun-May) were 698,000 tons, 58 percent of total U.S. flour exports.

PULSES

DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

**Mexico: The agricultural conselor in Mexico City has lowered his estimate for 1982/83 (Oct-Sept) edible bean production to 900,000 tons, as a result of the drought that has affected almost all growing regions. Apparently, average yields have been reported at less than 500 kilograms per hectare. Also, reduced reservoir levels in many areas could mean decreased plantings for the upcoming growing season. A major exception to this may be Sinaloa, which has stated planting intentions above those of last year, and which has had rains recently that may allow producers to fulfill intentions. The estimate for 1982/83 imports has been increased to 100,000 tons, owing to indications that Mexico will begin to import edible bean toward the end of the current marketing year. In addition to the reduced production outlook, there have been reports that some stocks of government-held beans have been discolored and that the government may be having difficulties in marketing some of these older stocks.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

PULSES

U.S. Exports of Dry Edible Beans, Peas, and Lentils 1/
By Destination
(Metric Tons)

Dry Edible Beans	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82
Mexico	16,604	95,544	353,990	447,688
United Kingdom	42,888	52,585	66,980	64,294
Angola	24,118	- -	38,310	10,718
Japan	13,191	23,339	33,411	28,883
Netherlands	20,460	16,482	23,983	26,756
Algeria	12,028	26,352	20,828	12,518
Canada	13,517	15,796	20,136	24,164
France	12,591	10,997	13,401	15,163
Venezuela	18,580	14,950	10,796	13,422
Other	80,339	86,105	100,806	135,698
Total	254,316	342,150	682,641	779,304
Dry Edible Peas				
Colombia	11,322	16,628	15,936	23,894
Taiwan	11,601	10,008	13,621	9,995
India	2,267	544	11,431	5,122
Venezuela	8,339	4,839	8,895	10,990
Japan	7,375	8,572	8,771	3,423
United Kingdom	13,788	6,896	8,105	7,415
Peru	- -	4,625	8,726	4,414
Canada	5,356	5,921	7,171	9,851
Other	33,476	29,150	44,506	37,302
Total	93,524	87,183	127,162	112,406
Lentils				
Algeria	13,754	21,141	25,523	23,916
Egypt	- -	5,455	10,959	- -
Columbia	1,452	2,833	7,658	6,117
Spain	3,490	1,168	3,780	5,246
Greece	3,568	3,563	2,818	2,762
Venezuela	2,082	2,528	2,874	2,583
Other	18,455	9,787	14,595	30,370
Total	42,801	46,475	68,207	71,994

1/ Marketing Year September/August

U.S. Exports of Dry Edible Beans, Peas, and Lentils 1/
By Class
(Metric Tons)

Dry Edible Beans	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82
Navy Pea	65,225	73,276	101,095	80,281
Great Northern	48,385	50,380	64,210	70,199
Lima	11,900	20,359	22,104	21,561
White NEC	4,651	5,002	6,229	5,395
Red Kidney	17,365	38,190	25,907	21,687
Pinto	43,746	92,249	316,616	383,641
Black Turtle	5,863	5,493	63,845	90,094
Blackeye	8,094	10,485	7,950	13,234
Other Colored	43,398	37,455	61,178	82,335
Seed	5,745	9,261	13,505	10,877
Total	254,316	432,150	682,641	779,304
Dry Edible Peas				
Green	48,716	46,893	73,026	63,599
Yellow	16,591	9,066	20,277	24,194
Austrian Winter	16,079	13,153	14,415	4,800
Seed & NEC	12,138	18,071	19,444	19,813
Total	93,524	87,183	127,162	112,406

U.S. WHEAT PROGRAMS

	1981 Program		1982 Program		1983 Program	
	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price
	$/Ton	$/BU	$/Ton	$/BU	$/Ton	$/BU
Trigger Release Price	$208	$4.65	$208	$4.65		
Target Price	$177	$3.81	$186	$4.05	$195	$4.30
Loan (Reserve)	$165	$3.50	$184	$4.00	$171	$3.65
National Loan	$154	$3.20	$167	$3.55	$171	$3.65
Season Average Producer Price	$171	$3.65	$164	$3.45 2/		
Current Farm Price			$167	$3.54 3/		
Paid Diversion	---	---	---	---	$136	$2.70

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjusted from $/bu at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $1.00/bu.
2/ Projected.
3/ ASCS 5-day moving average as of January 25, 1983.

U.S. CORN PROGRAMS

	1981 Program		1982 Program		1983 Program (Proposed)	
	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price
	$/Ton	$/BU	$/Ton	$/BU	$/Ton	$/BU
Trigger Release Price	$156	$3.15	$159	$3.25		
Loan (Reserve)	$132	$2.55	$146	$2.90	$136	$2.65
Target Price	$126	$2.40	$138	$2.70	$144	$2.86
National Loan	$126	$2.40	$132	$2.55	$136	$2.65
Season Average Producer Price	$130	$2.50	$122	$2.30 2/		
Current Farm Price			$123	$2.33 3/		
Paid Diversion	---	---	---	---	$91	$1.50

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjust from $/bu, at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $.80/bu.
2/ Projected.
3/ ASCS 5-day moving average as of January 25, 1983.

RECENT CHANGES IN PRODUCER AND ENDUSER PRICES FOR GRAIN (per ton)

-WHEAT-

Country	Producer Support/Guaranteed				Producer Selling Price				Mill Price for Domestic Wheat				Mill Price for Imported Wheat			
	1981/82		1982/83		1981/82		1982/83		1981/82		1982/83		1981/82		1982/83	
	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency
Egypt	91	77 1/	111	93 1/	65	55	89	75 2/	47	40 3/	47	40 3/	47	40 3/	47	40 3/
Finland 4/	391	1,720	345	1,900	382	1,680	338	1,860	391	1,720	345	1,900		N/A		—

-CORN-

Country	Producer Support/Guaranteed				Producer Selling Price				Compounder Price for Domestic Corn				Compounder Price for Imported Corn			
	1981/82		1982/83		1981/82		1982/83		1981/82		1982/83		1981/82		1982/83	
	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency	US $	Foreign Currency
Peru	212	155,000	175	175,000	212	155,000	175	175,000	211	155,000	175	175,000	211	155,000	175	175,000
Turkey	131	17,000	126	23,000		N/A	140	25,550 5/		N/A	140	25,550 5/		—	148	27,000 6/
Egypt		—	119	100	157	132		N/A		—		—	71	60	71	60

Note: N/A denotes not available, — denotes not applicable, and WP denotes world price.

1/ For local varieties of wheat.
2/ Free market price.
3/ Price paid by mills in Cairo, Alexandria, East Delta & Middle Egypt.
4/ Prices are for January.
5/ Market price in October (harvestime); otherwise, prices are usually higher.
6/ Government selling price in October.

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Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FG-4-83
February 15, 1983

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

CONTENTS

Selected information from this and future World Grain Situation/Outlook reports is now available electronically from the University of Nebraska AGNET system, simultaneously with its Washington release. For further information on AGNET access, contact Pat Ebmeier (402) 382-1892. For questions concerning data, call (202) 475-4199.

TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 JAN17	1982/83 FEB15
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	46.5	55.5	54.2	65.8	62.0	61.1
WEST EUROPE	15.7	16.7	22.7	21.4	25.7	25.4
USSR	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	8.1	5.3	7.1	6.6	8.2	8.1
TOTAL NON-US	73.0	78.1	84.6	94.3	96.6	95.4
U.S. 3)	89.2	108.8	114.3	110.5	101.3	97.4
WORLD TOTAL	162.1	186.8	198.9	204.8	197.7	192.5
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	29.6	30.6	28.2	29.3	29.8	29.1
USSR	15.1	30.5	34.1	45.1	35.0	33.0
JAPAN	23.6	24.5	24.7	23.8	23.8	23.8
EAST EUROPE	15.0	17.5	16.6	13.4	9.0	8.5
CHINA	11.1	10.9	14.6	14.5	16.0	15.5
OTHERS	67.7	72.8	80.6	78.7	84.2	82.7
WORLD TOTAL	162.1	186.8	198.9	204.8	197.7	192.5
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	103.8	92.2	104.8	113.7	112.6	110.1
WEST EUROPE	152.6	146.8	159.6	148.8	159.6	159.6
USSR 6)	226.2	171.3	178.7	152.0	171.0	171.0
EAST EUROPE	96.4	91.1	95.6	92.4	100.9	100.9
CHINA	132.9	145.7	139.3	140.4	147.9	148.0
OTHERS	218.0	220.2	229.2	240.2	236.0	236.2
TOTAL NON-US	929.8	867.3	907.1	887.4	928.0	925.8
U.S.	270.5	296.8	263.0	325.1	332.0	331.9
WORLD TOTAL	1200.3	1164.1	1170.1	1212.6	1259.9	1257.7
UTILIZATION 4) 7)						
WEST EUROPE	162.2	163.7	160.8	159.4	161.2	160.8
USSR 6)	219.7	214.4	217.2	196.5	205.5	203.5
CHINA	144.1	156.6	153.9	154.9	163.9	163.5
OTHERS	472.2	466.7	486.6	484.9	497.3	495.9
TOTAL NON-US	998.2	1001.4	1018.6	995.7	1027.9	1023.7
U.S.	180.0	182.7	168.4	177.4	179.3	181.2
WORLD TOTAL	1178.2	1184.1	1187.0	1173.1	1207.2	1204.9
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	120.5	94.8	93.5	91.7	95.8	94.2
USSR: STKS CHG	19.0	-13.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	71.6	77.3	61.6	102.8	153.0	153.2
WORLD TOTAL	192.0	172.1	155.1	194.6	248.8	247.4

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

Over the past month, most of the major changes affecting the world grain situation and outlook have been in the direction of reduced supply. Corn crops in Argentina and South Africa continued to be stressed by a lack of rainfall, lowering export prospects for the remainder of 1983. And, in the United States, heavy movement of corn into the farmer-owned reserve program is raising the possibility of tight free stocks toward the end of the 1982/83 marketing year. Also on the supply side, the U.S. payment-in-kind (PIK) program is expected to reduce total 1983 U.S. wheat, corn, and sorghum production by around 30 million tons from levels expected under the previously announced 1983/84 programs. As a result, U.S. stocks at the end of the 1983/84 marketing years are now projected to decline by about 15 million tons from 1982/83 ending levels. Prices, particularly for corn, have been picking up in recent weeks in response to this outlook.

On the demand side, the most significant changes since a month ago are a decrease in the Soviet coarse grain import forecast by 3 million tons to 13 million, owing to continued very slow buying of both corn and barley from all origins; a 1-million-ton increase in expected Soviet wheat imports as a result of record wheat purchases this year from Argentina, France, and Canada; and a 1-million-ton decline in projected Chinese wheat imports. Chinese corn purchasing, however, has been active this season, and the corn import forecast has been raised to 2.5 million tons.

Other important developments of the past month are highlighted below:

--Forecasts for U.S. July/June exports have been lowered. Export estimates have been reduced by 2 million tons for wheat, to 41.5 million; by 1.3 million tons for corn, to 48.2 million; and by 600,000 tons, collectively, for sorghum, barley, and oats.

--Drought in Argentina and South Africa will primarily affect July-June 1983/84 exports, although some slowdown in shipments will also occur in April-June 1983. Export estimates have been lowered accordingly.

--Very early indications for 1983 winter grain crops suggest outturns could be reduced by drought in Morocco and, possibly, Algeria and Spain. Insufficient soil moisture could also affect winter grains in the USSR, Romania, Poland, and parts of the German Democratic Republic.

--There are growing indications of a substantial rise in Indonesia's rice import needs in the months ahead.

--European Community (EC) barley export prospects have fallen, despite a 50-percent increase in the export restitution since the beginning of the season to nearly $90 per ton.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY (INCLUDING MILLED RICE)
(Million Metric Tons)

Item	AVERAGE 1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 Jan. 17	FORECAST 1982/83 Feb. 14
Beginning Stocks	155	220	196	177	218	216
Production	1,312	1,418	1,437	1,490	1,532	1,529
Total Supply	1,467	1,638	1,633	1,667	1,750	1,745
Utilization	1,292	1,442	1,456	1,451	1,484	1,481
Ending Stocks	175	196	177	216	266	264
Stocks/Util. %	(14)	(14)	(12)	(15)	(18)	(18)
Trade	158	200	213	217	209	204

WHEAT

Competition for world wheat markets has remained strong over the past month, with exportable supplies at a record level this season. In the past couple of years, there have been sizeable production increases in most foreign exporting countries, apparently encouraged by expectations of very strong Soviet demand and the world price protection afforded by the U.S. reserve and loan programs. The strong U.S. dollar has added to the extra price protection benefitting other exporting countries.

Over the past month, Argentine export prices for wheat have fallen to more than $20 below comparable U.S. levels, making Argentine wheat particularly attractive to most importers. Canada, with larger than usual supplies of lower grade wheat this year, has been able to compete effectively against U.S. soft red winter wheat. Canadian sales of millable "frost-damaged" wheat have been reported at $128-130 per ton, basis in store St. Lawrence, which compares with about $136 per ton for U.S. soft red winter, f.o.b. Gulf. With export subsidies at about $80 per ton, EC wheat is also priced advantageously.

Major Importers

Soviet wheat imports are now forecast at a record 20 million tons--up 1 million from last month. Although purchases from the United States are only about 3.4 million tons to date, commitments from Canada, Argentina, and France have been at record levels. The Soviets appear to be maintaining domestic wheat for feed availabilities by covering a larger share of their mill demand with imported wheat. In contrast to last year, when flour imports (grain equivalent basis) reached nearly a million tons, flour imports in 1982/83 may only total 200,000-300,000 tons.

China's record 1982 grain production has caused a decline in the wheat import forecast by a million tons. Heavy sales of Argentine wheat to China, despite the fact that U.S. wheat can generally be delivered to China more cheaply because of lower freight costs and lower prices of soft red winter wheat, suggests that other factors may have been involved apart from the usual dominant consideration of price.

Drought in Morocco, Algeria, and Spain has resulted in deteriorating winter grain prospects, particularly for wheat. The drought will probably not affect imports in the current (July-June) marketing year, but could result in larger imports in 1983/84.

Poland's buying activity has continued at a slow pace. Total wheat imports are now forecast at 2.1 million tons, down 400,000 tons from a month ago.

An arrangement was announced in mid-January with Egypt providing for the commercial sale and delivery of one million tons of U.S. wheat flour (roughly 1.3 million tons on a grain equivalent basis) over the next 12 to 14 months. Egypt imports roughly 1.5 million tons of flour annually, including 75,000 to 150,000 tons in humanitarian donations.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Combined Argentine, Australian, and Canadian exports for July-June 1982/83 continue to be forecast at 35.5 million tons, although there remains some upward potential for the Canadian and Argentine wheat export forecasts.

Recent heavy Argentine wheat sales, including about 3.5 million tons to the USSR and 1.5 million-1.8 million to China, have brought total sales to roughly 75-80 percent of the 10-million-ton marketing year export forecast. The bulk of these sales is for January-March delivery and the Argentines appear to be successfully meeting this heavy shipping schedule, with record wheat exports in January. Argentine wheat exports in the July-June 1982/83 period could go above the current 8 million-ton forecast if new crop corn and sorghum sales are slow to materialize. New crop coarse grains and soybeans will begin to compete for Argentine transportation and handling capacity in March-April.

Canadian wheat shipments and sales have also been heavy. Canadian July-January wheat movement was over 2 million tons above last season's pace. A continuation of this movement will bring total Canadian July-June wheat and flour exports up to the current 20-million-ton forecast. Roughly 85-90 percent of this forecast level has already been sold and the Canadians appear to be continuing to aggressively market wheat. If any additional significant sales are announced or if the Canadian Wheat Board continues to successfully market "special-bin" feed wheat (frost-damaged millable wheat), total exports may exceed 20 million tons.

The European Community

Both export authorizations and licenses for EC wheat are running nearly 2 million tons ahead of last year's record pace, reflecting large supplies of good quality wheat and high export subsidies. However, actual shipments of both wheat and flour are lagging behind last year's record volumes, possibly as an indication of the increasingly competitive world wheat market.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The U.S. wheat export forecast has been lowered by 2 million tons to 41.5 million tons (1,525 million bushels). An increase in the wheat product

forecast to 2 million tons (up 400,000 tons, reflecting the first flour shipments to Egypt under the new U.S./Egypt arrangement) was more than offset by a reduction in the outlook for grain exports. The decrease was mainly the result of lowered expectations for U.S. exports to China. In addition, although shipments to the USSR have picked up in recent weeks and should continue to be relatively large through March, Soviet purchases from the United States have been lagging, indicating a slowdown in exports during the April-June quarter. U.S. sales to Brazil have also been slow in recent weeks.

COARSE GRAINS

The world coarse grain production estimate was lowered to 785.4 million tons, down 3 million from last month's estimate. Argentine and South African corn crops continued to deteriorate due to lack of moisture. The world coarse grain trade forecast has fallen again, mainly due to lowered expectations of Soviet and West European imports. The trade level is not expected to exceed 95 million tons--the lowest in four years.

Major Importers

Soviet coarse grain imports are now estimated at 13 million tons, down 3 million from a month ago and the smallest in four years. The drop reflects the continued absence of the Soviets from the world coarse grain market.

The German Democratic Republic (GDR) purchased 700,000 tons of Canadian barley, most likely displacing corn purchases normally made from the United States. The July-June barley import estimate has accordingly been raised and the corn import estimate lowered. The total GDR July-June coarse grain import forecast remains unchanged.

Mexico's corn purchasing has continued active in recent weeks. Larger corn imports over the next few months should more than offset the expected slowdown in sorghum deliveries. January purchases totaled 431,000 tons of corn and sorghum, and purchases so far this February total 318,000 tons.

Buying activity in several Asian markets has also been strong. China's corn import forecast has been raised by 500,000 tons, with this additional amount expected to be fed to livestock. Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea have also stepped up corn purchases.

Morocco is no longer expected to import any barley in 1982/83, due to last year's excellent crop. Corn purchases are also expected to be lower than last year due to greater domestic production. Last year's large import volume was mainly an attempt to carry the poultry industry through the aftermath of the preceding season's drought.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Argentine and South African coarse grain production and trade prospects continued to deteriorate over the past month; total competitor coarse grain exports are now likely to total 25.6 million tons, almost 1 million below last month's forecast.

The Argentine corn crop has been damaged by continuing dryness and hot temperatures in main producing areas, although marginal corn areas and sorghum producing areas did receive adequate moisture. Argentine March-February 1983/84 corn exports may fall to 4 million tons, 2 million below last season's level and 1.4 million below last month's forecast. July-June 1982/83 Argentine corn exports are expected to fall by about 600,000 tons, down to 5.4 million. Current high Argentine corn prices may slow down near-term sales and shipments, possibly further reducing July-June 1982/83 movement. The sorghum crop is still expected to reach just under last season's record production. Total Argentine coarse grain exports will depend on the willingness or ability of major importing countries to substitute sorghum for corn.

South Africa's corn production has been severely hit by drought at the pollination stage of crop development and the crop is forecast at 8.5 million tons, or approximately the same level as last season's drought-reduced crop. Exports will be severely limited with May-April 1983/84 exports falling below 1.5 million tons, far below the past two marketing years of 4.2 million and 5.0 million. South African July-June 1982/83 export levels will be marginally affected as most of the period is covered by quantities already sold from large stock carryover. However, large reduction in shipment levels will be evident in the following July-June period.

Thai corn exports in the July-December period are more than 1 million tons behind last season's pace. It still appears that the current 1.8-million-ton July-June 1982/83 export forecast is likely. However, continued high Thai prices and recent postponement of some shipments to the USSR may indicate potential downward adjustments.

The Canadian coarse grain export forecast remains unchanged at 6.6 million tons. Recent large barley sales to the GDR may sustain export movement, currently just under last season's pace, supporting the current 5.5-million-ton barley export forecast.

The European Community

Export authorizations for barley are slightly ahead of last year's pace through the first five months of the season. The EC has been encouraging the export of surplus barley by steadily raising its export restitution (subsidy) to the point that at the present rate of $90 per ton, it is nearly 50 percent higher than the rate offered at the beginning of the season.

Despite this incentive, however, actual exports to third countries are only about 700,000 tons compared to last year's 2.1 million tons, through November. This reduced export activity mainly reflects increased export competition and reduced demand for EC barley this year by the USSR and Poland, and, thus far, a lack of other markets.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The outlook for U.S. corn exports has deteriorated since a month ago, with the forecast down by 1.3 million tons (50 million bushels) both on a July-June and

October-September basis. The pace of U.S. shipments has continued generally slow over the past few weeks and prospects for additional large sales this year, particularly to the Soviet Union, have dimmed.

Export forecasts for sorghum, barley, and oats have also been lowered since this time last month. Sorghum has been reduced by 400,000 tons on an October-September basis to 6.2 million tons--about the same level as last year. On a July-June year, the sorghum estimate was reduced by 300,000 tons, to 6.6 million. The difference between marketing years stems from expectations that export competition from Argentine sorghum will be felt more during the October-September period.

Lagging U.S. barley shipments and sales have resulted in a decrease of 200,000 tons in the barley export forecast on both a June-May and July-June basis. The U.S. oats export forecast was lowered by about 100,000 tons.

Special Report: Update on World Barley Situation

For the past several months, the world barley situation has been characterized by record exportable supplies in all major exporting countries except Australia and by reduced world demand, particularly from the USSR. The USSR, which has been the major importer of barley for the past four years, has been very slow this season in lining up commitments. Soviet barley imports in 1982/83 are forecast at 2.4 million tons--nearly 2 million tons below a year ago, accounting for most of the decline in forecast world barley trade this year. Barley demand has picked up, however, in the GDR, following Canada's recent offer of 700,000 tons of barley on credit for February-August shipment. This will increase GDR barley imports in 1983 to a near-record 800,000 tons. Other major buyers--including Japan, Saudi Arabia, Spain, and Iran--are expected to maintain barley purchases at about last year's levels.

While all major exporters are projected to reduce exports in July-June 1982/83, EC and Canadian market shares are expected to increase significantly, while those for Australia and the United States will decline. Canadian export prospects have been sustained by demand from Japan and the GDR, although shipments have been lagging to the USSR (1.2 million tons in July-December, compared with 1.8 in the same period last year). Canadian barley exports to Belgium and Luxembourg have also increased this year, possibly for bagging and re-export to Saudi Arabia. EC barley sales have been primarily to Saudi Arabia and East European countries.

For the United States, 1982/83 barley exports are projected to drop by over half from 1981/82, due mainly to reduced purchasing activity by Japan and Spain. Currently, export commitments of about 700,000 tons are running nearly 50 percent behind a year ago.

RICE

Although thus far there have been no significant changes in world market price levels, the world rice situation over the past month has been primarily characterized by a slight decrease in reduced supplies, due to lower crop estimates and prospects for some rather significant increases in import forecasts.

Major Importers

Indonesian rice purchases are estimated to be in excess of 600,000 tons against a projected overall import level of 1.5 million tons. Indonesian stocks continue to decline and are estimated to have fallen to below 1.5 million tons by the end of January.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

The export forecasts for Thailand, Burma, and Pakistan are unchanged from last month's estimate. Thailand's export sales and commitments are estimated to total over 1.25 million tons--roughly the same level as was sold at this time one year ago. Burma's rice export sales have continued at last year's pace and are estimated to be in excess of 350,000 tons. With a recent sale to Iran, Pakistan's rice export sales to date are estimated at nearly 500,000 tons or about 10 percent ahead of that sold at this time last year.

Taiwan's rice exports are projected to reach a record 750,000 tons in 1983, up sharply from the revised estimate of 275,000 tons exported in 1982. Export sales to date are estimated to be in excess of 600,000 tons.

U.S. Trade Prospects

Even though there have been prospects for some increases in import forecasts, the U.S. rice exports forecast is unchanged at 2.3 million tons. In order to reach the forecast level, commercial export sales activity must increase significantly over that experienced in recent months.

WORLD WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 JAN17	1982/83 FEB15
EXPORTS 1)						
CANADA	13.5	15.0	17.0	17.8	20.0	20.0
AUSTRALIA	6.7	14.9	10.6	11.0	7.5	7.5
ARGENTINA	3.3	4.8	3.9	4.3	8.0	8.0
SUBTOTAL	23.5	34.7	31.5	33.0	35.5	35.5
EC-10	8.8	10.4	14.7	15.5	17.0	17.0
USSR	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	6.0	3.2	5.6	3.8	5.4	5.5
TOTAL NON-US	39.7	48.8	52.3	52.8	58.4	58.5
U.S. 3)	32.3	37.2	41.9	49.1	43.5	41.5
WORLD TOTAL	72.0	86.0	94.2	101.8	101.9	100.0
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.0
USSR	5.1	12.1	16.0	19.5	19.0	20.0
JAPAN	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
EAST EUROPE	4.4	6.1	5.9	6.4	4.6	4.0
CHINA	8.0	8.9	13.8	13.2	14.0	13.0
OTHERS	44.0	48.1	48.2	52.5	54.6	53.4
WORLD TOTAL	72.0	86.0	94.2	101.8	101.9	100.0
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	21.1	17.2	19.2	24.8	27.6	27.6
AUSTRALIA	18.1	16.2	10.9	16.3	8.5	8.5
ARGENTINA	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.1	14.0	14.0
EC-10	50.3	48.8	55.1	54.4	59.4	59.4
USSR 6)	120.8	90.2	98.2	80.0	86.0	86.0
EAST EUROPE	35.9	27.6	34.5	30.5	33.8	33.8
CHINA	53.8	62.7	55.2	59.6	63.0	63.0
INDIA	31.7	35.5	31.8	36.3	37.8	37.8
OTHERS	58.4	58.4	63.7	61.5	64.9	65.8
TOTAL NON-US	398.4	364.8	376.2	371.6	395.0	395.9
U.S.	48.3	58.1	64.6	76.2	76.4	76.4
WORLD TOTAL	446.7	422.8	440.9	447.8	471.4	472.4
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	22.8	21.3	21.1	23.2	23.4	23.8
USSR 6)	106.5	114.8	116.7	99.0	104.5	105.5
CHINA	61.9	71.6	69.0	72.8	77.0	76.0
OTHERS	239.0	235.6	239.7	245.2	253.4	253.0
TOTAL NON-US	407.3	422.0	425.4	417.1	434.9	434.5
WORLD TOTAL	430.1	443.3	446.5	440.3	458.3	458.3
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	75.7	55.8	47.8	50.5	53.8	53.3
USSR: STKS CHG	18.0	-13.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	25.1	24.5	26.9	31.7	41.3	42.9
WORLD TOTAL	100.9	80.4	74.7	82.2	95.0	96.2

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAINS S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 JAN17	1982/83 FEB15
EXPORTS						
CANADA	3.9	4.8	4.6	7.6	6.6	6.6
AUSTRALIA	2.6	4.1	2.2	3.4	1.6	1.6
ARGENTINA	11.5	6.6	9.9	13.6	12.3	11.6
S AFRICA	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.9	4.0	3.7
THAILAND	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.1	2.1
SUBTOTAL	23.1	20.8	22.7	32.8	26.5	25.6
WEST EUROPE	6.2	5.6	7.0	5.8	6.1	5.5
USSR	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.6	4.6
TOTAL NON-US	33.3	29.3	33.1	42.2	37.3	35.8
U.S. 3)	56.9	71.6	72.4	61.4	57.8	55.9
WORLD TOTAL	90.2	100.9	105.5	103.6	95.1	91.7
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	22.8	23.2	20.5	22.8	21.0	20.0
USSR	9.9	18.4	18.1	25.6	16.0	13.0
JAPAN	17.9	18.9	18.9	18.2	18.2	18.2
EAST EUROPE	10.6	11.4	10.7	7.0	4.4	4.5
CHINA	3.1	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.5
OTHERS	26.0	27.0	36.5	28.7	33.5	33.5
WORLD TOTAL	90.2	100.9	105.5	103.6	95.1	91.7
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	20.3	18.6	21.8	26.0	26.6	26.6
AUSTRALIA	7.1	6.2	5.2	6.7	4.2	4.2
ARGENTINA	17.3	10.6	21.0	18.4	17.8	16.3
S AFRICA	8.8	11.7	15.3	8.9	10.2	9.2
THAILAND	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.7
WEST EUROPE	94.0	91.1	94.9	87.9	91.7	91.7
USSR 6)	105.3	81.1	80.5	72.0	85.0	85.0
EAST EUROPE	60.5	63.4	61.1	61.9	67.0	67.0
CHINA	79.1	83.0	84.1	80.8	84.9	85.0
OTHERS	136.0	133.2	143.3	148.8	141.8	141.1
TOTAL NON-US	531.5	502.5	530.8	515.9	533.0	529.8
U.S.	222.1	238.7	198.4	249.0	255.5	255.5
WORLD TOTAL	753.6	741.3	729.3	764.8	788.5	785.3
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	157.2	161.4	147.3	154.2	155.9	157.3
USSR 6)	113.2	99.5	100.5	97.5	101.0	98.0
CHINA	82.2	85.0	85.0	82.1	86.9	87.5
OTHERS	395.4	394.8	407.7	399.1	405.1	403.7
TOTAL NON-US	590.9	579.4	593.2	578.7	593.0	589.2
WORLD TOTAL	748.1	740.8	740.4	732.8	748.9	746.6
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	44.7	38.9	45.7	41.2	42.1	40.9
USSR: STKS CHG	1.0	0.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	46.4	52.7	34.7	71.2	111.7	110.2
WORLD TOTAL	91.2	91.7	80.4	112.4	153.8	151.2

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY TABLE
TRADE, PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL 1983 JAN17	CAL 1983 FEB15
EXPORTS 2)						
BURMA	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8
JAPAN	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1
THAILAND	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.4
OTHERS	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.7
TOTAL NON-US	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.1	10.1	10.1
U.S.	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
WORLD TOTAL	11.6	12.6	12.9	11.6	12.4	12.4
IMPORTS 2)						
EC-10	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
INDONESIA	1.9	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.5
IRAN	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
IRAQ	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
NIGERIA	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	6.8	7.1	6.7	7.8	7.7	7.3
WORLD TOTAL	11.6	12.6	12.9	11.6	12.4	12.4
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1982/83
PRODUCTION 3)						
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
BANGLADESH	19.3	19.1	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.3
BRAZIL	7.6	9.6	8.6	9.5	9.0	9.0
BURMA	10.6	9.8	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.0
CHINA, MAINL.	136.9	143.8	139.9	144.0	150.0	150.0
EC-10	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
INDIA	80.7	63.6	80.5	80.5	67.6	67.6
INDONESIA	25.8	26.3	29.7	32.8	32.8	32.8
JAPAN	15.7	14.9	12.2	12.8	13.0	13.0
KOREA, REP.	8.3	7.3	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.2
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7
THAILAND	17.5	15.8	17.4	18.8	17.3	17.3
OTHERS	51.0	54.2	56.1	58.6	59.2	58.5
TOTAL NON-US	380.4	371.2	391.5	405.0	396.9	396.2
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	7.0	7.0
WORLD TOTAL	386.4	377.2	398.1	413.3	403.9	403.2
UTILIZATION 7)						
BANGLADESH	13.2	13.2	13.6	14.2	14.0	14.0
CHINA, MAINL.	92.1	96.7	94.7	97.6	101.3	101.3
INDIA	50.3	45.9	53.3	54.4	46.8	46.8
INDONESIA	18.7	20.2	21.3	22.3	23.1	23.1
KOREA, REP	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5
OTHERS	73.0	74.1	78.5	81.9	83.7	83.3
TOTAL NON-US	254.1	255.9	266.7	275.8	274.5	274.1
U.S.	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4
WORLD TOTAL	255.8	257.7	268.8	278.0	276.9	276.4
END STOCKS 4)						
BANGLADESH	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
INDIA	11.0	7.0	6.5	5.0	3.0	3.0
INDONESIA	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.7
KOREA, REP.	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3
THAILAND	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7
OTHERS	11.8	13.1	10.2	10.0	8.1	8.0
TOTAL FOREIGN	26.5	23.1	21.8	20.3	15.0	14.9
U.S.	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.0	2.0
WORLD TOTAL	27.5	23.9	22.3	21.9	17.0	16.9

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS ARE ON MILLED BASIS.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS NORTH KOREA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD CORN S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 JAN17	1982/83 FEB15
EXPORTS						
ARGENTINA	6.7	4.1	5.9	8.2	6.0	5.4
STH AFRICA	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.9	4.0	3.7
THAILAND	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.0	1.8	1.8
OTHERS	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	4.6	4.6
TOTAL NON-US	14.3	12.0	14.6	18.9	16.4	15.5
U.S. 3)	51.2	62.1	63.7	52.1	49.5	48.2
WORLD TOTAL	65.6	74.1	78.2	71.0	65.9	63.7
IMPORTS						
MEXICO	1.3	2.8	4.8	0.8	2.3	2.3
EC-10	12.2	11.1	11.6	10.2	9.0	8.5
USSR	9.6	14.5	11.8	17.3	10.7	7.1
JAPAN	10.9	11.9	14.0	13.0	13.7	13.7
EAST EUROPE	5.5	8.4	8.1	5.6	3.4	2.9
CHINA	3.0	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.5
TAIWAN	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.8
S. KOREA	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.9
SPAIN	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.5	5.3	5.3
PORTUGAL	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
OTHERS	11.5	11.7	14.9	10.1	11.3	13.3
WORLD TOTAL	65.6	74.1	78.2	71.0	65.9	63.7
PRODUCTION 5)						
BRAZIL	16.3	20.2	22.6	23.0	23.8	23.5
MEXICO	10.2	9.2	10.4	12.5	7.5	7.5
ARGENTINA	9.0	6.4	12.9	9.6	9.0	7.5
STH AFRICA	8.3	10.8	14.6	8.4	9.5	8.5
THAILAND	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.3
EC-10	16.9	18.1	17.5	18.4	18.8	18.8
USSR 6)	9.0	8.4	9.5	8.0	12.9	12.9
EAST EUROPE	27.7	34.5	29.4	29.6	33.2	33.2
CHINA	55.9	60.0	62.5	59.2	62.5	62.5
OTHERS	50.3	51.0	54.5	56.2	55.4	54.4
TOTAL NON-US	206.2	221.9	237.2	229.0	235.9	232.2
U.S.	184.6	201.7	168.8	208.3	213.3	213.3
WORLD TOTAL	390.8	423.6	405.9	437.3	449.2	445.5
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	41.0	41.5	38.9	39.7	39.8	39.8
USSR 6)	18.6	22.9	21.3	25.3	23.6	20.0
JAPAN	10.7	11.8	13.7	13.4	13.7	13.7
CHINA	58.9	62.0	63.3	60.3	64.5	65.0
OTHERS	134.4	143.6	153.3	144.1	148.7	148.3
TOTAL NON-US	263.6	281.8	290.5	282.8	290.3	286.7
U.S.	125.6	131.9	123.8	126.6	129.5	132.1
WORLD TOTAL	389.2	413.7	414.3	409.4	419.8	418.8
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	14.6	16.6	23.0	19.2	18.0	16.7
U.S.	33.1	41.1	26.3	58.1	90.6	87.2
WORLD TOTAL	47.7	57.7	49.3	77.2	108.6	103.9

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD SORGHUM S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 JAN17	1982/83 FEB15
EXPORTS						
AUSTRALIA	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
ARGENTINA	4.3	2.2	3.7	5.2	5.9	5.9
OTHERS	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
TOTAL NON-USA	5.7	3.6	5.4	7.7	7.5	7.5
USA	5.0	8.2	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6
WORLD TOTAL	10.8	11.8	12.2	14.7	14.4	14.1
IMPORTS						
USSR	0.0	0.5	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.3
JAPAN	5.2	5.3	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.0
MEXICO	1.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	3.0	3.0
VENEZUELA	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
TAIWAN	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
S. KOREA	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
SPAIN	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.6
PORTUGAL	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
SAUDI ARABIA	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
ISRAEL	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
OTHERS	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.1
WORLD TOTAL	10.8	11.8	12.2	14.7	14.4	14.1
PRODUCTION 5)						
AUSTRALIA	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
ARGENTINA	6.5	3.0	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.7
S. AFRICA	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
THAILAND	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
MEXICO	3.2	2.0	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5
INDIA	11.4	11.6	10.4	11.6	10.6	10.6
CHINA, MAINL	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0
NIGERIA	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
SUDAN	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
OTHERS	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.5
TOTAL NON-USA	44.4	39.6	44.0	46.5	45.6	45.5
USA	18.6	20.5	14.7	22.3	21.4	21.4
WORLD TOTAL	62.9	60.1	58.8	68.8	66.9	66.9
UTILIZATION 7)						
USA	14.1	12.6	8.1	11.2	9.5	8.8
USSR	0.0	0.5	2.8	3.4	2.5	3.3
CHINA,MAINL	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0
MEXICO	4.2	4.3	5.2	6.9	6.7	6.7
JAPAN	5.3	5.2	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0
OTHERS	32.4	30.5	31.8	33.9	32.3	31.2
WORLD TOTAL	64.1	60.8	58.0	65.8	61.1	60.0
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	3.8	3.4	5.1	3.3	3.9	3.8
USA	4.1	3.7	2.8	7.5	12.6	13.9
WORLD TOTAL	7.8	7.1	7.8	10.8	16.6	17.7

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD BARLEY S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 JAN17	1982/83 FEB15
EXPORTS						
CANADA	3.5	4.1	3.0	5.7	5.5	5.5
AUSTRALIA	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.8
EC-10	3.9	3.3	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.3
OTHERS	1.9	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.4
TOTAL NON-U.S.	11.0	11.2	10.3	13.8	12.6	12.0
U.S.	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.0
WORLD TOTAL	11.5	12.4	11.9	16.0	13.8	13.0
IMPORTS						
EC-10	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
U.S.S.R.	0.3	2.7	3.1	4.3	2.6	2.4
JAPAN	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
EAST EUROPE	3.9	2.0	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.4
SAUDI ARABIA	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
OTHERS	5.0	5.0	3.4	6.9	6.9	5.7
WORLD TOTAL	11.5	12.4	11.9	16.0	13.8	13.0
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	10.4	8.5	11.3	13.7	14.1	14.1
AUSTRALIA	4.0	3.7	2.7	3.5	1.6	1.6
EC-10	40.4	39.9	41.4	39.4	41.1	41.1
U.S.S.R.	62.1	47.9	43.4	37.5	43.5	43.5
CHINA,MAINL	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.8
E. EUROPE	16.5	15.6	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.5
OTHERS	32.2	29.0	32.4	28.2	28.7	29.2
TOTAL NON-U.S.	172.7	152.0	155.3	145.8	153.3	153.8
U.S.	9.9	8.3	7.9	10.4	11.4	11.4
WORLD TOTAL	182.6	160.3	163.2	156.2	164.6	165.1
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	51.0	51.4	51.9	48.5	49.5	49.5
U.S.S.R.	60.4	50.6	48.5	41.8	46.1	45.9
EAST EUROPE	19.8	18.5	18.3	16.8	16.9	16.9
OTHERS	39.0	37.2	38.9	39.7	40.9	41.2
TOTAL NON-U.S.	170.2	157.7	157.6	146.8	153.4	153.5
U.S.	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.2	8.9	8.5
WORLD TOTAL	178.6	165.9	165.2	155.0	162.2	162.0
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	17.6	12.8	11.9	12.9	13.6	13.9
U.S.	5.0	4.2	3.0	3.3	4.8	5.3
WORLD TOTAL	22.5	17.0	14.9	16.1	18.4	19.3

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 JAN17	1982/83 FEB15
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	32311	37198	41936	49077	43500	41500
CANADA	13459	15000	17000	17750	20000	20000
ARGENTINA	3300	4750	3910	4277	8000	8000
AUSTRALIA	6700	14950	10605	10967	7500	7500
EC-10	8765	10400	14700	15520	17000	17000
O. W. EUROPE	709	716	1863	766	1641	1641
EAST EUROPE	2208	1085	2465	1950	2285	2235
USSR	1500	500	500	500	500	500
TURKEY	1896	440	530	337	600	600
INDIA	643	350	50	100	100	100
SOUTH AFRICA	140	130	15	24	200	300
SUBTOTAL	71631	85519	93574	101268	101326	99376
OTHER COUNTRIES	384	481	651	579	590	590
WORLD TOTAL	72015	86000	94225	101847	101916	99966
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4638	5270	4480	4660	4200	4000
O. W. EUROPE	2040	2036	2058	2191	1565	1565
EAST EUROPE	4405	6089	5939	6405	4605	4005
JAPAN	5744	5599	5840	5577	5560	5560
CHINA	8047	8865	13789	13200	14000	13000
USSR	5142	12125	16000	19500	19000	20000
EGYPT	4800	5200	5600	5800	6500	6000
ALGERIA	1696	1579	2294	2592	2980	2980
MOROCCO	1422	1613	1960	2325	2200	1860
NIGERIA	1300	1350	1400	1550	1700	1700
TUNISIA	603	856	610	626	800	800
LIBYA	500	525	600	650	650	650
SUDAN	293	306	320	361	410	410
MEXICO	1055	1005	1235	900	150	50
BRAZIL	3734	4769	3893	4470	4100	4100
CHILE	500	865	963	897	1230	1230
PERU	724	813	853	1015	1020	1020
VENEZUELA	800	860	800	830	850	850
ECUADOR	268	287	304	309	320	320
BOLIVIA	325	199	230	151	275	275
CUBA	1000	1300	1030	1020	1050	1050
COLOMBIA	408	649	341	555	550	550
ISRAEL	578	524	414	344	625	625
JORDAN	308	355	300	310	400	400
LEBANON	395	366	360	407	410	410
SAUDI ARABIA	681	1374	777	682	1300	700
SYRIA	434	521	511	294	675	675
YEMEN, AR	400	425	430	450	450	450
IRAN	1000	1250	1700	2000	2000	2000
IRAQ	1138	2300	1600	1300	2000	2000
MALAYSIA	454	422	431	460	470	470
VIETNAM	850	1200	1000	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	2054	2055	993	1111	1100	1100
INDONESIA	1225	1325	1500	1400	1500	1500
PAKISTAN	2002	554	305	400	300	400
TURKEY	0	0	0	748	200	50
INDIA	16	2	50	2265	5000	5000
SRI LANKA	635	753	503	600	600	600
REP. OF KOREA	1674	1845	2095	1979	2080	2080
PHILIPPINES	717	825	874	860	1000	1000
TAIWAN	636	703	571	673	650	650
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	268	407	410	410	410	410
SUBTOTAL	65719	79866	85863	93777	96385	93995
OTHER COUNTRIES	4554	4560	5098	5428	5191	5191
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1742	1574	3264	2642	340	780
WORLD TOTAL	72015	86000	94225	101847	101916	99966

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 JAN17	1982/83 FEB15
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	56910	71632	72360	61416	57800	55900
CANADA	3851	4848	4635	7629	6600	6600
ARGENTINA	11470	6574	9878	13630	12250	11650
AUSTRALIA	2603	4108	2194	3435	1575	1575
EC-10	5267	4986	5615	5040	5500	4900
O. W. EUROPE	944	602	1337	734	629	629
EAST EUROPE	1218	1844	1958	1257	1513	1513
USSR	1020	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND	2252	2339	2397	3209	2100	2100
SOUTH AFRICA	2903	2914	3628	4931	4000	3700
SUBTOTAL	88438	99847	104002	101281	91967	88567
OTHER COUNTRIES	1789	1058	1471	2352	3099	3099
WORLD TOTAL	90227	100905	105473	103633	95066	91666
IMPORTS						
EC-10	14518	13364	11615	10000	9500	9000
O. W. EUROPE	8263	9837	8908	12785	11522	11022
EAST EUROPE	10581	11406	10674	6991	4380	4480
JAPAN	17871	18888	18863	18219	18210	18210
CHINA	3099	2032	851	1300	2000	2500
USSR	9921	18400	18100	25600	16000	13000
EGYPT	724	686	1344	1215	1600	1400
ALGERIA	474	430	344	829	1000	1000
MOROCCO	91	123	260	427	338	130
TUNISIA	212	257	352	477	375	375
CANADA	700	1017	1428	795	815	815
MEXICO	2950	5034	8153	2060	5410	5410
BRAZIL	1591	1743	2083	93	35	35
CHILE	222	397	448	318	380	380
PERU	220	185	535	492	490	490
VENEZUELA	990	838	1222	1676	1400	1400
JAMAICA	158	162	149	158	176	176
CUBA	440	440	475	475	500	500
COLOMBIA	142	359	288	284	357	357
ISRAEL	1015	1269	1132	1204	1400	1400
LEBANON	219	338	216	270	275	275
SAUDI ARABIA	473	1000	1900	2500	2800	2800
SYRIA	150	489	310	275	400	400
IRAN	1200	900	1200	1300	1300	1300
IRAQ	186	425	350	425	425	425
MALAYSIA	577	548	639	694	730	730
REP. OF KOREA	2648	2460	2457	2712	3190	3200
TAIWAN	3734	3307	3618	3702	4000	3850
SINGAPORE	519	543	540	540	540	540
SUBTOTAL	83798	96877	98454	97816	89548	85600
OTHER COUNTRIES	2507	3729	4795	4408	4588	4614
UNACCOUNTED 1)	3922	299	2224	1409	930	1452
WORLD TOTAL	90227	100905	105473	103633	95066	91666

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1979 TO 1983
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL 1983 JAN17	CAL 1983 FEB15
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	2267	2977	3008	2487	2300	2300
ARGENTINA	95	107	110	125	125	100
AUSTRALIA	400	321	335	575	525	450
BURMA	590	675	674	725	750	750
CHINA, MAINL.	1053	1116	583	500	750	750
CHINA, TAIWAN	409	261	92	275	600	750
EC-10	744	804	779	618	951	951
EGYPT	95	178	134	25	25	25
GUYANA	86	81	78	40	60	60
INDIA	340	501	1031	602	250	250
JAPAN	564	653	795	325	400	400
KOREA, N.	234	284	250	200	300	300
NEPAL	100	10	66	50	0	0
PAKISTAN	1366	968	1127	794	1100	1100
PHILIPPINES	127	231	93	0	50	50
THAILAND	2696	2700	3049	3623	3450	3450
URUGUAY	115	165	220	217	225	225
SUBTOTAL	11281	12032	12424	11181	11861	11911
OTHER COUNTIES	284	554	444	415	498	498
WORLD TOTAL	11565	12586	12868	11596	12359	12409
IMPORTS						
BANGLADESH	652	168	34	415	400	400
BRAZIL	711	239	20	102	100	200
CANADA	90	95	105	108	105	105
CHINA, MAINL.	71	18	110	250	100	100
CUBA	161	200	200	200	200	200
EAST EUROPE	321	332	349	343	356	356
EC-10	959	889	1263	1109	1109	1109
HONG KONG	361	359	360	360	360	360
INDONESIA	1934	2040	543	332	1500	1500
IRAQ	382	379	350	375	475	475
IRAN	371	500	600	600	650	650
IVORY COAST	257	290	379	350	350	350
KOREA, S.	355	822	2292	237	225	221
KUWAIT	90	100	110	110	110	110
MALAGASY	159	177	193	360	400	300
MALAYSIA	239	167	322	400	300	300
MEXICO	34	128	66	10	20	20
NIGERIA	241	387	658	600	650	650
PERU	150	251	103	58	70	70
PORTUGAL	75	20	128	100	75	75
SAUDI ARABIA	496	475	500	500	500	500
SENEGAL	259	228	321	350	425	425
SINGAPORE	214	187	200	220	220	220
SOUTH AFRICA	121	126	134	130	135	135
SRI LANKA	211	189	168	200	125	160
SYRIA	128	39	100	120	120	120
U.A. EMIRATES	175	350	225	250	250	250
U.S.S.R.	631	694	1283	750	750	750
VIET NAM, SOC. REP.	250	47	140	130	100	100
SUBTOTAL	10098	9896	11256	9069	10180	10211
OTHER COUNTRIES	1768	1945	2044	1990	1999	2024
UNACCOUNTED 1)	-301	745	-432	537	180	174
WORLD TOTAL	11565	12586	12868	11596	12359	12409

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-10: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MARKET YEARS 1974/75 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF HECTARES OR METRIC TONS

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	- - IMPORTS - - MKT YR	JUL/JUN 1/	- - EXPORTS - - MKT YR	JUL/JUN 1/	DOMESTIC FEED USE	UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS										
1974/75	28.3	3.96	112.1	35.6	20.7	23.4	10.8	71.8	120.6	17.9
1975/76	27.8	3.63	101.0	38.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.7	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.41	94.7	42.2	28.7	20.4	9.0	68.4	116.7	12.6
1977/78	27.3	3.90	106.7	37.5	20.6	26.0	10.5	70.1	118.9	11.9
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	34.9	19.1	28.5	14.0	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	118.0	33.5	18.6	30.8	15.4	72.4	122.4	14.5
1980/81	28.3	4.40	124.8	31.1	16.0	34.9	20.3	70.4	119.9	15.5
1981/82 2/	28.0	4.36	122.3	31.0	14.8	36.6	20.6	69.8	118.7	13.6
1982/83 3/	28.1	4.62	129.7	31.3	13.0	39.1	21.9	67.9	119.7	15.8
WHEAT										
1974/75	12.2	3.92	47.7	9.9	4.9	12.3	6.9	12.2	42.8	10.0
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.42	41.5	9.7	4.4	10.9	5.1	9.9	40.5	7.4
1977/78	11.0	3.66	40.2	12.5	5.5	12.6	5.0	10.7	41.3	6.2
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	12.3	43.3	8.0
1980/81	12.6	4.38	55.1	10.3	4.5	20.7	14.7	12.8	43.9	8.8
1981/82 2/	12.6	4.30	54.4	11.2	4.7	22.2	15.5	13.8	44.6	7.6
1982/83 3/	13.0	4.58	59.4	10.9	4.0	23.6	17.0	14.1	44.8	9.4
COARSE GRAINS 4/										
1974/75	16.2	3.99	64.4	25.7	15.8	11.1	3.9	59.5	77.8	7.9
1975/76	16.4	3.70	60.8	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.8	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.40	53.2	32.6	24.3	9.5	4.0	58.4	76.2	5.2
1977/78	16.4	4.06	66.5	25.0	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.4	77.6	5.7
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.3	60.6	79.8	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	69.1	22.6	13.4	13.3	5.0	60.1	79.1	6.5
1980/81	15.8	4.42	69.7	20.8	11.5	14.3	5.6	57.5	76.0	6.7
1981/82 2/	15.4	4.41	67.9	19.8	10.2	14.4	5.1	56.0	74.1	5.9
1982/83 3/	15.1	4.65	70.4	20.4	9.0	15.5	4.9	53.8	74.9	6.4

1/ EXCLUDES INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ PRELIMINARY.
3/ FORECAST.
4/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1975/76 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1975/76	29.6	2.97	88.1	12.7	4.3	8.4	97.6	-0.8
1976/77	29.7	3.18	94.5	14.8	3.8	11.0	103.3	1.8
1977/78	29.6	3.17	93.9	13.3	4.1	9.2	103.4	-0.0
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	15.0	3.4	11.6	109.6	-0.4
1979/80	29.0	3.14	91.1	17.5	2.9	14.6	104.4	-0.0
1980/81	29.0	3.30	95.6	16.6	4.4	12.2	109.8	-0.4
1981/82 3/	28.6	3.23	92.4	13.4	3.2	10.2	102.2	0.2
1982/83 4/	29.0	3.47	100.9	8.5	3.7	4.7	106.3	0.3
WHEAT								
1975/76	10.0	2.87	28.7	5.2	1.4	3.7	33.7	-1.6
1976/77	10.4	3.37	35.0	6.0	2.4	3.6	37.8	0.7
1977/78	10.1	3.42	34.6	5.0	2.3	2.7	37.2	0.1
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	39.1	-0.5
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.1	1.1	5.0	32.1	0.0
1980/81	9.7	3.56	34.5	5.9	2.5	3.5	38.2	0.3
1981/82 3/	9.0	3.38	30.5	6.4	1.9	4.5	35.6	-0.3
1982/83 4/	9.4	3.59	33.8	4.0	2.2	1.8	35.8	-0.1
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1975/76	19.6	3.03	59.4	7.5	2.9	4.6	64.0	0.8
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	8.8	1.3	7.5	65.5	1.1
1977/78	19.5	3.05	59.3	8.3	1.8	6.6	66.2	-0.1
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.6	1.2	9.4	70.6	0.1
1979/80	19.8	3.21	63.4	11.4	1.8	9.6	72.3	-0.1
1980/81	19.3	3.17	61.1	10.7	2.0	8.7	71.5	-0.7
1981/82 3/	19.5	3.17	61.9	7.0	1.3	5.7	66.7	0.5
1982/83 4/	19.6	3.42	67.0	4.5	1.5	3.0	70.5	0.4

1/ REPRESENTS APPARENT UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDES ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2/ INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES OR COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEEDS DIVISION

USSR AND CHINA: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1975/76 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
USSR								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1975/76	120.1	1.10	132.0	25.6	0.5	25.1	171.2	-14.0
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	214.4	-13.0
1980/81	119.3	1.50	178.7	34.1	0.5	33.6	217.2	-5.0
1981/82 3/	117.3	1.30	152.0	45.1	0.5	44.6	196.5	0.0
1982/83 4/	114.0	1.50	171.0	33.0	0.5	32.5	203.5	0.0
WHEAT								
1975/76	62.0	1.07	66.2	10.1	0.5	9.6	86.8	-11.0
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	114.8	-13.0
1980/81	61.5	1.60	98.2	16.0	0.5	15.5	116.7	-3.0
1981/82 3/	59.2	1.35	80.0	19.5	0.5	19.0	99.0	0.0
1982/83 4/	57.0	1.51	86.0	20.0	0.5	19.5	105.5	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1975/76	58.1	1.13	65.8	15.5	0.0	15.5	84.4	-3.0
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	99.5	0.0
1980/81	57.9	1.39	80.5	18.1	0.0	18.1	100.5	-2.0
1981/82 3/	58.0	1.24	72.0	25.6	0.0	25.6	97.5	0.0
1982/83 4/	57.0	1.49	85.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	98.0	0.0

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
CHINA								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1975/76	68.3	1.67	114.2	2.2	0.1	2.1	116.3	0.0
1976/77	62.4	1.94	120.9	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.0	0.0
1977/78	62.0	1.80	111.8	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	132.9	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.1	0.0
1979/80	62.5	2.33	145.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.6	0.0
1980/81	61.8	2.25	139.3	14.6	0.0	14.6	153.9	0.0
1981/82 3/	59.4	2.36	140.4	14.5	0.0	14.5	154.9	0.0
1982/83 4/	58.9	2.51	148.0	15.5	0.0	15.5	163.5	0.0
WHEAT								
1975/76	27.7	1.64	45.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	47.5	0.0
1976/77	28.4	1.77	50.4	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.5	0.0
1977/78	28.1	1.46	41.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.7	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.84	53.8	8.0	0.0	8.0	61.9	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.14	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	0.0
1980/81	29.2	1.89	55.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	69.0	0.0
1981/82 3/	28.3	2.11	59.6	13.2	0.0	13.2	72.8	0.0
1982/83 4/	27.9	2.26	63.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	76.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1975/76	40.6	1.70	68.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	68.8	0.0
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	0.0
1979/80	33.1	2.51	83.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.0	0.0
1980/81	32.6	2.58	84.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	85.0	0.0
1981/82 3/	31.1	2.60	80.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	82.1	0.0
1982/83 4/	31.0	2.74	85.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	87.5	0.0

1/ FEED USE DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR CHINA.
2/ FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THOUGH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDED ARE MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES AND RICE.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WHEAT: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. AND MAJOR COMPETITORS
1970/71 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	- - EXPORTS 1/ - - JUL/JUN	MKT YEAR	MKT YEAR 2/ END STOCKS
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)							
1970/71	5.1	1.79	9.0	4.6	11.5	11.8	20.0
1971/72	7.9	1.83	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73	8.6	1.68	14.5	4.8	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.0	17.0	16.3	8.6
1981/82 3/	12.4	2.00	24.8	5.2	17.6	18.4	9.7
1982/83 4/	12.6	2.19	27.6	5.2	20.0	20.0	12.2
AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71	6.5	1.22	7.9	2.6	9.5	9.1	3.7
1971/72	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74	8.9	1.34	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.6	10.6	9.6	2.1
1981/82 3/	11.9	1.37	16.3	3.8	11.0	12.6	2.0
1982/83 4/	8.9	0.96	8.9	4.0	7.5	6.0	0.5
ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71	3.7	1.33	4.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.7
1971/72	4.3	1.32	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.39	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74	4.0	1.66	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.8	4.8	0.4
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.4
1981/82 3/	5.5	1.46	8.1	4.1	4.3	3.6	0.7
1982/83 4/	7.0	2.00	14.0	4.2	8.0	10.0	0.5
TOTAL COMPETITORS							
1970/71	15.2	1.43	21.8	11.3	22.7	22.0	24.3
1971/72	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.0	23.7	23.1	17.8
1972/73	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.8
1973/74	22.5	1.54	34.7	12.4	18.3	20.0	13.1
1974/75	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.1	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.8	15.5
1980/81	27.4	1.38	37.8	12.6	31.5	29.7	11.0
1981/82 3/	29.9	1.65	49.2	13.1	33.0	34.7	12.5
1982/83 4/	28.5	1.76	50.1	13.4	35.5	36.0	13.2
U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUN/MAY)							
1970/71	17.7	2.08	36.8	21.0	19.9	20.2	22.4
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.4	16.9	16.3	26.8
1972/73	19.1	2.20	42.1	22.3	31.8	30.4	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.12	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.5	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.9	19.7	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.7	2.04	58.5	20.5	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	27.0	2.06	55.7	23.4	31.5	30.6	32.1
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81	28.7	2.25	64.6	21.1	41.9	41.2	26.9
1981/82 3/	32.8	2.32	76.2	23.2	49.1	48.3	31.7
1982/83 4/	31.9	2.40	76.4	23.8	41.5	41.5	42.9
TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS							
1970/71	32.9	1.78	58.6	32.3	42.6	42.1	46.7
1971/72	38.6	1.88	72.8	35.4	40.6	39.4	44.6
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.7	56.4	53.5	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.3	32.9	49.6	53.1	22.3
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.5	32.1	54.9	56.0	29.8
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.7	32.6	53.1	54.7	47.3
1977/78	51.0	1.78	90.6	35.0	61.1	56.8	46.2
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.93	99.6	34.1	71.9	71.2	40.1
1980/81	56.1	1.82	102.4	33.7	73.5	70.9	38.0
1981/82 3/	62.7	2.00	125.4	36.3	82.1	82.9	44.2
1982/83 4/	60.4	2.10	126.6	37.2	77.0	77.5	56.2

1/ INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2/ NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTED.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

SELECTED COARSE GRAINS
MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS
PRODUCTION YEARS 1975 - 1982
THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	- - - E X P O R T S - - - JUL/JUN	OCT/SEP	MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS
ARGENTINA	CORN (MAR/FEB)							
(75) 1976/77	2766	2.12	5855	2863	4384	5385	3238	515
(76) 1977/78	2532	3.28	8300	3401	5995	6377	5231	183
(77) 1978/79	2660	3.65	9700	3533	6664	6200	5916	434
(78) 1979/80	2899	3.10	9000	3296	4063	3460	5965	173
(79) 1980/81	2490	2.57	6400	3048	5899	8950	3417	108
(80) 1981/82	3394	3.80	12900	3700	8205	4920	9098	210
(81) 1982/83 1/	3000	3.20	9600	3700	5400	5600	6000	110
(82) 1983/84 2/	2600	2.88	7500	3500			4000	110
SOUTH AFRICA	CORN (MAY/APR)							
(75) 1976/77	4549	1.61	7314	6438	1366	1496	1465	987
(76) 1977/78	4453	2.18	9727	6553	2697	2788	2525	1636
(77) 1978/79	4499	2.27	10201	6665	2722	2224	3012	2115
(78) 1979/80	4598	1.80	8271	6702	2689	3303	2325	1359
(79) 1980/81	4618	2.34	10794	6759	3440	3930	3444	1952
(80) 1981/82	4716	3.11	14645	7097	4930	4700	4955	4545
(81) 1982/83 1/	4677	1.80	8434	7559	3700	3000	4200	1350
(82) 1983/84 2/	4600	1.85	8500	7600			1350	900
THAILAND	CORN (JUL/JUN)							
(75) 1975/76	1312	2.18	2863	369	2386	2411	2386	142
(76) 1976/77	1285	2.08	2675	653	2116	1920	2116	48
(77) 1977/78	1205	1.39	1677	477	1217	1366	1217	31
(78) 1978/79	1386	2.01	2791	691	2078	1927	2078	53
(79) 1979/80	1525	2.16	3300	1050	2150	2067	2150	153
(80) 1980/81	1450	2.21	3200	1108	2142	2035	2142	103
(81) 1981/82 1/	1650	2.48	4100	1141	3001	2792	3001	61
(82) 1982/83 2/	1750	1.89	3300	1400	1800	1800	1800	161
ARGENTINA	GRAIN SORGHUM (MAR/FEB)							
(75) 1976/77	1834	2.76	5060	1668	4638	4770	3433	222
(76) 1977/78	2377	2.78	6600	2579	4405	4390	4122	121
(77) 1978/79	2254	3.19	7200	2417	4255	3956	4652	252
(78) 1979/80	2117	3.07	6500	2856	2191	1611	3755	141
(79) 1980/81	1279	2.31	2960	1585	3735	4860	1494	22
(80) 1981/82	2100	3.38	7100	2050	5216	5060	4940	132
(81) 1982/83 1/	2493	3.21	8000	2175	5900	6000	5800	157
(82) 1983/84 2/	2400	3.21	7700	2400			5300	157
AUSTRALIA	GRAIN SORGHUM (APR/MAR)							
(75) 1976/77	504	2.23	1124	116	829	666	972	59
(76) 1977/78	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77) 1978/79	394	1.81	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78) 1979/80	469	2.40	1125	502	580	650	669	134
(79) 1980/81	519	1.78	922	367	470	510	506	183
(80) 1981/82	658	1.83	1204	408	1300	1145	856	123
(81) 1982/83 1/	665	1.97	1311	459	700	700	900	75
(82) 1983/84 2/	800	1.88	1500	510			800	265
AUSTRALIA	BARLEY (DEC/NOV)							
(75) 1975/76	2329	1.36	3179	857	1963	2237	2231	277
(76) 1976/77	2321	1.23	2847	933	2100	1911	1943	248
(77) 1977/78	2803	0.85	2383	1315	1325	1236	1117	199
(78) 1978/79	2785	1.44	4006	1560	1744	2007	2112	533
(79) 1979/80	2482	1.49	3703	1310	2981	2900	2824	102
(80) 1980/81	2451	1.09	2682	1290	1500	1540	1306	188
(81) 1981/82 1/	2677	1.31	3511	1400	2000	2075	2200	99
(82) 1982/83 2/	2000	0.82	1650	1350	750	450	350	49
CANADA	BARLEY (AUG/JUL)							
(75) 1975/76	4468	2.13	9520	6704	4161	4306	4156	2764
(76) 1976/77	4354	2.41	10513	6459	3782	3783	3600	3218
(77) 1977/78	4753	2.48	11799	6460	3005	3557	3349	5208
(78) 1978/79	4259	2.44	10387	7146	3510	3898	3554	4895
(79) 1979/80	3724	2.27	8460	7537	4083	2963	3832	2006
(80) 1980/81	4634	2.43	11259	6835	3025	4012	3236	3203
(81) 1981/82 1/	5476	2.51	13724	7032	5718	5543	5722	4173
(82) 1982/83 2/	5189	2.71	14074	7300	5500	5500	5500	5447

NOTE: YEARS IN PARENTHESES DENOTE PRODUCTION YEARS USED FOR AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (E.G. 1982/83) ARE MARKETING YEARS.

1/ PRELIMINARY.
2/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1982/83

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	34.2	1,776	1	1,194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.2	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	71.0	33.4	2,374	3	1,514	51	776
1981/82	989	81.0	34.5	2,799	3	1,773	142	854
1982/83	1,164	78.8	35.6	2,809	4	1,525	165	875
1983/84	1,577							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,784	4,335
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.1	7,268	1	2,133	4,368	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.7	7,939	1	2,433	4,519	5,194
1980/81	1,617	73.0	91.0	6,645	1	2,355	4,139	4,874
1981/82	1,034	74.7	109.8	8,202	1	1,967	4,173	4,984
1982/83	2,286	73.2	114.8	8,397	1	2,050	4,300	5,200
1983/84	3,434							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	692
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	694
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	234	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	212	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	229	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	246	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.5	46.3	579	0	299	307	318
1981/82	109	13.7	64.1	879	0	249	431	442
1982/83	297	13.8	59.0	841	0	245	335	346
1983/84	547							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.3	49.6	361	10	77	174	349
1981/82	137	9.2	52.3	479	10	100	202	376
1982/83	150	9.2	57.3	522	10	45	215	392
1983/84	245							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.7	53.0	458	1	13	432	506
1981/82	177	9.4	54.0	509	2	7	451	529
1982/83	152	10.4	58.4	617	1	5	440	515
1983/84	250							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.7	25.8	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.4	17	0	8	7	17
1981/82	4	0.7	26.7	19	0	2	9	19
1982/83	3	0.7	28.5	20	1	2	7	17
1983/84	5							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Exports Include Major Products Bar-Corn and Sorghum.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

February 14, 1983
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1309G

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61 - 1982/83

	BEGINNING STOCKS	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	DOMESTIC TOTAL USE
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1960/61	105.6	73.3	2.4	178.8	0.6	29.0	110.1	137.7
1961/62	118.3	64.1	2.5	161.0	0.5	34.7	112.8	140.8
1962/63	104.3	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	32.9	109.6	137.9
1963/64	93.2	61.6	2.8	171.5	0.4	35.7	106.9	135.3
1964/65	90.1	60.2	2.6	157.5	0.4	39.3	104.4	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.6	3.0	179.1	0.3	48.9	120.0	148.9
1966/67	58.2	60.2	3.0	180.7	0.3	41.1	118.2	148.6
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.9	0.3	41.5	118.8	149.5
1968/69	62.7	62.0	3.2	197.6	0.3	31.1	126.9	157.8
1969/70	71.8	58.3	3.4	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.0	165.0
1970/71	72.8	58.4	3.1	182.9	0.4	38.8	132.1	162.8
1971/72	54.6	62.9	3.7	233.6	0.4	40.5	143.1	174.6
1972/73	73.4	57.5	3.9	224.1	0.5	69.1	147.8	180.9
1973/74	48.0	63.5	3.7	233.3	0.3	73.8	143.0	176.7
1974/75	31.1	67.1	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	106.5	140.1
1975/76	27.3	70.8	3.4	243.3	0.5	82.0	116.7	153.7
1976/77	35.5	72.0	3.5	252.8	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.2	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.5	66.0	4.1	270.5	0.3	92.7	141.7	180.0
1979/80	71.6	67.1	4.4	296.8	0.4	108.8	141.2	182.7
1980/81	77.3	70.1	3.8	263.0	0.3	110.7	124.6	168.4
1981/82	61.6	76.4	4.3	325.1	0.4	106.9	132.0	177.4
1982/83	102.8	75.5	4.4	331.9	0.4	100.9	133.5	181.2
1983/84	153.2							
WHEAT								
1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.3	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.3	7.1	23.4
1972/73	26.8	19.1	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.4	5.5	22.3
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.5	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.1	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.8
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.3	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.7	2.2	64.6	0.1	41.2	1.4	21.1
1981/82	26.9	32.8	2.3	76.2	0.1	48.3	3.9	23.2
1982/83	31.7	31.9	2.4	76.4	0.1	41.5	4.5	23.8
1983/84	42.9							
COARSE GRAINS								
1970/71	46.1	40.7	3.6	146.1	0.4	18.6	126.9	141.8
1971/72	32.2	43.6	4.3	189.5	0.3	24.2	136.0	151.3
1972/73	46.6	38.4	4.7	182.0	0.4	38.7	142.3	158.6
1973/74	31.7	41.6	4.5	186.8	0.2	40.7	139.5	156.2
1974/75	21.8	40.7	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.4	121.8
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.7	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	137.3	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.7	0.3	71.4	138.8	161.4
1980/81	52.7	41.3	4.8	198.4	0.3	69.5	123.2	147.3
1981/82	34.7	43.6	5.7	249.0	0.3	58.6	128.1	154.2
1982/83	71.2	43.6	5.9	255.5	0.3	59.4	129.0	157.3
1983/84	110.2							

NOTES: COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.

SOURCE: OFFICIAL USDA STATISTICS OR ESTIMATES.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1982/83 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1/ 1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(---------------Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis				------------------)
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,039	879	4,271	3	2,431	1,708
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,986	1,014	4,324	3	2,706	1,794
1980/81	1,340	4.95	6,629	841	4,838	7	3,028	2,113
1981/82 (Est.)	1,535	5.46	8,289	545	6,060	13	2,683	2,247
1982/83 (Proj)	1,316	5.29	6,994	1,602	5,036	16	2,300	2,359
				1,995				

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(-------------------Million Hundredweight Rough Basis					-------------------------)
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1		---	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9		0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5		0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4		0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6		0.1	82.6	55.3
1980/81	3.3	44.13	146.2	25.7		0.2	91.4	64.2
1981/82 (Est.)	3.8	48.19	182.7	16.5		0.3	82.1	68.4
1982/83 (Proj.)	3.3	47.42	154.2	49.0		0.4	70.5	71.5
				61.7				

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.

February 14, 1983
1304G

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.2	1.18	238.4	41.9	234.8	81.8	34.8
1961/62	203.4	1.10	224.8	46.8	236.3	70.2	29.7
1962/63	206.9	1.22	251.8	44.3	248.1	74.0	29.8
1963/64	206.3	1.13	233.9	56.0	240.0	67.8	28.3
1964/65	215.9	1.25	270.4	52.0	262.0	76.2	29.1
1965/66	215.5	1.22	263.3	61.0	281.5	55.3	19.7
1966/67	213.7	1.44	306.8	56.0	279.9	82.1	29.4
1967/68	219.3	1.36	297.6	51.0	289.1	90.6	31.3
1968/69	223.9	1.48	330.9	45.0	306.5	115.0	37.6
1969/70	217.8	1.42	310.0	50.0	327.2	97.8	30.0
1970/71	207.0	1.52	313.8	55.0	337.3	74.3	22.0
1971/72	212.9	1.65	350.9	52.0	344.2	81.0	23.5
1972/73	211.2	1.63	343.5	67.0	361.8	62.6	17.3
1973/74	217.0	1.72	373.0	63.0	365.4	70.2	19.2
1974/75	220.1	1.64	360.2	64.3	366.4	64.0	17.4
1975/76	225.4	1.58	356.5	66.7	356.2	64.1	18.0
1976/77	233.2	1.81	421.3	63.3	385.8	99.8	26.2
1977/78	227.1	1.69	384.1	72.8	399.3	84.3	20.9
1978/79	228.8	1.95	446.7	72.0	430.1	100.9	23.9
1979/80	228.3	1.85	422.8	86.0	443.3	80.4	18.3
1980/81	236.5	1.86	440.9	94.2	446.5	74.7	16.7
1981/82 4/	238.2	1.88	447.8	101.8	440.3	82.2	18.8
1982/83 5/	235.1	2.01	472.4	100.0	458.3	96.2	21.1
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.4	1.38	447.9	24.0	437.2	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.4	1.35	434.2	30.0	449.3	94.7	21.1
1962/63	320.9	1.43	459.5	31.0	461.5	92.7	20.1
1963/64	326.5	1.43	467.7	34.0	462.5	97.9	21.2
1964/65	323.5	1.46	472.6	35.0	479.5	90.9	19.0
1965/66	320.1	1.51	484.7	42.0	500.5	75.1	15.0
1966/67	321.9	1.62	521.2	40.0	520.2	76.1	14.6
1967/68	327.3	1.68	551.4	39.0	542.3	85.2	15.7
1968/69	326.8	1.69	552.6	37.0	548.6	89.2	16.2
1969/70	374.7	1.71	639.6	39.0	625.5	135.2	14.9
1970/71	378.7	1.70	644.2	46.0	643.2	136.2	14.2
1971/72	373.4	1.86	693.0	49.0	658.4	171.9	15.9
1972/73	329.1	1.85	609.9	59.0	626.9	69.9	11.1
1973/74	1004	1.16	1167.2	71.0	672.0	564.4	50.3
1974/75	342.1	1.84	628.1	64.9	633.6	58.9	9.3
1975/76	348.3	1.85	645.0	75.1	645.6	58.3	9.0
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.2	82.7	685.3	77.5	11.3
1977/78	345.1	2.03	700.6	84.0	692.0	85.9	12.4
1978/79	342.8	2.20	753.6	90.2	748.1	91.2	12.2
1979/80	341.8	2.17	741.3	100.9	740.8	91.7	12.3
1980/81	341.5	2.14	729.3	105.4	740.4	80.4	11.0
1981/82 4/	347.8	2.20	764.8	103.7	732.8	112.4	15.3
1982/83 5/	341.7	2.30	785.3	91.6	746.6	151.2	20.1
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	526.6	1.30	686.3	65.9	672.0	191.5	28.5
1961/62	525.8	1.25	659.0	76.8	685.6	164.9	24.1
1962/63	527.8	1.35	711.4	75.4	709.6	166.6	23.5
1963/64	532.8	1.32	701.6	90.0	702.6	165.7	23.6
1964/65	539.4	1.38	743.0	87.0	741.5	167.2	22.5
1965/66	535.6	1.40	748.0	103.0	782.1	130.4	16.7
1966/67	535.6	1.55	827.9	96.0	800.1	158.2	19.8
1967/68	546.6	1.55	849.0	89.9	831.4	175.8	21.1
1968/69	550.8	1.60	883.5	82.0	855.1	204.2	23.9
1969/70	592.5	1.60	949.6	89.1	952.7	233.0	18.9
1970/71	585.7	1.64	958.0	101.0	980.5	210.4	16.2
1971/72	586.3	1.78	1043.9	101.0	1002.6	252.8	17.8
1972/73	540.3	1.76	953.4	126.0	988.7	132.4	13.4
1973/74	1221	1.26	1540.2	133.9	1037.4	634.6	42.7
1974/75	562.2	1.76	988.3	129.2	1000.1	122.9	12.3
1975/76	573.7	1.75	1001.4	141.8	1001.8	122.4	12.2
1976/77	576.9	1.95	1125.5	145.9	1071.1	177.3	16.6
1977/78	572.2	1.90	1084.8	156.8	1091.3	170.2	15.5
1978/79	571.6	2.10	1200.3	162.2	1178.2	192.0	16.4
1979/80	570.1	2.04	1164.1	186.9	1184.1	172.1	14.5
1980/81	578.0	2.02	1170.1	199.7	1187.0	155.1	13.2
1981/82 4/	586.1	2.07	1212.6	205.5	1173.1	194.6	16.6
1982/83 5/	576.8	2.18	1257.7	191.6	1204.9	247.4	20.5

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
4/ PRELIMINARY.
5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD RICE 1/
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2/	- - PRODUCTION - - ROUGH	MILLED	CAL YR EXPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 3/	ENDING STOCKS 4/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	120.1	1.95	233.8	158.6	6.5	158.9	8.0	5.0
1961/62	115.7	1.86	215.3	146.2	6.5	146.7	7.1	4.8
1962/63	120.1	1.90	228.8	153.9	7.3	154.0	6.9	4.5
1963/64	121.7	2.04	248.5	167.6	7.8	165.7	8.8	5.3
1964/65	125.9	2.11	265.3	179.2	8.2	176.1	11.8	6.7
1965/66	124.6	2.04	254.0	171.6	7.9	171.4	12.0	7.0
1966/67	126.1	2.08	262.6	177.4	7.8	178.8	10.6	5.9
1967/68	127.9	2.18	278.5	187.6	7.2	184.5	13.7	7.4
1968/69	129.6	2.21	286.2	193.7	7.5	190.7	16.8	8.8
1969/70	131.7	2.26	297.2	199.6	8.1	197.7	18.7	9.5
1970/71	133.3	2.34	312.4	211.4	8.5	212.4	17.8	8.4
1971/72	134.9	2.35	316.5	213.8	8.6	216.4	15.2	7.0
1972/73	133.3	2.31	307.4	207.5	8.3	212.6	10.1	4.8
1973/74	137.3	2.43	334.2	225.3	7.6	223.1	12.4	5.5
1974/75	138.3	2.40	332.0	223.8	7.3	225.7	10.5	4.6
1975/76	143.6	2.51	359.9	242.3	8.3	233.8	19.0	8.1
1976/77	141.7	2.46	348.0	234.4	10.5	236.0	17.3	7.3
1977/78	143.2	2.58	369.7	249.0	9.5	243.8	22.6	9.3
1978/79	144.0	2.66	386.4	260.7	11.6	255.8	27.5	10.8
1979/80	142.0	2.66	377.2	254.1	12.6	257.7	23.9	9.3
1980/81	144.5	2.76	398.1	267.2	12.9	268.8	22.3	8.3
1981/82 5/	145.2	2.85	413.3	277.6	11.6	278.0	21.9	7.9
1982/83 6/	142.8	2.83	403.2	271.5	12.4	276.4	16.9	6.1

NOTE: STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASES; STOCKS, EXPORTS, AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESSED ON A MILLED BASIS.
2/ YIELDS ARE BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING MARKET YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THE USSR, CHINA, NORTH KOREA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE.
5/ PRELIMINARY.
6/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	646.7	1.31	844.8	72.4	830.9	199.5	24.0
1961/62	641.6	1.26	805.2	83.3	832.2	172.0	20.7
1962/63	647.9	1.34	865.3	82.7	863.6	173.6	20.1
1963/64	654.5	1.33	869.2	97.8	868.3	174.5	20.1
1964/65	665.3	1.39	922.2	95.3	917.7	179.0	19.5
1965/66	660.2	1.39	919.6	110.9	953.4	142.4	15.0
1966/67	661.7	1.52	1005.3	103.7	978.8	168.9	17.3
1967/68	674.5	1.54	1036.5	97.1	1015.8	189.5	18.7
1968/69	680.3	1.58	1077.2	89.5	1045.8	221.0	21.1
1969/70	724.2	1.59	1149.2	97.2	1150.5	251.7	17.6
1970/71	719.0	1.63	1169.4	109.5	1192.9	228.2	15.1
1971/72	721.2	1.74	1257.8	109.7	1219.0	268.1	16.4
1972/73	673.6	1.72	1160.9	134.4	1201.3	142.6	11.9
1973/74	1358	1.30	1765.5	141.5	1260.5	647.0	37.8
1974/75	700.5	1.73	1212.2	136.5	1225.8	133.4	10.9
1975/76	717.3	1.73	1243.7	150.0	1235.6	141.4	11.4
1976/77	718.6	1.89	1359.9	156.4	1307.1	194.6	14.9
1977/78	715.4	1.86	1333.8	166.2	1335.1	192.8	14.4
1978/79	715.6	2.04	1461.0	173.8	1434.0	219.6	15.4
1979/80	712.1	1.99	1418.2	199.5	1441.8	196.0	13.6
1980/81	722.5	1.99	1437.4	212.5	1455.8	177.4	12.3
1981/82 4/	731.3	2.04	1490.1	217.1	1451.1	216.4	14.9
1982/83 5/	719.6	2.13	1529.2	204.0	1481.3	264.3	17.8

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS; RICE IS ON A CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
4/ PRELIMINARY.
5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEEDS DIVISION

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980-FEBRUARY 1983
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12 1/2	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
1980 (Jan/Dec)	175	203	209	176	130	160
Jan. 1981	191	213	233	190	155	166
Feb.	185	211	228	186	148	153
Mar.	176	210	219	178	145	141
Apr.	181	198	228	180	147	136
May	---	185	226	172	144	136
June	171	180	215	166	139	130
July	171	177	210	167	140	138
Aug.	173	178	200	167	131	136
Sept.	173	180	199	171	120	128
Oct.	173	182	198	171	116	134
Nov.	180	182	197	177	113	133
Dec.	---	176	190	170	110	121
Jan. 1982	174	177	192	169	116	119
Feb.	173	180	192	167	115	114
Mar.	170	179	191	159	116	110
Apr.	170	179	193	158	121	112
May	162	174	189	156	120	111
June	153	164 2/	185	158	116	108
July	153	160 2/	184	154	113	119
Aug.	155	113 2/	183	154	105	116
Sept.	156	163 2/	184	159	100	105
Oct.	149	151 2/	182	158	93	93
Nov. 1	150	146 2/	182	159	95	93
9	154	150 2/	183	161	106	99
16	159	149 2/	182	164	106	100
23	163	150 2/	181	167	107	99
30	163	150 2/	181	168	108	100
Dec. 7	162	149 2/	180	166	109	101
14	163	148 2/	182	167	108	103
21	167	146 2/	180	167	109	103
28	168	149 2/	181	167	110	104
Jan. 4, 1983	164	147 2/	181	166	108	104
11	165	149 2/	177	166	107	104
18	167	149 2/	179	167	109	104
25	166	145 2/	177	165	113	105
Feb. 1	166	143	180	167	116	103 3/
8	165	143	179	163	115	104 3/

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator
2/ January-March 1983 Delivery
3/ April-May 1983 Delivery

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SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1981/83
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn	Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1981/82 (June-May)	193.90	202.75	215.30	135.40	143.45
1981/82					
June	197.15	202.55	N/A	155.05	153.85
July	193.95	204.46	240.35	154.10	158.00
August	188.65	201.10	226.95	146.40	152.60
September	190.50	200.00	215.40	132.60	143.50
October	193.15	200.00	N/A	130.05	143.75
November	196.45	212.40	N/A	126.90	136.85
December	190.10	205.80	220.40	121.45	131.05
January	203.75 4/	200.50	N/A	131.65	139.65
February	203.80 4/	198.60	N/A	126.45	145.70
March	194.60 4/	197.65	203.00 3/	130.05	142.80
April	190.35 4/	205.55	201.75 3/	135.75	137.35
May	184.50	204.40	199.25 3/	133.80	136.50
1982/83					
June	178.50	175.75	198.20	126.65	125.00
July	178.00	176.00	199.00	125.00	120.00
August	173.60	N/A	194.00	116.00	116.00
September	175.00 5/	N/A	193.00	106.00	N/A
October	171.00 5/	N/A	194.10 5/	101.35	N/A
Nov. 2	174.75	N/A	N/A	106.50	N/A
9	178.00	N/A	N/A	116.00	N/A
16	179.00	N/A	201.00	115.00	N/A
23	178.00	N/A	N/A	117.50	N/A
30	182.00	N/A	207.50 4/	118.50	N/A
Dec. 7	181.50	N/A	202.00 4/	118.00	N/A
14	184.00	N/A	202.50 4/	118.00	N/A
21	184.00	N/A	202.50 4/	117.50	N/A
28	184.50	N/A	203.00 4/	117.50	N/A
Jan. 4	183.50	N/A	202.00 4/	117.50	N/A
11	184.00	N/A	200.00 4/	116.75	N/A
18	186.25	N/A	199.00 4/	119.00	N/A
25	185.00	N/A	199.00 4/	123.75	N/A
Feb. 1	187.00	N/A	198.50 4/	126.00	N/A
8	187.00	N/A	198.50 4/	130.00	N/A

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30-day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS-12.5 percent protein.
4/ April-May delivery.
5/ Preliminary price.

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FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization; i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes; see footnote 8.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 475-4199.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation and Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-1-83, January 17, 1983. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-2-83, February 10, 1983, and "1981 USSR Crop Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-5-83, February 14, 1983.

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FG-5-83
February 14, 1983

Current USSR Grain Situation 1/

USSR grain imports for the 1982/83 marketing year are now projected at 34 million metric tons, down 2 million from last month's estimate and the lowest since 1979/80. The estimate of wheat imports has been increased 1 million tons to a record 20 million, while coarse grain imports were cut 3 million to 13 million. The estimate of rice, miscellaneous grains and pulse imports continues at 1 million tons. The Soviets appear to have commitments or contracts covering about 28 million tons of their projected imports. In contrast, at this time a year ago Soviet purchases from all sources totaled around 40 million tons.

Wheat Imports to Reach Record, Coarse Grain Imports Down

Soviet wheat imports are currently projected at a record 20 million tons, up fractionally from a year ago. There were few reports of any Soviet grain purchases over the past month. However, recent adjustments in estimated purchases from selected countries have pushed total commitments for the marketing year from all origins to around 20 million tons. It now appears that the major non-U.S. suppliers have sold the Soviets around 15 million tons of wheat for delivery during the July-June marketing year. In sharp contrast to a year ago, wheat flour sales are adding little to the total. The grain equivalent of wheat flour accounted for nearly a million tons of last year's wheat imports, while in 1982/83 wheat flour may total only around 200,000 to 300,000 tons.

Soviet activity in the world coarse grain market continues in a slump, with total commitments estimated at only around 7 million tons, compared with over 20 million tons on the books at this time a year ago. Consequently, the estimate of Soviet coarse grain imports for July-June 1982/83 has been reduced by 3 million tons to 13 million. Imports during July-December 1982 are estimated at only around 6 million tons. Around one million tons of U.S. corn and modest amounts of Canadian barley are still to be shipped to the Soviets. The USSR still needs to cover the bulk of their expected import needs for the January-June period. Argentina will likely be the principal supplier, with the Argentina-USSR grain agreement calling for annual minimum coarse grain sales to the Soviets of 4 million tons.

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So far during the 1982/83 marketing year, Soviet purchases of grain products such as wheat flour, mixed feeds and milled rice appear to be well short of last year's total of around 2.5 million tons. To date, there have been no reports of mixed feed sales, while reports of rice and wheat flour sales are running well behind year ago levels.

Shipping Pace Picks Up

Grain shipments from the major suppliers to the Soviets lagged in December. However, preliminary indications suggest that January shipments could top 4 million tons, the heaviest month since May 1982. A heavy U.S. and Argentina wheat shipping program combined with lesser amounts from Canada and France resulted in January wheat shipments to the Soviets of over 3 million tons, the heaviest single month's wheat shipments on record. February and March wheat shipments, although expected to continue large, are likely to be down from this record.

Estimated Domestic Use Reduced

The estimate of total grain utilization has been reduced by 2 million tons, reflecting the lower import estimate. Grain used for feed in the USSR is currently estimated at 118 million tons, down from last month's estimate, but still 6 million above a year ago. The estimate of wheat used for feed has been increased by one million tons to 44 million. The Soviets appear to be maintaining wheat for feed availabilities by covering a larger share of their domestic mill demand with imported wheat. Coarse grain for feed use is estimated at 69 million tons. Both wheat and coarse grain feeding estimates are only slightly below the average of the past 5 years. Estimates of other domestic use items are unchanged from a month ago.

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The Soviets not only have the option of buying the base agreement level of 8 million tons of grain from the U.S. during the seventh year of the LTA (October 1982-September 1983), but also may buy an additional 15 million tons without prior consultations. However, based on Soviet purchasing patterns to date, they appear to be maximizing their buying of non-U.S. grain.

Soviet purchases of U.S. grain for delivery during this LTA year were accomplished during a relatively brief period of time with most of the wheat bought in December and the bulk of the corn buying done in September and November. Wheat shipments, starting in January, exceeded 1 million tons for the month. The Soviets are likely to clean up their current U.S. wheat program by early April. The corn shipping program started last October with November the heaviest month.

Winter Grain Conditions Improve

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On February 8, the Soviet Union announced that the sown area for the 1983 winter grains was 32.5 million hectares, compared to a planned area of 36 million. Since the first of the year, they have also acknowledged that some areas were not seeded at all last fall, probably because of very dry soils. Several important winter wheat regions--the eastern Ukraine and North Caucasus--were described in the Soviet press as having had poor germination last fall. According to these reports, as much as 50 percent of some areas and "thousands of hectares" in others will need to be reseeded in the spring with corn for grain, barley and pulses. This coincides with considerable attention in the Soviet press expressing concern about the availability of seed and equipment.

Plan Fulfillment Data Released

On January 22, the Central Statistical Administration published data on the Soviet Union's economic performance for 1982. Missing for the second consecutive year were grain production data for either the national or republic level. Gross agricultural production rose by 4 percent over 1981 to 126 billion rubles. Generally speaking, crop production exceeded the 1981 levels and the livestock sector performed fairly well.

Soviet data confirm that major crop production improved in 1982. Although a grain production figure was not presented, the narrative accompanying the data did mention that in 1982, grain crop production was "noticeably better" than 1981. Most other major crops likewise showed improvement over 1981, as shown below:

USSR: Production Results of Major Crops

(Million Metric Tons)

Crop	1981	1982
Grain	160 1/	180 1/
Cotton	9.6	9.3
Sugar Beets	60.8	71.0
Sunflowers	4.7	5.3
Potatoes	72.1	78.0

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Grain, sugar beets, sunflowers and potatoes, all fell well short of previous announced planned production targets. Cotton, although reaching the planned level, fell over 3 percent short of the actual 1981 level.

Livestock Sector Continues to Show Improvement

In the livestock sector, cattle and hog inventories on all farms (public and private) reached record levels, although there was no growth in the number of cows over 1981 levels, as shown below:

USSR: LIVESTOCK INVENTORIES ON ALL FARMS

(As of January 1, Million Head)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	115.1	115.9	117.1
Of Which Cows	43.4	43.7	43.7
Hogs	73.4	73.3	76.5
Sheep and Goats	147.5	148.5	148.3

Total livestock production generally rose in 1982, as meat production continued its modest growth by increasing only 0.2 percent, milk output rose by 1.3 percent after a decline of over 2 percent in 1981, and eggs continued to do well by increasing 1.7 percent.

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1982/83

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste 2/	Feed	Stock Change 3/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 4/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	222	28	4	46	22	123	-13
1980/81 5/	189	34.8	0.5	223	228	27	4	47	28	122	-5
1981/82 6/	160	46.0	0.5	206	206	27	4	47	16	112	0
Projected 1982/83	180	34.0	0.5	214	214	27	4	47	18	118	0
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	115	15	1	35	11	53	-13
1980/81 5/	98	16.0	0.5	114	117	15	1	36	15	50	-3
1981/82 6/	80	19.5	0.5	99	99	15	1	36	8	39	0
Projected 1982/83	86	20.0	0.5	105	105	15	1	36	9	44	0
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	100	12	3	7	10	68	0
1980/81 5/	81	18.0	--	99	101	11	3	7	12	68	-2
1981/82 6/	72	25.5	--	98	98	11	3	7	7	70	0
Projected 1982/83	85	13.0	--	98	98	11	3	7	8	69	0

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Includes post harvest losses incurred in transport and storage.
3/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
4/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
5/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.
6/ Forecast for production, trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.

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USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
Jul-Sep	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	90	1,003	2,583	
March	777	107	232	160	993	2,269	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	978	375	2,654	8,066	9,100
April	428	375	131	190	1,642	2,766	
May	--	997	203	136	2,136	3,472	
June	--	828	103	71	2,069	3,071	
Apr-Jun	428	2,200	437	397	5,847	9,309	10,200
Jul-Jun	8,000	6,892	2,862	1,137	11,208	30,099	34,000
July 1981	--	645	76	72	2,281	3,074	
August	113	658	122	109	2,377	3,379	
September	1,405	877	115	341	1,197	3,935	
Jul-Sep	1,518	2,180	313	522	5,855	10,388	10,800
October	1,262	1,100	62	351	533	3,308	
November	1,352	1,355	---	461	111	3,279	
December	1,759	546	41	92	8	2,446	
Oct-Dec	4,373	3,001	103	904	652	9,033	10,000
January 1982	1,827	219	194	82	513	2,835	
February	1,775	178	194	187	1,217	3,551	
March	2,186	410	518	122	1,079	4,415	
Jan-Mar	5,788	807	906	491	2,809	10,801	11,200
April	1,905	492	549	131	1,670	4,747	
May	1,333	1,471	507	102	1,723	5,136	
June	470	1,290	96	75	568	2,499	
Apr-Jun	3,708	3,253	1,152	308	3,961	12,382	12,800
July	---	761	---	35	822	1,618	
August	---	650	---	5 3/	668	1,323	
September	---	824	---	5 3/	283	1,112	
Jul-Sep	---	2,235	---	45 3/	1,773	4,053	5,100
October	144	1,064	---	295 3/	68	1,571	
November	1,128	1,130 3/	13	730 3/	---	3,001	
December	695	860 3/	N/A	35	186	1,776	
Oct-Dec	1,967	3,054 3/	13 3/	1,060 3/	254	6,348	7,400

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses. Includes grain equivalent of flour.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available

January 14, 1983
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USSR Grain Area, Yield, and Production
1973-1980,
1981 and 1982 Preliminary

Grain	Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat			
1973	63.2	1.74	109.8
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.2
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980	61.5	1.60	98.2
1981 (Preliminary)	59.2	1.35	80.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.0	1.51	86.0
Coarse Grains 2/			
1973	55.2	1.83	101.0
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	58.1	1.13	65.8
1976	60.9	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980	57.9	1.40	80.5
1981 (Preliminary)	58.0	1.24	72.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.0	1.49	85.0
Total Grain 3/			
1973	126.7	1.76	222.5
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.8	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.7
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980	126.6	1.49	189.1
1981 (Preliminary)	125.5	1.27	160.0
1982 (Preliminary)	122.0	1.48	180.0

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture or foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

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1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	222	28	4	46	22	123	-13
1980/81 5/	189	34.8	0.5	223	228	27	4	47	28	122	-5
1981/82 6/	160	46.0	0.5	206	206	27	4	47	16	112	0
Projected 1982/83	180	34.0	0.5	214	214	27	4	47	18	118	0
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	115	15	1	35	11	53	-13
1980/81 5/	98	16.0	0.5	114	117	15	1	36	15	50	-3
1981/82 6/	80	19.5	0.5	99	99	15	1	36	8	39	0
Projected 1982/83	86	20.0	0.5	105	105	15	1	36	9	44	0
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	100	12	3	7	10	68	0
1980/81 5/	81	18.0	--	99	101	11	3	7	12	68	-2
1981/82 6/	72	25.5	--	98	98	11	3	7	7	70	0
Projected 1982/83	85	13.0	--	98	98	11	3	7	8	69	0

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Includes post harvest losses incurred in transport and storage.
3/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
4/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
5/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.
6/ Forecast for production, trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.

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USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
Jul-Sep	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	90	1,003	2,583	
March	777	107	232	160	993	2,269	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	978	375	2,654	8,066	9,100
April	428	375	131	190	1,642	2,766	
May	--	997	203	136	2,136	3,472	
June	--	828	103	71	2,069	3,071	
Apr-Jun	428	2,200	437	397	5,847	9,309	10,200
Jul-Jun	8,000	6,892	2,862	1,137	11,208	30,099	34,000
July 1981	--	645	76	72	2,281	3,074	
August	113	658	122	109	2,377	3,379	
September	1,405	877	115	341	1,197	3,935	
Jul-Sep	1,518	2,180	313	522	5,855	10,388	10,800
October	1,262	1,100	62	351	533	3,308	
November	1,352	1,355	---	461	111	3,279	
December	1,759	546	41	92	8	2,446	
Oct-Dec	4,373	3,001	103	904	652	9,033	10,000
January 1982	1,827	219	194	82	513	2,835	
February	1,775	178	194	187	1,217	3,551	
March	2,186	410	518	122	1,079	4,415	
Jan-Mar	5,788	807	906	491	2,809	10,801	11,200
April	1,905	492	549	131	1,670	4,747	
May	1,333	1,471	507	102	1,723	5,136	
June	470	1,290	96	75	568	2,499	
Apr-Jun	3,708	3,253	1,152	308	3,961	12,382	12,800
July	---	761	---	35	822	1,618	
August	---	650	---	5 3/	668	1,323	
September	---	824	---	5 3/	283	1,112	
Jul-Sep	---	2,235	---	45 3/	1,773	4,053	5,100
October	144	1,064	---	295 3/	68	1,571	
November	1,128	1,130 3/	13	730 3/	---	3,001	
December	695	860 3/	N/A	35	186	1,776	
Oct-Dec	1,967	3,054 3/	13 3/	1,060 3/	254	6,348	7,400

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses. Includes grain equivalent of flour.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available

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USSR Grain Area, Yield, and Production
1973-1980,
1981 and 1982 Preliminary

Grain	Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
<u>Wheat</u>			
1973	63.2	1.74	109.8
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.2
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980	61.5	1.60	98.2
1981 (Preliminary)	59.2	1.35	80.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.0	1.51	86.0
<u>Coarse Grains</u> 2/			
1973	55.2	1.83	101.0
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	58.1	1.13	65.8
1976	60.9	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980	57.9	1.40	80.5
1981 (Preliminary)	58.0	1.24	72.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.0	1.49	85.0
<u>Total Grain</u> 3/			
1973	126.7	1.76	222.5
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.8	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.7
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980	126.6	1.49	189.1
1981 (Preliminary)	125.5	1.27	160.0
1982 (Preliminary)	122.0	1.48	180.0

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture or foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

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FG-6-83

EXPORT MARKETS FOR U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES
February 25, 1983

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TABLES AND GRAPHS

QUARTERLY U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITY EXPORTS
FISCAL YEAR 1980 TO 1983

	1980				1981				1982				1983	
	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Projected Qrt. Ave. 3/
WHEAT 1/														
Quantity (TMT)	10,146	7,265	7,705	10,950	9,830	10,428	8,986	13,002	11,492	11,484	11,474	10,158	7,664	9,865
$ Per Ton	176	181	173	173	187	195	184	167	172	175	164	154	159	165
Value	1,785	1,311	1,333	1,893	1,837	2,036	1,657	2,177	1,974	2,012	1,884	1,564	1,216	1,628
CORN 1/														
Quantity (TMT)	16,748	14,685	14,609	15,373	18,373	15,979	13,958	11,060	13,751	12,349	14,895	8,614	12,931	12,910
$ Per Ton	125	127	123	136	149	159	154	139	124	121	120	113	103	118
Value ($ million)	2,088	1,866	1,801	2,087	2,738	2,540	2,147	1,542	1,706	1,496	1,786	973	1,327	1,524
SORGHUM 1/														
Quantity (TMT)	1,878	2,736	2,147	1,438	1,674	2,123	1,557	2,348	1,971	1,869	832	1,618	1,697	1,556
$ Per Ton	125	127	127	137	141	159	161	138	121	122	126	108	109	125
Value ($ million)	234	346	273	196	236	339	250	324	238	228	105	175	184	195
BARLEY, OATS, & RYE 1/														
Quantity (TMT)	534	233	385	522	569	529	256	690	753	494	377	397	130	250
$ Per Ton	133	161	127	132	144	168	174	125	136	136	123	107	106	110
Value ($ million)	71	37	49	69	82	89	45	87	103	67	46	43	14	28
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS 1/														
Quantity (TMT)	19,160	17,654	17,141	17,333	20,616	18,631	15,771	14,098	16,475	14,704	16,104	10,629	14,758	14,716
$ Per Ton	125	127	124	136	148	159	155	139	124	122	120	112	103	119
Value ($ million)	2,393	2,250	2,122	2,353	3,056	2,962	2,441	1,953	2,047	1,790	1,938	1,191	1,525	1,746
RICE 1/														
Quantity (TMT)	586	785	743	749	705	848	860	589	716	631	749	680	428	575
$ Per Ton	384	402	426	418	487	501	528	535	465	448	384	361	425	375
Value ($ million)	225	315	317	313	343	425	454	315	333	283	287	245	182	216
PULSES														
Quantity (TMT)	110	144	124	108	345	225	177	116	431	214	166	99	168	175
$ Per Ton	522	579	637	603	674	681	669	615	666	623	508	430	432	450
Value ($ million)	57	83	79	65	233	153	118	71	287	133	84	43	73	79
FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS														
Quantity (TMT 2/)	630	618	531	633	530	682	954	534	372	710	847	508	1,139	950
$ Per Ton	236	233	237	231	267	256	212	257	269	205	184	236	94	169
Value ($ million)	149	144	126	146	142	175	202	137	100	145	156	120	108	161
FORAGE, HAY, MIXED FEED AND GRAIN BYPRODUCTS														
Quantity (TMT)	1,271	1,586	1,710	1,680	1,375	1,629	1,444	1,372	1,477	1,440	1,747	1,337	1,462	1,500
$ Per Ton	169	171	166	167	178	175	174	168	170	169	162	165	169	167
Value ($ million)	214	271	285	281	244	285	252	231	251	244	283	221	247	250
TOTAL VALUE ($ million)	4,824	4,375	4,262	5,051	5,854	6,037	5,124	4,885	4,992	4,607	4,632	3,383	3,350	4,080

1/ Grain only.
2/ Grain equivalent.
3/ Current USDA/FAS estimate for FY 1983 on a quarterly average basis, not adjusted for seasonal trade flows.
Source: US Census

HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. grain and feed commodity export prospects deteriorated somewhat over the past month, with official 1982/83 export forecasts for all grains except rice reduced as of mid-February. U.S. wheat exports in particular have been stressed by stiff competition from other exporting countries. This situation is likely to continue into 1983/84, with early indications pointing to very large wheat crops this year in most northern hemisphere countries except the United States. U.S. coarse grain exports have also been facing increasingly strong competition from feed grain exports by Canada, Argentina and the European Community at the same time that world demand has been shrinking.

According to the most recent U.S. census data, the quarterly export value for U.S. grain and feed commodities continued to decline during the first quarter of fiscal year (FY) 1983. (See page 2.) Total export value of $3.35 billion was down 1 percent from the previous quarter, but 33 percent below the same period last year. This downward trend began during the third quarter of FY 1981, after export value attained a record $6.04 billion the previous quarter. Since then, the quarterly value of grain and feed commodity exports has declined nearly 45 percent. In general, the decrease in value has resulted more from reduced prices for all commodities than from reduced volume, although declining volume has also been a significant factor since the end of FY 1982. In the first quarter of FY 1983, U.S. wheat exports fell to the lowest amount since the early and middle parts of FY 1981, when U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union were embargoed. Rice shipments during the first quarter of FY 1983 were nearly 40 percent lower than the previous period and the lowest in nearly seven years. The average U.S. corn export price during the past quarter dropped to the lowest level since the first quarter of FY 1979, when the United States faced a record corn supplies.

Key developments that affected U.S. grain and feed export prospects over the past month are highlighted below:

--Dry weather in Argentina and South Africa continues to point to reduced corn export availabilities in these countries and could lead to some additional opportunities for U.S. corn exports, particularly in the 1983/84 season. Dry weather in Spain and Turkey could also add strength to the U.S. export outlook. Market opportunities have arisen in recent weeks in the Philippines and Zambia for wheat; in Malaysia for corn; and in Morocco for rice.

--The U.S. and Mexican governments have signed an agreement for the October 1982-December 1983 period, whereby the Commodity Credit Corporation has authorized up to $1.7 billion in guarantees under its export credit guarantee program (GSM-102) to U.S. exporters for sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to Mexico. Included in the agreement are 2-3.5 million tons of No. 2 corn and 2.8-3.6 million tons of sorghum and/or No. 3 corn. On an average monthly basis, these quantities are somewhat higher than amounts specified in the 1982 U.S./Mexican agricultural agreement.

--The EC has granted a freight rebate of about $5 per ton on 500,000 tons of wheat to China. EC wheat shipments to China are now expected to reach a record 1.4 million tons in 1982/83.

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

Export Forecast. As of February 14, the official forecast for 1982/83 (June-May) wheat exports--excluding roughly 2 million tons of products--was reduced by nearly 6 percent from a month ago, to 39.5 million tons (1,450 million bushels). The reduction came in response to deteriorating prospects for significant new U.S. sales to China this year, as well as generally slow purchasing of U.S. wheat by the world market.

Shipments and Sales. U.S. wheat shipments in the four weeks ending February 14 were the largest yet for any four-week period this marketing year. The USSR was the primary destination, followed by India, China and Egypt. Hard red winter continued as the predominant class shipped (59 percent), followed by hard red spring, soft red winter and white wheat (13 percent each). Shipments could slow down in coming weeks, however, once outstanding sales to the USSR, India and China have been moved. Overall, U.S. export sales remained dull over the past four weeks, with Egypt the largest buyer, followed by Morocco, Iraq and Brazil.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Purchasing from the world market has continued relatively slow over the past month, with most buying by regular customers for near-term delivery. The USSR and India were quiet and buying activity by China was within anticipated levels. Brazil made its first wheat purchase since early December and additional buying on a regular basis is expected to resume.

RECENT WHEAT PURCHASING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN JAN. 27 AND FEB. 23, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Quantity (Tons)	Grade	Price Range 1/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 2/
1/27	Algeria	U.S.	285-300,000	Durum	175.25 @ 177.25 C&F	Apr-Jun
1/27	Algeria	EC	75,000	Soft Wheat	137.00 C&F	Apr-Jun
2/23	Bangladesh	U.S.	88,750	SRW	131.87 @ 135.37	Mar
2/23	Brazil	U.S.	330,000	HRW 11%	163.70 @ 167.39	Apr-May
2/9	Cyprus	U.S.	8,000	HRW 11%	182.50 C&F	LH Mar
2/1	Egypt	U.S.	61,125	Wheat Flour	244.79 @ 254.05	Mar
2/3	Egypt	U.S.	100,000	SRW	137.34 @ 138.35	Feb
2/3	Egypt	U.S.	50,000	White	169.39 @ 169.98	Feb
2/15	Egypt	U.S.	165,000	White	168.95 @ 170.79	Feb-Mar
1/27	Germany, East	Canada	275,000	Feed Wheat	?	?
1/27	Germany, East	Canada	25,000	Durum	?	?
2/14	Iraq	U.S.	150,000	HRW	?	Mar-May
2/14	Iraq	U.S.	50,000	SRW	?	Mar-May
2/1	Israel	U.S.	22,000	HRW 12%	157.95	Sep
2/23	Israel	U.S.	32,000	HRW 12%	163.75	Oct
2/1	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	15,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Feb-Mar
2/2	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	15,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Feb-Mar
2/4	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	15,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Mar
2/9	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	43,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Mar-Apr
2/10	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	23,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Mar-Apr
2/4	Morocco	U.S.	260,000	SRW	150.75 @ 153.10 C&F	Mar-Apr
2/22	Peru	U.S.	50,000	HRW 11%	165.50 @ 165.68	Mar
2/8	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	WW	169.60	Mar
2/10	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	167.88	Mar
2/17	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	169.00	Apr
1/28	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	HRW	161.85	Feb-Mar
1/28	Saudi Arabia	U.S.	30,000	HRS 13%	165.35	FH Mar
2/23	Saudi Arabia	U.S.	55,000	HRS 13%	?	Mar-Apr
2/15	Sudan	U.S.	11,690	Wheat Flour	253.75 @ 258.16	Mar
2/16	Sudan	U.S.	42,596	HRW 11%	163.68 @ 164.99	Feb-Mar
2/4	Syria	U.S.	80,000	HRW	183.80 C&F	Feb-Apr
2/4	Syria	France	125,000	Wheat	148.00 C&F	Feb-Apr
2/4	Syria	EC-Argentina	75,000	Wheat	?	Feb-Apr
2/2	Zaire	U.S.	14,000	HRW 12.5%	164.40	Mar

1/ HRW=Hard Red Winter, HRS=Hard Red Spring, SRW=Soft Red Winter, WW=Western White.
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

US WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(JUNE/MAY--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments		
4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
November 25	3.5	2.4
December 23	3.4	2.3
January 20	2.9	2.8
February 17	4.0	3.7
Cumulative for MY......	33.7	27.3

Monthly Sales 2/		
4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
November 25	3.9	2.5
December 23	3.8	5.6
January 20	2.0	1.9
February 17	3.1	2.0
Cumulative for MY......	45.4	35.9

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates	Million MT	Million BU
Week Ending February 10............	1.0	36.0
Week Ending February 17............	0.9	34.2
Official Estimate for Current MY (Grain only)	39.5	1450
Implied Weekly Average............	0.8	27.9
Latest Six Weeks Weekly Average	0.9	34.3
Marketing Year-To-Date Weekly Average	0.8	28.0
Weekly Ave. Extrapolated Annually..	39.6	1456
Balance of Year To Achieve Estimate Implied Weekly Average	0.7	27.5

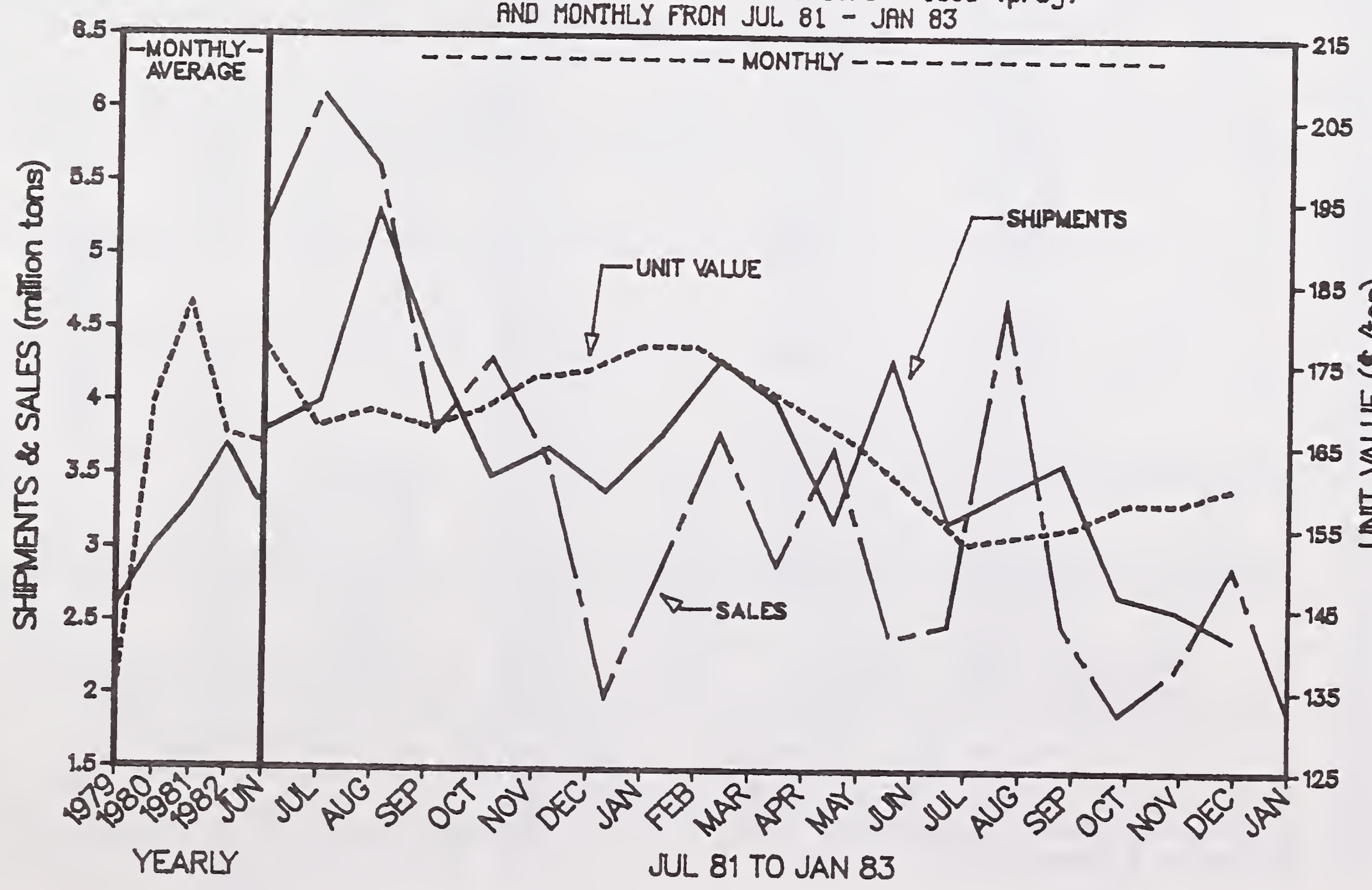
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

	Canada		Australia		Argentina		France 3/		Total	
4 Weeks Ending 1/	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
November 25	1.9	1.6	.4	.9	.1	*	.5	1.3	2.4	2.5
December 23	1.2	1.4	.7	.6	.1	.3	.8	.9	2.0	2.3
January 20	.7	1.3	1.1	.6	.9	.9	.5	N/A	2.7	2.8
February 17	.8	.9	1.2	N/A	1.4	1.6	.5	N/A	3.4	N/A
Cumul. since July 1	10.3	9.8	5.8	4.9	3.2	2.8	5.3	3.9	19.3	21.4
Total for Season 2/	17.8	20.0	11.0	7.5	4.3	8.0	7.3	8.0	33.0	35.0

1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
3/ Excludes intra-EC trade.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM JUL 81 - JAN 83

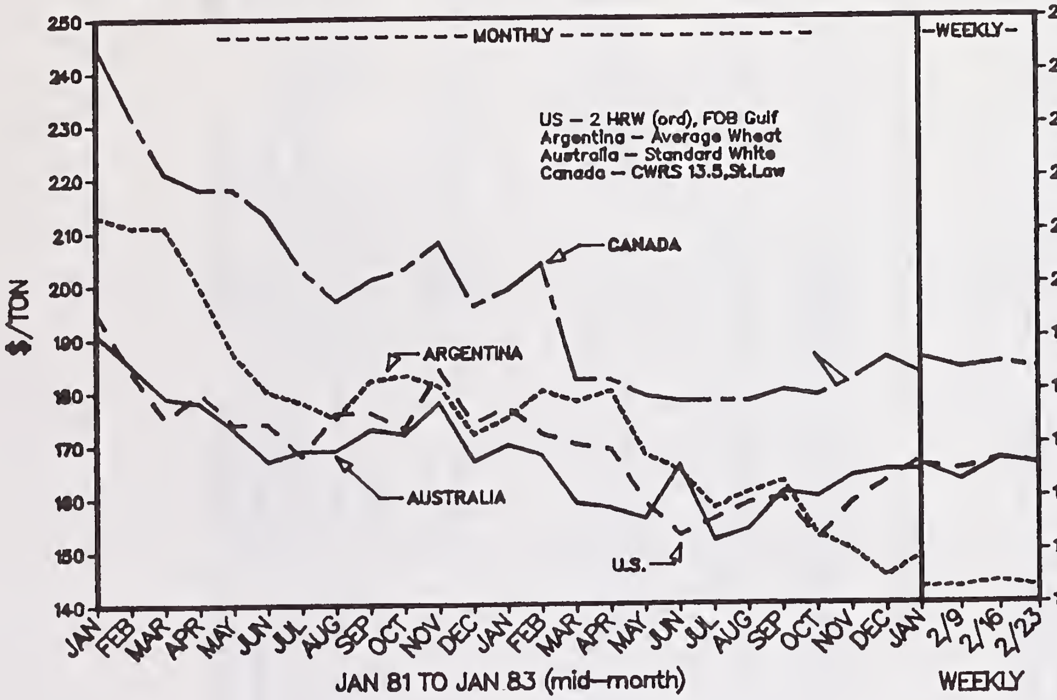


U.S. WHEAT EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1980/81-1981/82; COMMITMENTS TO DATE FOR 1982/83 WITH COMPARISON TO 1981/82
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

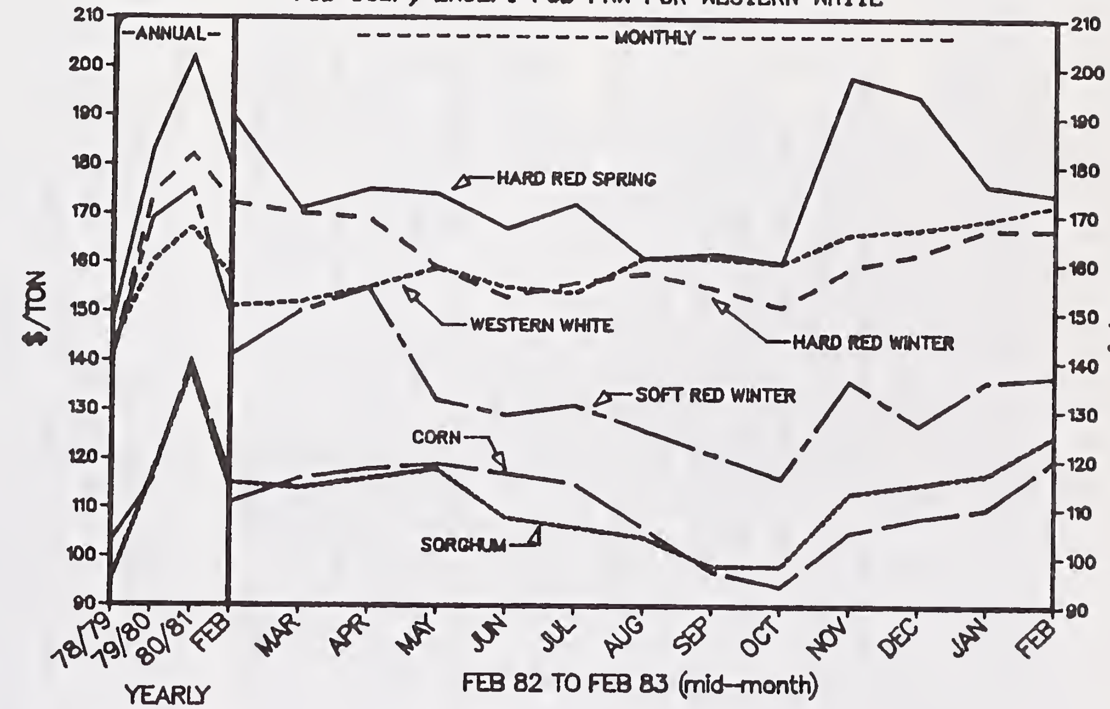
Destination		Hard Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	Soft Red	All White	Durum	Total Exports
EC-10	1980/81	396	1,328	96	2	669	2,491
	1981/82	185	1,416	123	5	749	2,478
	1981/82†	219	1,222	104	5	807	2,358
	1982/83*	3	1,044	34	53	483	1,617
Other W. Europe	1980/81	521	130	360	7	148	1,166
	1981/82	709	244	1,151	11	97	2,213
	1981/82†	569	208	1.110	5	95	1,987
	1982/83*	281	87	231	4	7	610
Eastern Europe	1980/81	255	--	721	164	90	1,230
	1981/82	22	--	425	--	107	554
	1981/82†	22	--	359	--	82	463
	1982/83*	--	--	61	--	51	112
USSR	1980/81	3,000	--	--	--	--	3,000
	1981/82	6,539	--	--	--	--	6,539
	1981/82†	6,636	--	--	--	--	6,636
	1982/83*	3,375	--	--	--	--	3,375
China	1980/81	1,693	120	6,158	732	--	8,703
	1981/82	115	--	7,830	5	--	7,950
	1981/82†	53	--	7,630	5	--	7,688
	1982/83*	418	--	4,894	--	--	5,312
Japan	1980/81	1,362	888	--	1,225	38	3,513
	1981/82	1,301	831	60	1,193	32	3,417
	1981/82†	1,111	691	60	1,071	21	2,954
	1982/83*	1,131	866	20	920	--	2,937
Rep. of Korea	1980/81	621	117	--	1,320	--	2,058
	1981/82	621	149	3	1,048	--	1,821
	1981/82†	523	119	--	837	--	1,478
	1982/83*	514	129	--	865	--	1,508
India	1980/81	--	--	--	24	--	24
	1981/82	498	--	--	1,082	--	1,580
	1981/82†	498	--	--	1,082	--	1,580
	1982/83*	2,650	--	--	1,405	--	4,055
Other Asia and Oceania	1980/81	2,099	951	55	1,609	--	4,714
	1981/82	1,598	1,429	1,008	1,297	--	5,330
	1981/82†	1,389	1,281	815	1,117	--	4,601
	1982/83*	2,666	1,678	671	478	1	5,494
Egypt	1980/81	92	--	349	1,135	--	1,576
	1981/82	--	--	--	2,483	--	2,483
	1981/82†	--	--	--	1,827	--	1,827
	1982/83*	--	--	208	1,087	15	1,310
Nigeria	1980/81	1,009	105	19	--	--	1,133
	1981/82	1,193	118	31	--	--	1,272
	1981/82†	1,043	139	27	--	--	1,209
	1982/83*	814	225	73	--	--	1,112
Other Africa	1980/81	774	62	359	268	403	1,866
	1981/82	526	86	1,329	--	907	2,917
	1981/82†	532	71	973	--	919	2,495
	1982/83*	459	95	945	--	410	1,909
Mexico	1980/81	1,102	--	20	--	--	1,122
	1981/82	767	--	--	--	--	767
	1981/82†	805	--	--	--	--	805
	1982/83*	57	--	--	--	--	57
Brazil	1980/81	2,157	--	--	--	--	2,157
	1981/82	2,961	--	126	--	28	3,115
	1981/82†	2,454	--	126	--	28	2,608
	1982/83*	1,781	--	--	--	--	1,781
Other W. Hemis.	1980/81	2,572	1,154	253	222	243	4,444
	1981/82	2,602	1,257	307	176	315	4,657
	1981/82†	2,119	1,124	284	123	241	3,890
	1982/83*	1,859	1,297	512	10	254	3,932
Total 2/	1980/81	17,653	4,926	8,390	6,718	1,608	39,245
	1981/82	19,637	5,540	12,391	7,300	2,242	47,110
	1981/82†	18,084	4,893	12,100	6,148	2,332	43,558
	1982/83-To Date*	16,144	5,515	7,920	4,822	1,299	35,700
	MY Projection 1/	18,507	6,396	9,798	5,307	1,497	41,505

† Sales plus accumulated exports as of Feb. 18, 1982, excluding sales for next marketing year.
* Sales plus accumulated exports as of Feb. 17, 1983, excluding sales for next marketing year.
1/ Projection for 1982/83, including flour and products.
2/ Discrepancies due to rounding and sales to unknown destinations.
Source: U.S. Export Sales

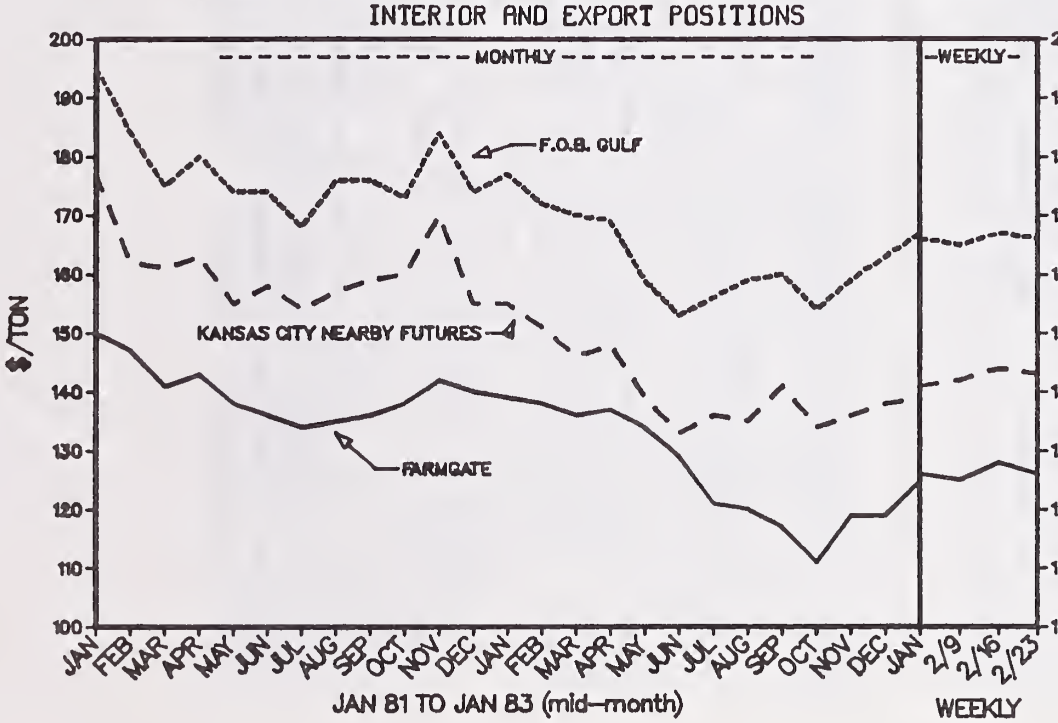
WHEAT: COMPETITOR ASKING AND U.S. EXPORT PRICES



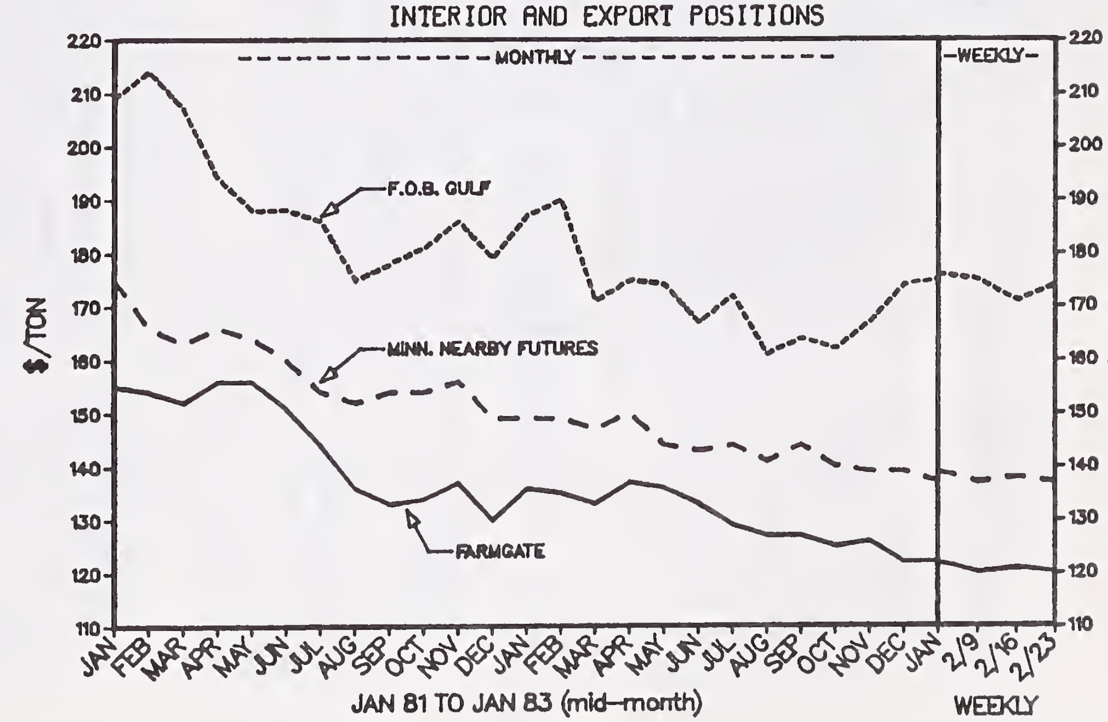
U.S. GRAIN COMMODITY EXPORT PRICES
FOB GULF, EXCEPT FOB PNW FOR WESTERN WHITE



U.S. HARD RED WINTER WHEAT PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



U.S. HARD RED SPRING WHEAT PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**India: Although government-held wheat stocks are now larger than rice stocks, it is likely that the government will continue to import wheat rather than rice for its public distribution system, since rice is more expensive than wheat on the world market. If the government continues to distribute rice at last year's high level, government rice stocks will decline to about 1.5 million tons by the end of October 1983--the lowest level in seven years. Either the United States or EC would most likely be in the best position to meet any additional near-term wheat demand, since new Australian supplies will not be available until late 1983 and both Canada and Argentina are already committed to heavy shipping schedules for the April-June quarter.

**Zambia: Government officials have indicated the possibility of purchasing a substantial quantity of U.S. wheat during a planned visit to the United States in early March. This purchase, along with the 20,000 tons of U.S. wheat bought earlier this year, would account for nearly all of Zambia's wheat imports this season, forecast at 120,000 tons. The United States and Australia each supplied 58,000 tons in 1981/82 (July-June), with West Germany supplying 15,000 tons.

**Philippines: Wheat imports for 1982/83 (July-June) are projected at a record 940,000 tons, 9 percent above 1981/82. This increase is attributed to the expanded use of flour-based products in the growing fast food industry, industrial uses such as glue extender for plywood manufacturing and the current low price of wheat. All of the imported wheat is expected to be from the United States and is anticipated to consist of 70 percent Northern Spring, 14 percent protein and 30 percent Western White wheat--a blend of Soft White and Club wheats. The upward trend in wheat imports is also expected to continue into the 1983/84 marketing season.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Other Exporting Countries' Selling Activity and Competitive Practices

**European Community: In a move that could foreshadow additional EC wheat sales to China, the EC has reportedly granted a supplementary freight rebate of about $5 per ton on 500,000 tons of wheat to be shipped to China over the next several months. Earlier this year, France sold 900,000 tons of wheat to China with the aid of export subsidies of around $80 per ton plus a supplemental freight subsidy of about $6 per ton.

**Canada: Long known for its premium hard wheats, Canada is exploring the possibility of bringing a new semi-hard wheat variety into commercial production. This new variety has medium gluten strength, medium protein content and medium kernel hardness. This could increase Canadian wheat competitiveness in lower quality hard and soft wheat markets--possibly making Canadian wheat more competitive in price-conscious markets in Asia, North Africa and South America. A two-year test marketing program is planned to

start this year. It is still to be determined whether increased potential yields on this variety will adequately offset lower selling prices to make it worthwhile for farmers to produce commercial quantities.

This season, however, the Canadian Wheat Board's discounted frost-damaged wheat has demonstrated its ability to compete with U.S. soft wheat. Over the longer term the potential growth in high quality wheat demand may be less than the demand for lower quality wheat. Many countries, such as Brazil and China, import wheat more on the basis of cost rather than quality. New Canadian wheat varieties may provide the marketing flexibility and market diversification needed to fuel future Canadian wheat export expansion.

**Turkey: Reports of a precipitation deficit in interior regions of Turkey could reduce Turkish wheat and barley export potential in the 1983/84 season. Any reduction in Turkish export availabilities could lead to additional market opportunities for the United States, particularly in the Middle East. Turkey currently has commitments to supply wheat and barley to several countries--including 550,000 tons to Iran, Poland and Tunisia. Some of these commitments could include 1983 crop grain. Pulse export potential in 1983/84 could also be affected by the drought.

In recent years, Turkey has been somewhat of a swing factor in world grain trade, importing as much as 750,000 tons of grain (all wheat) as recently as 1981/82 and exporting as much as 2 million tons of grain (mainly wheat) in 1978/79. Last fall, Turkey imported 45,000 tons of U.S. corn--its first corn imports ever. Larger corn imports would probably not result from a poor barley outturn, however, since imported corn is used for intensive feeding and this sector is not a principal domestic consumer of barley. Most local barley is consumed by small sheep operations in the interior regions. The intensive livestock industry is mainly situated on the coast, where locally grown corn can be readily obtained.

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**Colombia: Apparently, Canada has sold 20,000-40,000 tons of low quality wheat for March-April shipment to Colombia--a market traditionally supplied by the United States. Colombia imported 555,000 tons (all from the United States) in 1981/82, with 1982/83 imports expected to reach the same level.

**Chile: Trade sources report that Chile has recently purchased wheat from Argentina (45,000 tons), Canada (25,000 tons), Australia (30,000 tons) and South Africa (15,000 tons). These purchases are likely to cut into the U.S. share of total Chilean wheat imports, forecast at 1.2 million tons for 1982/83 (July-June). The United States has supplied over 95 percent of Chile's wheat imports since 1979.

**Iran: U.S. wheat sales to Iran are declining once again this year. During the five years preceding the taking of the U.S. Embassy in November 1979, Iran had purchased nearly 90 percent of its wheat imports from the United States. After the initial drop in the U.S. share to about 15 percent

in 1979/80 (July-June), U.S. exports rose to account for over 40 percent of the market last year as tensions eased somewhat and the market expanded. Since 1980, Australia has replaced the United States as Iran's major supplier, although other exporters have also improved their shares of the Iranian market. In 1982/83 Australia is expected to continue as the predominant supplier and has already locked in a 455,000-ton sale for June 1983-February 1984 shipment. The 1982/83 outlook for purchases from the United States is bleak, with no U.S. sales or shipments reported to date. A new bilateral trade agreement with Pakistan, along with sizeable purchases from Argentina and Turkey, have also diminished export prospects for U.S. wheat.

WHEAT EXPORTS TO IRAN
(JULY/JUNE--1,000 TONS)

Origin	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	
Argentina	1	88	0	0	565	(Shipments for Dec 82-May 83)
Australia	13	753	66	544	719	(Shipments thru Jan 1983)
Canada	0	42	163	73	0	(Shipments thru Dec 1982)
France	0	52	346	32	0	(Shipments thru Dec 1982)
Turkey	39	0	31	100	250	(Sales to date)
Pakistan	0	0	0	50	130	(Agreement for Feb-Jul 1983)
U.S.	914	205	381	750	0	(Sales to date)
Other	46	110	113	201	--	
Total	1,000	1,250	1,700	1,750 (est)	2,000	(projected)

**Eastern Europe: Wheat imports for 1982/83 (July-June) are projected at about 4 million tons--sharply down from last year. The U.S. market share is expected to fall further this year, from 11 percent in 1981/82 and 20 percent in 1980/81. This decline is due in part to U.S. prices which are not competitive with subsidized EC export prices and to the absence of credit assistance for U.S. sales. Canada has a two-year credit agreement with East Germany and presently is renegotiating its 1981/82 credit agreement with Poland, while French sales are financed largely through barter for coal.

**European Community: With the suspension in late November of the "quantity equivalency" of the European Community's inward-processing scheme, U.S. exports of wheat to the EC could be reduced from previous years. The inward-processing scheme has permitted EC mills to import wheat (usually high quality hard and durum wheats) without paying the EC import levy, and to export without restitution an equivalent quantity of wheat flour. Because the inward-processing system is based on quantity rather than quality equivalency, and because of the reportedly low conversion factor, Italian millers were apparently able to export lower quality EC wheats in blended flours while selling a portion of the inward processed, higher quality wheat flour in the EC at the higher EC prices.

The continued suspension of the inward-processing scheme, or the institution of an equivalency system based upon quality rather than quantity, will probably reduce U.S. and Canadian exports of hard spring and durum wheats to Italy--the primary user of the scheme. Some of this loss may be recovered by larger exports to Spain which has excess milling capacity and which has not been able to compete with rival EC inward-processed flour exports to Mediterranean markets.

EASTERN EUROPE: ESTIMATED IMPORTS OF GRAIN BY SOURCE
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 1/
Wheat:									
U.S	.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	.7	2.9	1.2	.7	.3
Canada	.1	.8	1.3	.8	.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.5
EC	--	.6	.2	--	.6	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.0
Others 2/	3.8	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.5	.1	2.1	2.2	1.2
Total	4.1	5.1	6.0	5.0	4.4	6.1	5.9	6.4	4.0
Coarse Grains:									
U.S.	2.8	4.1	5.3	3.8	4.9	8.8	7.9	5.2	2.2
Canada	.4	.5	.4	.6	.8	.4	.2	.1	.8
EC	.4	.7	.1	1.1	1.7	.5	1.2	1.0	.9
Others 2/	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.4	.7	.6
Total	6.6	7.5	8.8	8.3	10.6	11.4	10.7	7.0	4.5

Totals may not add due to rounding. Characters "--" denote less than 500,000 tons.

1/ Projection.
2/ Includes intratrade among members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), "loans" to Poland from the U.S.S.R., and other purchases of unknown origin.

Source: USDA/FAS, official statistics of importing and exporting countries, U.S. Bureau of Census and International Wheat Council statistics.

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Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries

**Japan: The Food Agency has raised the domestic resale price for imported wheat by 8.2 percent, effective February 1983-January 1984. Using U.S. hard red ordinary as an example, the resale price will be raised by 6,068 yen per ton, or approximately $26, to about 80,068 yen per ton ($345). After subtracting various administrative costs and the government resale price from the import price, there remains a margin of protection against imports of 11,300 yen per ton (on average) or about $49 per ton. With the new increase, comparing the proposed increase of $26 per ton to the existing margin of $49 shows Japan will be increasing the effective amount of border protection by about 53 percent. This adjustment is likely to have an important long-term affect on both consumption and production of wheat in Japan, as well as on wheat imports, including wheat imports from the United States. The higher resale price will discourage wheat food consumption by raising the cost of wheat foods and it will encourage local production of wheat and rice by providing the government more funds to subsidize those crops.

**Portugal: For the 1983 crop, the guaranteed minimum producer price for wheat is up from last year about 23 percent to 24,250 escudos per ton ($290), while prices to wheat millers jumped an average of about 50 percent to 17,121 escudos per ton ($205). These increases are also reflected in substantial rises in maximum flour and bread prices, up an average 44 and 22 percent, respectively, to 22,900 escudos per ton ($274) for first grade flour and 20.50 escudoes per kilogram loaf ($0.25) for first grade flour bread. The government sets miller wheat prices at levels roughly equal to the average of domestic and imported wheat prices. The lower the import price, the higher the domestic price is likely to be set in order to arrive at the desired combined miller price. Although minimum guaranteed producer prices are usually set at levels above EC intervention prices, the continuing escudo devaluation has tended to bring domestic price supports to EC target price levels. In order to reduce subsidy expenditures, increases in producer prices are followed by higher wheat prices to millers.

In spite of higher prices for flour and bread, 1983/84 (July-June) wheat consumption is expected to maintain its upward trend. Conversely, wheat imports are likely to continue decreasing as expanding domestic production offsets purchases from foreign suppliers. Imports this season are expected to decline nearly 20 percent--to 600,000 tons--owing to the larger 1982 wheat crop--up over 40 percent from 1981, to 445,000 tons.

**Major Exporters: The latest internal support prices for the principal world wheat exporters are listed below. Prices are not strictly comparable because of quality differences and because United States and Argentine prices are on a local delivery point basis, while Canadian and Australian prices are basis export position. Also, the Canadian price is for No. 1 CWRS, which only represents 25 percent of the 1982 crop. Canadian No. 2 CWRS is discounted approximately $C6 per ton and No. 3 CWRS about $C11 per ton.

MAJOR EXPORTER SUPPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT

Exporter	1981/82 U.S.$ Equivalent		1981/82 Local Currency	1982/83 U.S.$ Equivalent		1982/83 Local Currency
	per bu	--------per ton--------		per bu	--------per ton--------	
U.S. (loan)	3.20	118	118 ($)	3.55	130	130 ($)
(reserve loan)	3.50	129	129	4.00	147	147
Argentina (reference)	3.75	138	1,250,000 (M$N) 1/	3.97	146	4,450,000 (M$N) 1/
Australia (min. pay)	4.06	149	142 ($A)	4.10	151	141 ($A)
Canada (initial pay.)	3.95	145	175 (Can$)	3.87	142	175 (Can$)
(final pay.)	.57	21	25	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ November price. Thereafter, prices adjusted monthly in 1982/83 and weekly in 1981/82.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**Southeast Asia: With the assistance of the American Institute of Baking, U.S. Wheat Associates will begin research to determine the acceptability of U.S. wheats in the Southeast Asian "no-time" dough bread production processes. This research has become necessary because of the reluctance by local bakers to develop new processes due to the initial capital outlay for equipment that would be required. Also, there is a general concensus among the Southeast Asian baking industry that U.S. wheats are not suitable for the "no-time" dough processes; therefore, it is important to show that U.S. wheats are not only acceptable but possibly superior to the classes now being used. The information developed by this project will have many applications in promoting U.S. wheat use in bread products not only in Southeast Asia but in other parts of the world where the short and "no-time" dough processes are prevalent.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**India: In a recent report pointing to larger and/or more frequent wheat imports in future years for India, the agricultural counselor in New Delhi reports: "Wheat registered a spectacular rise in production during the last decade, with the 1982 outturn reaching a record 37.8 million tons. With the exception of 1980, when production declined 11 percent from the 1979 level due to bad weather, wheat production has maintained a steady upward trend since 1975. The increase in wheat production during recent years can mainly be attributed to the increase in per hectare yields, with the area under wheat cultivation stabilized at around 22.3 million hectares. However, the high growth rate in wheat production has tended to slow down since the late 1970's, prompting some agricultural experts to speculate that the "green revolution" is on the wane. As the scope to increase wheat area to any significant extent is limited because of agro-climatic constraints, the government's emphasis in the future will be on increasing yields."

"On the consumption side, demand for wheat is increasing at a faster rate than production. Per capita wheat consumption increased from around 30 kilograms

per year in the early 1960's to around 55 kilograms in 1982. Even some traditionally rice consuming states are developing a taste for wheat and wheat products. Bread is becoming a convenience food for millions migrating from villages to city areas and bakery products are achieving wider acceptability among middle income groups. India's foodgrain requirement in general and wheat requirement in particular will rise steadily with the increase in population and improvement in income levels. Superimposing production versus consumption scenarios for future years, what emerges is a situation which should make it necessary to import wheat. Imports of wheat in spite of record productions in 1981 and 1982 further support this prediction."

**South Africa: The agricultural attache in Pretoria has reported that the record 1982 wheat crop has led to South Africa's once again becoming a net exporter. High carrying costs and limited storage facilities will necessitate exports estimated at 280,000 tons during 1982/83 (October-September) with the help of high export subsidies. Conversely, wheat imports are expected to be nil, down from 130,000 tons during 1981/82--all from the United States. As of October 31, 1982, 150,000 tons of 1982/83 exports had been sold at R170 per ton ($160) and 30,000 tons at R172.50 per ton ($163)--under an export subsidy of about $100 per ton. While the destination of these exports is unknown, reports suggest the Far East--perhaps Singapore. During 1973/74-1979/80, South Africa's average annual exports were about 200,000 tons.

CORN AND SORGHUM

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

Export Forecast. As of February 14, the official U.S. corn export forecast for 1982/83 (October-September) was lowered by around 2 percent from last month to 51.6 million tons (2,033 million bushels), excluding 430,000 tons of products. Reduced export prospects are due largely to the continued lack of Soviet buying activity, as well as generally slow import demand from other origins. The forecast for 1982/83 U.S. sorghum exports has also been lowered, down 6 percent from last month to 6.2 million tons (245 million bushels). A near-record Argentine sorghum crop priced substantially below U.S. sorghum was a significant factor in the reduction.

Shipments and Sales. U.S. corn shipments picked up to the largest level since November in the four-week period ending February 17. Japan and the USSR were the primary destinations, followed by South Korea, Spain and China. Sales activity was down slightly from a month ago, with most purchases for near-term delivery. Japan and Taiwan, however, continued to buy substantial quantities for delivery through the summer months. U.S. sorghum shipments picked up from last month's crawl, going mainly to Mexico. The pace of sales activity, though, remained slow.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Purchasing activity from the world market slowed somewhat over the past month. The most active buyers were Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Mexico. Buying should pick up in the near-term as the USSR moves to cover import requirements for the spring and summer months.

RECENT CORN AND SORGHUM PURCHASING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN JAN. 27 AND FEB. 23, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Quantity (Tons)	Grade	Price Range 1/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 2/
2/9	Cyprus	U.S.	10,000	#2 YC	131.81 C&F	Mar
2/1	Dominican Rep.	U.S.	97,726	#3 YC	116.63 @ 123.42	Feb-Jul
2/4	Egypt	U.S.	155,000	#2 YC	119.73 @ 119.80	Mar
2/22	Egypt	U.S.	110,000	#3 YC	122.44 @ 122.95	Mar
2/8	Greece	U.S.	82,000	#3 YC	?	LH Feb
2/2	Israel	U.S.	30,000	YC	125.50	May
2/23	Israel	U.S.	30,000	#2 YS	115.00	Jul-Aug
1/27	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	150,000	#3 YC	124.00	Feb-Mar
2/8	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	150,000	#3 YC	Various	Mar-May
2/2	Mexico	U.S.	190,000	#2 YC	Various	Mar
2/4	Mexico	U.S.	80,000	#3 YC	Various	Feb-Mar
2/4	Mexico	U.S.	47,500	#2 YS	Various	Mar
2/18	Peru	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	138.40 C&F	Mar
2/22	Peru	U.S.	25,000	#3 YC	138.11 C&F	Mar
2/2	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	142.48 C&F	Mar
2/9	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	115.45	Mar
1/28	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	#2 YS	120.75	Feb-Mar
2/4	Portugal	U.S.	115,000	#3 YC	?	Feb-Mar
2/18	Portugal	U.S.	60,000	#3 YC	122.92 @ 124.20	Mar-Apr
2/23	Taiwan	U.S.	492,000	#3 YC	Various	Jul-Aug

1/ YC = Yellow Corn and YS = Yellow Sorghum
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Malaysia: Corn plays a major role in Malaysian poultry and swine feeding, and imports have grown rapidly with expansion of these sectors. Improved meat and egg prices combined with attractive feed prices are expected to result in record 1982/83 (July-June) corn imports of 880,000 tons, nearly 10 percent above last year.

Thailand has been Malaysia's primary corn supplier, having the capability of moving bagged corn by ship, truck or railcar into peninsular Malaysia. However, in recent months relatively high Thai corn prices have led Malaysia to turn to other sources, including the United States and Argentina. Thai prices have been pressured by the drought-reduced 1982 corn crop and by relatively strong export sales.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

**Argentina: The Argentines appear to have successfully marketed their 1982/83 record sorghum production. In the first ten months of the 1982/83 (March-February) marketing year, a record 5.3 million tons of sorghum was exported. Abundant supply resulted in competitive pricing and despite lower exports to the USSR, Argentina regained market shares in former markets like Japan and Spain. Argentina was also able to expand sorghum exports in new markets like Iran. The USSR, however, remains as Argentina's largest single market.

US CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments

4 Weeks Ending:	CORN 81/82	CORN 82/83	SORGHUM 81/82	SORGHUM 82/83
November 25	4.7	4.5	0.5	0.6
December 23	4.4	4.0	0.7	0.6
January 20	3.4	3.7	0.7	0.3
February 17	3.6	4.4	0.7	0.5
Cumul. for MY..	20.5	20.0	3.2	2.6

Monthly Sales 2/

4 Weeks Ending:	CORN 81/82	CORN 82/83	SORGHUM 81/82	SORGHUM 82/83
November 25	3.7	4.4	0.5	0.6
December 23	2.6	3.7	0.5	0.3
January 20	3.2	4.5	0.5	0.1
February 17	4.5	4.1	0.5	0.2
Cumul. for MY..	29.5	30.8	4.2	3.6

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates (Million)

	CORN MT	CORN BU	SORGHUM MT	SORGHUM BU
Week Ending February 10............	1.0	41.2	0.1	3.8
Week Ending February 17............	1.2	48.1	0.1	2.0
Official Estimate for Current MY				
(Grain Only)......................	51.6	2033	6.2	245
Implied Weekly Average............	1.0	39.1	0.1	4.7
Latest Six Weeks				
Weekly Average....................	1.0	41.2	0.1	4.0
Marketing Year-To-Date				
Weekly Average....................	1.0	39.1	0.1	4.6
Weekly Ave. Extrapolated Annually.	51.6	2033	6.1	239
Balance of Year to Achieve Estimate				
Implied Weekly Average...........	1.0	39.1	0.1	4.8

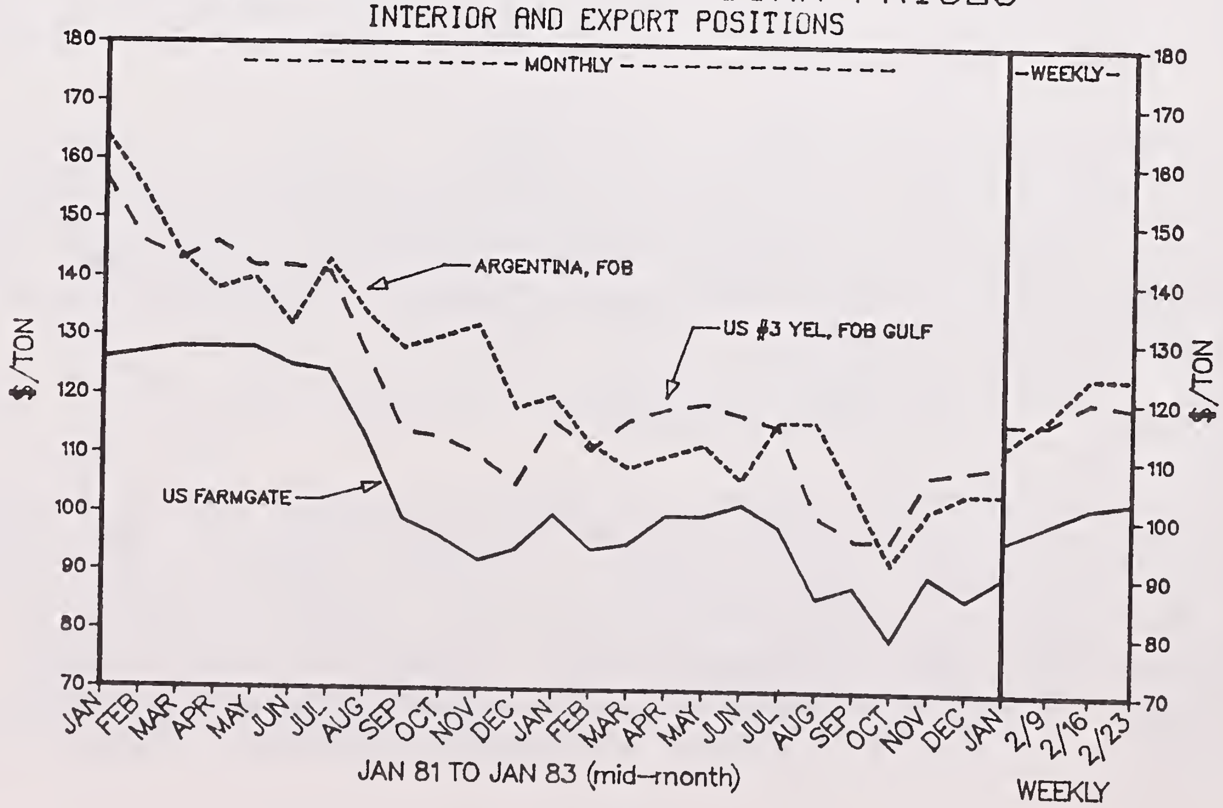
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.
Source: Export Sales; FGIS

CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--MILLION TONS)

	SORGHUM		CORN					
	Argentina		Argentina		Thailand		Total	
4 Weeks Ending 1/	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
November 25	*	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.4	.5
December 23	*	.3	*	.4	.3	.3	.3	1.0
January 20	*	*	--	.2	.4	.1	.4	.3
February 17	*	*	*	.2	.3	.1	.3	.1
Cumul. since Oct. 1	.5	.5	.5	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.1	2.6
Total For Season 2/	5.1	6.0	4.9	5.6	2.8	1.8	12.8	13.4

N/A Not available
1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. AND ARGENTINE CORN PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS

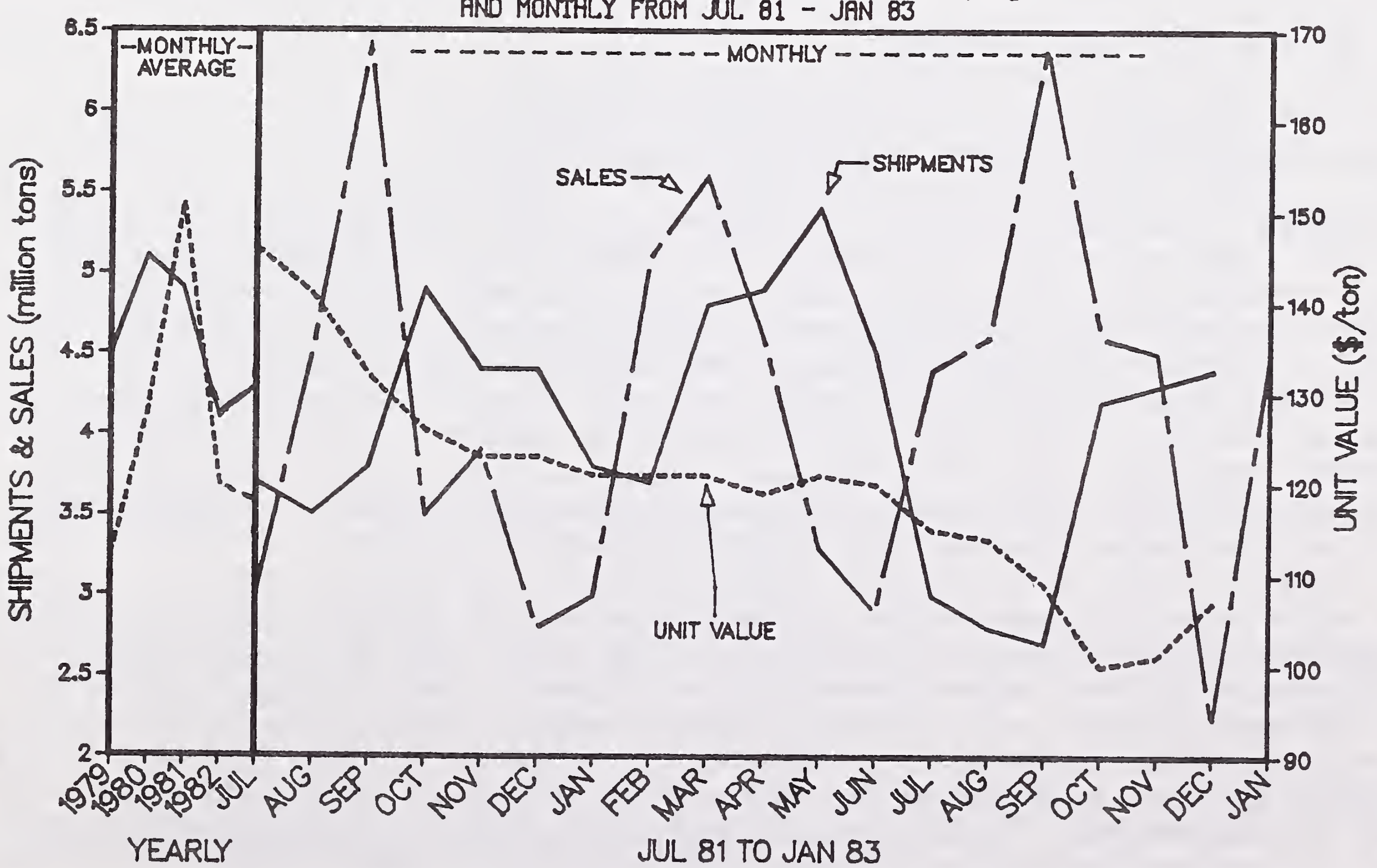


U.S. CORN AND SORGHUM EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 2/18/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 2/17/83 1/
CORN					
EC-10	10,496	9,185	6,357	3,175	1,750
Other W. Europe	5,151	5,503	8,907	3,800	2,908
Eastern Europe	7,288	6,741	3,883	2,721	835
USSR	5,342	4,947	7,773	5,548	3,036
China	1,788	725	1,151	608	1,871
Japan	11,193	12,586	11,926	6,273	9,757
Taiwan	2,113	1,502	1,652	1,207	1,901
Rep. of Korea	2,130	2,304	2,901	1,175	1,795
Egypt	874	1,129	1,229	633	817
Mexico	3,870	3,832	476	479	1,532
Brazil	1,715	1,528	--	--	--
Venezuela	729	692	403	170	529
Others	8,728	8,694	4,693	3,604	4,021
Total Corn	61,417	59,368	51,351	29,393	30,752
SORGHUM					
Spain	648	179	821	722	149
Other W. Europe (excluding Spain)	404	595	499	335	233
Japan	3,973	2,725	2,985	2,039	675
Mexico	2,255	2,647	536	--	2,019
Venezuela	126	501	633	254	--
Israel	348	449	366	335	173
Others	445	606	862	537	363
Total Sorghum	8,199	7,702	6,702	4,222	3,611

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales, excluding sales for next marketing year.
Source: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. CORN SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM JUL 81 - JAN 83



The 1983/84 Argentine sorghum crop is also expected to reach near-record levels and expectations of lower Soviet coarse grain imports raises the issue of whether Argentina will again be able to successfully export near record export availabilities. The 1982/83 performance and current low Argentine asking prices indicate the likelihood that the new 1983/84 sorghum marketing year will show a further shift back to former trading patterns--in particular, increased sorghum exports to Japan. In past seasons, Japan has been Argentina's main customer with Argentina exporting well over 2 million tons of sorghum annually to Japan. The United States picked up the Japanese business when the bulk of Argentine sorghum supplies shifted to the USSR in 1980/81 and 1981/82. This current shift back to former trading patterns may considerably reduce U.S. sorghum exports to Japan.

ARGENTINE SORGHUM EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(MARCH/FEBRUARY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 thru Dec
Iran	118	38	---	---	203
Japan	2,571	2,261	---	26	1,116
Mexico	279	169	---	788	315
PRC	---	27	---	---	23
Spain	295	360	*	109	685
Taiwan	364	233	---	32	104
USSR	---	---	1,516	3,964	2,701
Venezuela	201	---	---	---	57
Other	824	663	21	21	126
Total	4,652	3,751	1,537	4,940	5,330

* Denotes less than 500 tons.
Source: Junta Nacional De Granos and FAS data base.

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**Italy: A couple of recent developments in Italy have had a strong impact on U.S. corn exports to that market. U.S. corn exports have been pressured by increased imports of French and Yugoslav corn, as well as weakened domestic demand stemming from growing imports of EC livestock products. Total Italian corn imports for the August-December 1982 period at 535,000 tons were off 64 percent from the same period last year, with imports from the United States down 76 percent to less than 50,000 tons. U.S. exports to Italy in 1981/82 (October-September) were 727,000 tons, already way down from 2.4 million tons the previous year. Reportedly, the price difference between U.S. and French yellow corn landed in Italy is currently around $10 per ton.

In additon to price, advantages of buying French corn apparently include: a time lapse between order and delivery of five days, which is a much shorter delivery period than grain from the United States; payment in lire instead of a fluctuating dollar; and the possibility of making small shipments to hold down costly stock inventories. Furthermore, by the end of July 1983, the special discount on the levy paid by Italy for imports of feedgrains by sea will be discontinued. Currently, the discount is 2 ECU's per ton (about $2) and its termination will be an additional advantage to French corn.

**Eastern Europe: Coarse grain imports for 1982/83 (July-June) are forecast down sharply. The market, traditionally dominated by the United States, suffers from weak financial conditions. East Germany continues to receive credit from non-U.S. suppliers, which has caused a shift away from U.S. corn to Canadian and EC feed wheat and barley. Poland and Romania have been restricted largely to cash purchases (except for intra-East bloc assistance), and have been buying from the EC, Canada and Turkey. Yugoslavia will need no corn imports this year due to a record crop which has also provided an exportable surplus which may well exceed half a million tons. These exports are expected to go primarily to Western Europe.

**Mozambique: Food production in Mozambique has suffered from severe drought. Preliminary indications point to possible corn imports of around 250,000 tons in 1982/83 (July-June) up from the earlier projection of 150,000 tons. Since 1970/71 the United States has exported corn to Mozambique only once, and then for only 11,000 tons. U.S. corn has not been competitively priced in Mozambique due to its higher transportation costs. South Africa, Zimbabwe and non-EC Western European countries have been the major suppliers of corn to Mozambique.

Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries

**Venezuela: The government has announced new control prices and the removal of subsidies on compound feeds and domestic raw materials used in mixed feed production. The price increases vary 16-20 percent depending on the type of feed. This is expected to result in reduced demand for coarse grains used in compound feeds and, possibly, a reduction in sorghum imports since sorghum is generally used for feed while corn is mostly used as food. In 1981/82 (July-June), the United States supplied 87 percent of Venezuela's sorghum imports of about 500,000 tons.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**India: The agricultural counselor in New Delhi reports: "The domestic feed industry is still in its infancy. Only about 1.5 million tons of compound feeds are produced annually in the organized sector, using small quantities of coarse grains like corn and oil cakes. The government is now placing a major emphasis on increasing milk production by crossbreeding domestic heifers with imported semen from Holstein and Jersey sires. This program should result in increased demand for compound feed which in turn would result in larger utilization of coarse grains for feed." Most of India's coarse grain production is used for human consumption, suggesting increased demand by the compound feeding sector may need to be met by imports.

**South Africa: The agricultural attache in Pretoria reports: "During the 1980/81 (May-April) season, the Maize Board introduced a feed scheme in which commercial millers may buy floor-priced sorghum from the Board for livestock feeding at a price considerably below the Board's minimum selling price for yellow corn (about $146 per ton). This is because smaller losses are incurred by releasing sorghum at this discount to the domestic market than by exporting it at prevailing world prices. This scheme is likely to be extended into the 1983/84 season to make it possible for bona fide farmers to obtain sorghum for stock feed purposes at the same discount. This scheme has been successful and sorghum exports have been discontinued for the time being." South Africa exported 230,000 tons of sorghum in 1980/81, with none exported since then.

BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECASTS, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

As of February 14, the official 1982/83 (June-May) U.S. barley export forecast was lowered nearly 20 percent to 980,000 tons (45 million bushels). Likewise, the projection for U.S. oats exports was also reduced to 73,000 tons (5 million bushels), a 50-percent drop from the previous estimate. For rye, expectations remain unchanged at 38,000 tons (1.5 million bushels). The reduction for barley and oats came in response to lagging export commitments to all markets, which as of February 17, continue to trail last year's export rate by nearly 60 percent for barley and 70 percent for oats. Export projections for rye will probably also have to be lowered in the near future as no sales for this marketing year have been reported to date.

U.S. EXPORTS OF BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Grain	1981/82	1982/83*
Barley	2,177	980
Oats	102	73
Rye	50	38

*Forecast

DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

**Japan: In an effort to cut its deficit, the Food Agency has reduced its subsidy for imported barley used for on-farm feed mixing from 7,517 yen (about $40) per ton in 1979 to 907 yen (about $4) per ton in November 1982. The result has been a sharp increase in the farm price of feed barley, and a decline in the on-farm use of that grain. Barley imports for 1982/83 (July-June) are expected to fall to 1.1 million tons--down almost 30 percent from 1981/82. Farmers have been substituting "nishu kon," a mixture of corn with 2 percent fish meal or 5 percent bran, for barley. This decrease in barley import demand has mainly affected U.S. exports, owing to longstanding supply arrangements with both Canada and Australia.

JAPANESE FOOD AGENCY'S BARLEY PURCHASES
(APRIL/DECEMBER--TONS)

Country	1981	1982	Percent Change
U.S.	273,400	98,500	-65
Canada	684,916	625,564	- 9
Australia	198,400	112,807	-43
Total	1,156,716	836,871	-28

U.S. BARLEY EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 2/18/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 2/17/83 1/
EC	49	247	301	225	112
Other W. Europe	134	20	472	438	226
Eastern Europe	218	92	111	111	- -
Taiwan	129	226	373	315	146
Japan	45	209	336	281	118
Canada	- -	- -	128	134	- -
Others	575	853	546	643	314
Total Barley	1,150	1,647	2,267	2,147	916

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. OATS EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 2/18/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 2/17/83 1/
EC	7	35	3	3	- -
Mexico	3	35	4	4	- -
Venezuela	11	28	3	2	1
Others	31	113	5	5	3
Total Oats	52	211	15	14	4

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. RYE EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 2/18/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 2/17/83 1/
EC	8	18	1	1	- -
Other W. Europe	31	40	13	13	- -
Canada	- -	- -	15	15	- -
Others	23	72	3	3	- -
Total Rye	62	130	32	32	- -

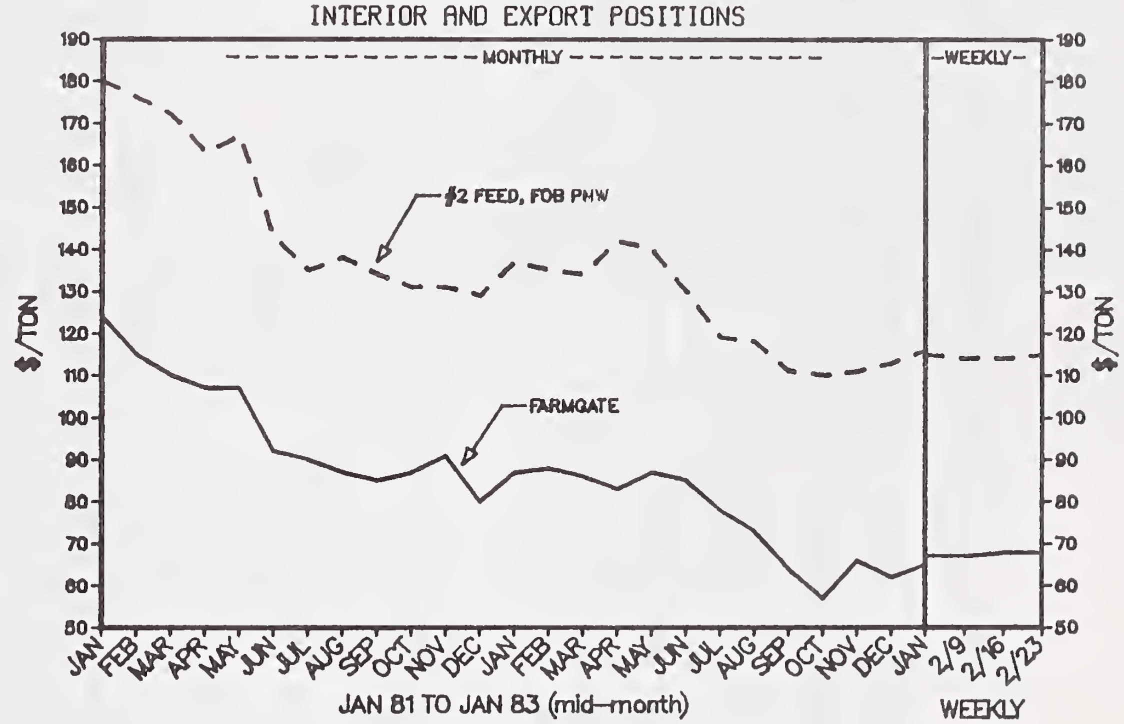
1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

BARLEY SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	U.S. 81/82	U.S. 82/83	CANADA 81/82	CANADA 82/83	FRANCE 2/ 81/82	FRANCE 2/ 82/83	U.K. 2/ 81/82	U.K. 2/ 82/83	Total 81/82	Total 82/83
November 25	.3	*	.5	.4	.2	.1	.2	.1	1.2	.6
December 23	.2	.1	.5	.3	.1	N/A	.2	.1	1.0	N/A
January 20	.2	.1	.4	.4	.1	N/A	.0	N/A	.7	N/A
February 17	.2	.1	.4	.3	.0	N/A	.0	N/A	.6	N/A
Cumul. since July 1:	1.7	.7	3.7	3.0	1.0	N/A	.7	N/A	7.1	N/A
Total For Season 3/:	2.2	1.2	5.7	5.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	10.3	9.2

1/ Or closest date thereto.
2/ Excluding intra EC trade.
3/ Projection for 1982/83.
N/A Not available.
* Less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. FEED BARLEY PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



RICE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES 1/

Export Forecast. U.S. rice exports in 1982/83 (August-July) are forecast as of February 14 at 2.3 million tons (milled rice basis), unchanged from the January estimate and 14 percent below 1981/82.

Shipments. For the four-week period ending February 17, U.S. rice exports recovered to 112,400 tons, compared to shipments of 89,100 tons during the previous four-week period. Cummulative shipments reached 1.11 million tons, off sharply from the 1.53 million tons exported as of that date one year ago. Exports will have to average about 215,000 tons per month during the remaining months of the marketing year to reach the forecast level.

Sales. New sales for 1982/83 delivery for the four-week period ending February 17 increased to 180,600 tons, compared to the previous four-week total of 168,700 tons. Total export commitments for 1982/83 delivery now stand at 1.77 million tons, off 7 percent from the 1.91 million tons registered as of that time last year.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Importer buying activity generally slowed in the last month, although large government-to-government purchases were made by China and Senegal from Thailand, and those countries' import needs for the year are now largely filled. Nigeria, Iran and Iraq have also made significant purchases. Responding to firming prices for high-quality rice, European buyers are reported to have stepped up their buying activity of long grain rice, especially U.S. brown long grain rice.

**Indonesia: Market releases from government-held stocks continued heavy in January reflecting limited holdings in the hands of farmers and private traders. Government-held stocks continue to run about 500,000 tons below year-earlier levels and as of the end of January had fallen to below 1.4 million tons.

Indonesia has import commitments estimated at 615,000 tons against a projected import level of over 1.5 million tons. While Indonesia is reported to be currently negotiating with Pakistan for up to 80,000 tons of rice, its purchases/commitments to date are likely to have largely covered its needs through the first half of 1983. At that time, Indonesia will be better able to assess the size of its dry-season rice crop and its stock position.

1/ Shipments and sales data are on a product weight basis.

RECENT RICE PURCHASING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN JAN. 27 AND FEB. 23, 1983

Buyer	Origin	Quantity 1,000 Tons	Quality 1/	Price $/MT 2/	Delivery Period	Date of Report
Brazil	Thailand	10.0	5%	N/A	Feb	2/4
	Pakistan	32.0	15%	N/A	Feb	2/4
China	Thailand	100.0	25%	206	Mar-Dec	1/28
		15.0	10%	N/A	Mar-May	2/4
Costa Rica	U.S.	11.0	#3 Paddy	199 3/	Mar	1/28
		11.0	#3 Paddy	199 3/	Jun	2/17
Iran	Pakistan	60.0	Basmati	600	N/A	2/8
		60.0	5%	205	N/A	2/8
	Thailand	15.0	100% B	N/A	N/A	2/1
Iraq	Thailand	36.0	100% B	N/A	N/A	2/22
	U.S.	37.5	#2/4% LG	416-417	May-Jun	2/22
Ivory Coast	Pakistan/Thailand	10.0	35%	205 4/	Feb-Mar	2/15
		10.0	35%	208 4/	Feb-Mar	2/15
Nigeria/ West Africa	Thailand	40.1	P 5%	N/A	Jan-Mar	Various
Nigeria	Thailand	30.0	P 5%	252-253	Feb-Mar	Various
	U.S.	2.5	P #2/4% LG	N/A	Feb-Mar	2/10
Saudi Arabia	U.S.	37.2	P #2/4% LG	N/A	N/A	2/3
		3.0	P #2/4% LG	N/A	N/A	2/17
Senegal	Thailand	400.0	A-1 Spec.	177	Feb-Dec	2/17
South Africa	U.S.	19.2	B #2/4% LG	N/A	Feb	2/10
Sri Lanka	India	10.0	P	5/	Feb	2/23
Syria	Taiwan/Italy	20.0	5%	265 3/	Mar-Apr	2/8
Yemen, South	U.S.	10.0	P #2/4% LG	459 3/	Mar-May	2/4
N/A	Burma	10.0	55%	169.5	N/A	2/17
N/A	Burma	5.0	35%	181.5	Mar	2/17
N/A	Burma	10.0	P 10%	200	Mar	2/24
N/A	Pakistan	30.0	40/45%	182.5	Feb-May	2/10
		10.0	40/45%	185.5	Feb-Apr	2/10
		20.0	15/20%	219.7	Feb-Apr	2/10
		20.0	15/20%	217.0	Feb-Apr	2/10

1/ P = Parboiled, LG = Long Grain, MG = Medium Grain, SG = Short Grain, Gl = Glutinous, B = Brown.
2/ F.o.b. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.
3/ C&F.
4/ C&F sous palan.
5/ Donation.

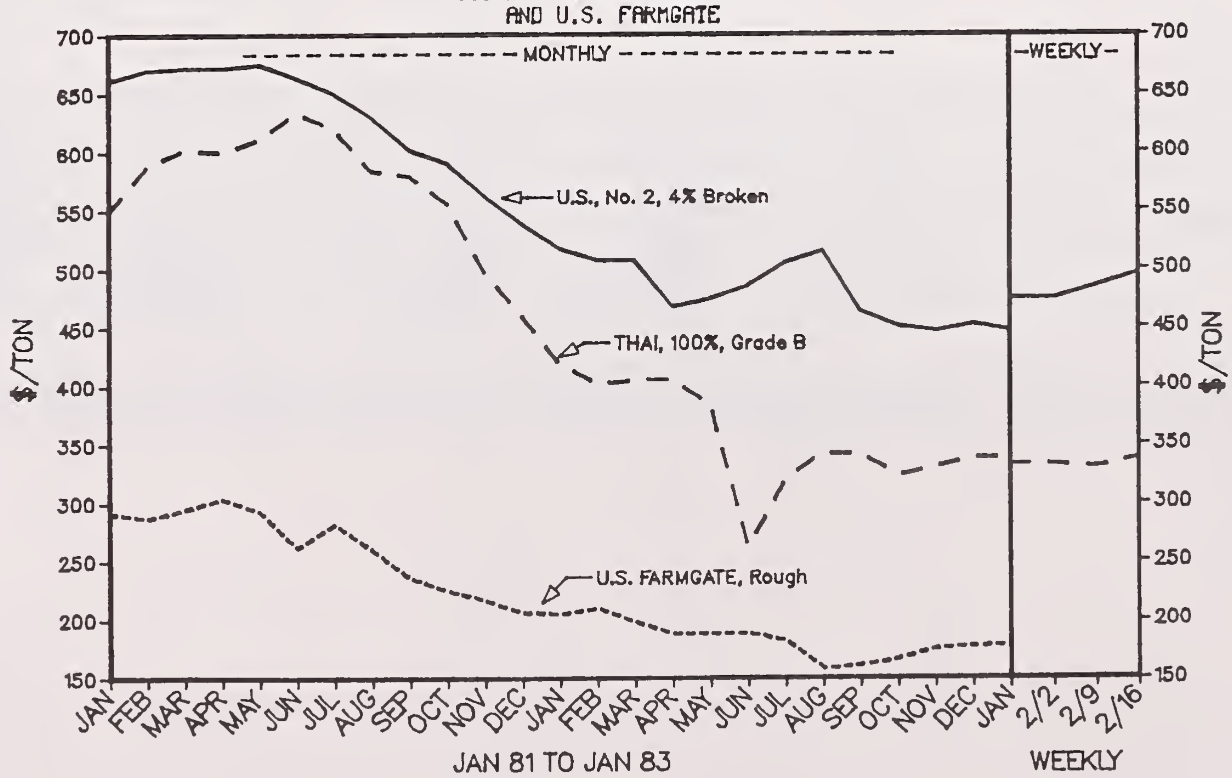
N/A Not available.

U.S. RICE EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
FOR 1980/81-1981/82, AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH FEBRUARY 17 FOR 1982/83
(AUGUST/JULY--1,000 TONS)

Destination		Long Grain Milled	Long Grain Brown 2/	Other 1/ Milled	Other 1/ Brown 2/	Total Exports
EC 10	1980/81	4	223	1	- -	228
	1981/82	2	305	56	192	555
	1982/83	1	196	13	- -	210
Other W. Europe	1980/81	24	51	1	*	76
	1981/82	58	81	6	28	173
	1982/83	18	46	4	4	72
E. Europe & USSR	1980/81	7	- -	25	- -	32
	1981/82	*	- -	- -	- -	*
	1982/83	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Iran	1980/81	-	- -	- -	- -	- -
	1981/82	85	- -	- -	- -	85
	1982/83	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Iraq	1980/81	134	- -	- -	- -	134
	1981/82	270	- -	- -	- -	270
	1982/83	176	- -	- -	- -	176
Saudi Arabia	1980/81	263	- -	8	- -	271
	1981/82	250	- -	15	- -	265
	1982/83	229	3	1	- -	233
Other Middle East	1980/81	109	4	1	- -	114
	1981/82	110	8	18	3	139
	1982/83	40	- -	1	- -	41
South Korea	1980/81	- -	- -	- -	1,282	1,282
	1981/82	- -	- -	- -	339	339
	1982/83	- -	- -	*	325	326
Other Asia & Oceania	1980/81	133	- -	10	*	143
	1981/82	4	- -	39	- -	43
	1982/83	2	- -	74	- -	76
Nigeria	1980/81	239	- -	- -	- -	239
	1981/82	347	- -	- -	- -	347
	1982/83	96	- -	- -	- -	96
Other Africa	1980/81	178	107	45	4	34
	1981/82	116	117	86	4	323
	1982/83	115	80	116	1	312
W. Hemisphere	1980/81	207	42	73	38	360
	1981/82	129	25	13	15	182
	1982/83	84	29	64	43	220
Total 3/	1980/81	1,298	426	164	1,202	3,211
	1981/82	1,379	535	232	581	2,974
	1982/83	787	354	274	373	1,786

* Less than 500 tons.
1/ Includes medium, short, and mixed.
2/ Data not converted to a milled equivalency. Includes rough rice.
3/ Discrepancies due to rounding and changes to unknown destinations.
SOURCE: U.S. Export Sales

RICE PRICES
U.S. AND THAI C&F ROTTERDAM
AND U.S. FARMGATE



**Iran: In the last month Iran has made significant purchases of rice in Pakistan and continued its buying in Thailand. The prices paid in the recent purchases of 120,000 tons in Karachi should be viewed as a package given Pakistan's inability to lower its Basmati export price below $600 per ton. Iran's purchases to date are estimated to be in excess of 250,000 tons. Uruguay, which shipped 46,000 tons of rice to Iran in 1982, is reported to currently have a sales mission in Iran. Iran is projected to import 650,000 tons of rice in 1983 and much of the balance will likely come from Thailand. Thailand exported 319,000 tons to Iran in 1982.

**Iraq: The Iraqi Grain Board (IGB) is projected to import 475,000 tons of rice in 1983, up 100,000 tons from the level imported in 1982 as it attempts to build up stocks. In its tender in mid-February, the IGB is reported to have purchased 35-40,000 tons of U.S. rice bringing its total purchases from the United States to about 185,000 tons. In addition, it is estimated that it has purchased approximately 125,000 tons from Thailand. Given the current high price of Basmati rice, it is likely that Iraq will once again forego purchasing rice from Pakistan.

**Nigeria: Nigerian rice purchases in 1983 are currently projected to reach 650,000 tons (roughly the same level as in 1981 and 1982). While Nigeria's foreign exchange position is under tremendous pressure due to reduced petroleum earnings, an estimated 255,000 tons have been purchased for 1983 delivery. In recent months, there has been a significant shift to purchasing Thai rice due to its attractive price relative to U.S. rice. An estimated 230,000 tons of Thai rice has been purchased for Nigeria compared to an estimated 283,000 tons shipped during all of 1982, including almost 97,000 tons shipped to neighboring countries for cross-border trade. This cross-border trade has recently increased sharply with an estimated 120,000 tons purchased so far for 1983 delivery--over half of all purchases made to date.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Morocco: The Moroccan government's grain import agency (ONICL) is expected to soon issue a tender for 20,000 tons of low quality medium grain milled rice. No additional details are currently available.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

The price spread between low and high quality rice increased in the last month. While the export price for medium (10-15 percent brokens) and low qualities (over 20 percent brokens) continued to fall, the price for higher qualities advanced. Posted f.o.b. Thai export prices for 100 percent B increased $10 in the last month to $280 per ton--a level representative of the market, but there are no reports of business being done at this level. The posted price of Thai parboiled 5 percent also increased by $10 to $260 per ton, but this is at least $7-8 above the level at which rice has recently been traded. Thai prices for low and medium quality rice are significantly above those from competing origins resulting in reduced interest in these qualities in Bangkok.

**Thailand: Rice export movement in 1983 is sharply outpacing the intially slow pace which characterized last year's shipments. Exports accelerated in late January and through February 12 reached 470,117 tons, up 48 percent over shipments as of the same date last year.

WEEKLY THAI RICE EXPORTS

Week Ending	Metric Tons
January 15	53,966
January 22	51,978
January 29	96,142
February 5	95,070
February 12	87,985
4-Week Moving Avg.	
January 15	75,756
January 22	61,724
January 29	71,765
February 5	74,289
February 12	82,794

Export activity slowed somewhat in the last month to reflect the Chinese New Year holidays and the growing premiums for low and medium quality grades compared to competing origins. Thai export sales and commitments for 1983 shipment are estimated at nearly 1.7 million tons against a projected export level of 3.45 million tons.

RECENT THAI RICE SALES

Destination	Quantity (1,000 MT) Current	Est. Cumulative 1/	Quality 2/	Price $/MT 3/	Delivery	Date Of Report
Afghanistan	10.0	10.0	P 10%	N/A	N/A	2/22
China	100.0		25% Super	206	Mar-Dec	1/28
	15.0	135.9	10%	N/A	Mar-May	2/4
Iran	15.0	100.0	100% B	258	Feb-Mar	2/1
Iraq	36.0	128.0	100% B	N/A	N/A	2/22
Madagascar	10.0		A-1 Spec.	N/A	Feb	2/1
	10.0		A-1 Spec.	N/A	N/A	2/1
	11.0	31.0	A-1 Super	N/A	N/A	2/22
Malaysia	20.0		100% B	N/A	Jan-Mar	2/4
	15.0	35.0	10%	N/A	Jan-Mar	2/4
Nigeria/W. Africa	10.0		P 5%	255	Feb	1/28
	10.0		P 5%	245	Feb	1/28
	10.0		P 5%	250	Jan	1/29
	10.0		P 5%	N/A	N/A	2/4
	8.0		P 5%	N/A	N/A	2/4
	11.5		P 5%	N/A	Feb-Mar	2/22
	8.6	121.5	P 5%	N/A	Feb-Mar	2/22
Nigeria	10.0		P 5%	252	Feb	2/4
	10.0	109.0	P 5%	253	Mar	2/23
Poland	6.7	11.4	10%	N/A	Feb-Mar	2/22
Senegal	400.0	400.0	A-1 Spec.	177	Feb-Dec	2/22
Singapore	20.0	25.8	100% B	N/A	Mar-Jul	2/17

1/ For all qualities for 1983 delivery.
2/ P=Parboiled, B/5%, etc.=Brown rice 5% brokens, etc., Gl=Glutinous
3/ F.O.B. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.
N/A Not available.

**Pakistan: To conclude as many sales as possible for shipment prior to the end of the Pakistani fiscal year (June 30), the Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP) continues to aggressively market its rice. In a tender held February 10, RECP sold 80,000 tons of low and medium quality rice. The price of low quality rice fell by as much as $4.50 per ton below that received in the previous tender. The price for old crop Punjab 15/20 percent declined $14 to $217 per ton f.o.b. Karachi. Similarly, the price of new crop Sind 15/20 percent fell over $4 per ton. With the sale of 120,000 tons to Iran, RECP has sold over 575,000 tons for 1983 delivery against projected exports of 1.1 million tons. In addition, RECP is reported to be currently negotiating with Malaysia for the sale of 50,000 tons and and with Indonesia for 80,000 tons.

The next export tender will reportedly be held March 15 for 70,000 tons of low and medium quality rice for March-June shipment.

**Burma: The rate of Burmese export sales continues to approximate that of last year. The Myanama Export Import Corporation (MEIC) is estimated to have sold 375,000 tons for 1983 delivery against a projected export level of 750,000 tons. It is reported that MEIC has over 600,000 tons of new crop rice, predominantly of lower grades, which is unsold.

**Taiwan: Taiwan's rice exports are currently projected to reach 750,000 tons in 1983, up sharply from the 307,000 tons exported last year. Export sales/commitments are currently estimated at nearly 600,000 tons, including 312,000 tons for Indonesia. If exports reach the projected level and the government's riceland diversion program reduces production by 5-10 percent, as is currently projected, Taiwan will have exported all of its surplus rice in 1983. Taiwan's rice exports are heavily subsidized with the subsidy on the most recent sales amounting to approximately $400 per ton.

**China: According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing, China's rice production in 1982 is estimated to have reached a record 153 million tons. After declining to an estimated 500,000 tons in 1982, Chinese rice exports are projected to reach 750,000 tons in 1983--assuming significant sales to Indonesia.

**India: With the falloff in purchases last month, domestic rice procurement by the government through January totaled 5.1 million tons, almost the same level procured during the corresponding period in 1981/82. (Over 60 percent of the purchases were made in Punjab state.) January purchases, nonetheless, were sufficient to allow government-held stocks to increase slightly to an estimated 5.4 million tons compared to 5.34 million tons at the end of December. As such, government-held rice stocks are nearly 1 million tons below year earlier levels.

**Republic of Korea: Buoyed by purchases of over 1 million tons of domestic rice, government-held rice stocks increased to 2.29 million tons at the end of December--slightly above year earlier levels. Though the average farmgate price has recovered somewhat since mid-January, the Korean government is currently having the cooperatives purchase an additional 72,000 tons to further strengthen rice prices. These purchases will not, however, enter government-held stocks and will soon be released back into the market.

In December the Korean government extended until June the existing contract for 1981 crop Calrose rice. Approximately 250,000 tons of brown rice remain to be shipped under this contract.

**Australia: With the drought continuing, prospects for the 1983 rice crop are diminishing. Rice production is currently estimated to be 30 percent below the record 783,000 tons produced last year, but some observers place the crop as low as 480,000 tons or 40 percent below last year's level. Apparently about 10 percent of the area sown to rice has been drained because of a shortage of irrigation water. While actual output could be higher if there is a break in the drought in the next month, the crop is vulnerable to drought-induced dust storms and/or drying winds.

Because of the reduced crop, Australia's rice exports are projected to decline sharply from last year's record level estimated at 575,000 tons. Rice exports in 1983 are forecast to decline to below 450,000 tons, and perhaps as low as 300,000 tons.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**GSM-102: As of February 23, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) has available credit lines totaling $41.1 million for future rice purchases. The outstanding credit lines were: Iraq $22.5 million, Jamaica $3.3 million, Portugal $10 million, Trinidad $2.0 million and North Yemen $3.3 million.

**Blended Credit: As of February 23, the CCC has available credit lines for $1.7 million of blended credit for future rice purchases. The outstanding credit lines were: $1.3 million for Jamaica and $.4 million for North Yemen.

**P.L. 480: In the last month two new agreements have been signed for $6.4 million of rice: Zambia ($1.1 million) and Somalia ($5.3 million). In addition, agreements totaling $6.6 million have been signed with Kenya and Mauritius, but purchase authorizations have not yet been issued.

PULSES

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**India: From New Delhi, the agricultural counselor reports: "Although India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world, production during recent years has failed to keep pace with consumption, necessitating imports during recent years. The country produces at least ten different types of pulses, the most important being chickpea (garbanzos), pigeon pea, black gram, green gram, lentil, kidney bean, horse gram, chickling vetch and dried peas. Pulses are the major source of protein to India's majority vegetarian population. Pulses are grown largely on marginal lands under rainfed conditions. As such, yields are very low. Despite efforts made by the government, pulse production does not show any sign of making major strides in the near future."

"The government now allows imports of pulses by the private trade. Imports of pulses during 1980/81 through October totaled 38,000 tons, which included 23,000 tons of black gram, 4,600 tons of pigeon peas, 3,000 tons of green gram, 1,800 tons of lentils and 2,400 tons of dried peas. Imports during the whole of the 1980/81 marketing year are estimated to match the 1979/80 level of 68,000 tons. Imports during 1981/82 are also estimated to be about the same amount. Imports for 1982/83 are projected at 80,000 tons. During recent years, private traders started importing green dry peas from the United States which were well received by urban consumers in Bombay and Delhi."

"There exists a vast market potential in India for United States pulses such as dried peas and lentils, provided these commodities can be offered at reasonable and competitive prices. Although Indian traders are currently importing limited quantities of dried peas from the United States, a major share of imported pulses are from Thailand, Burma, Turkey and Indonesia. These countries produce pulses such as green gram, black gram and lentils which are more acceptable to the Indian palate. Freight advantage from these countries compared to the United States is another reason for larger imports from these countries."

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

PULSES

U.S. EXPORTS OF DRY EDIBLE BEANS, PEAS, AND LENTILS
BY DESTINATION
(SEPTEMBER/AUGUST--TONS)

Dry Edible Beans	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	Sep-Dec 82/83
Mexico	16,604	95,544	353,990	447,688	552
United Kingdom	42,888	52,585	66,980	64,294	33,211
Angola	24,118	- -	38,310	10,718	5,496
Japan	13,191	23,339	33,411	28,883	10,550
Netherlands	20,460	16,482	23,983	26,756	12,441
Algeria	12,028	26,352	20,828	12,518	6,394
Canada	13,517	15,796	20,136	24,164	9,379
France	12,591	10,997	13,401	15,163	8,117
Venezuela	18,580	14,950	10,796	13,422	4,383
Other	80,339	86,105	100,806	135,698	52,119
Total	254,316	342,150	682,641	779,304	142,722
Dry Edible Peas					
Colombia	11,322	16,628	15,936	23,894	7,727
Taiwan	11,601	10,008	13,621	9,995	5,357
India	2,267	544	11,431	5,122	5,055
Venezuela	8,339	4,839	8,895	10,990	4,116
Japan	7,375	8,572	8,771	3,423	2,538
United Kingdom	13,788	6,896	8,105	7,415	5,322
Peru	- -	4,625	8,726	4,414	1,642
Canada	5,356	5,921	7,171	9,851	407
Other	33,476	29,150	44,506	37,302	18,188
Total	93,524	87,183	127,162	112,406	50,352
Lentils					
Algeria	13,754	21,141	25,523	23,916	- -
Egypt	- -	5,455	10,959	- -	- -
Colombia	1,452	2,833	7,658	6,117	6,360
Spain	3,490	1,168	3,780	5,246	4,710
Greece	3,568	3,563	2,818	2,762	323
Venezuela	2,082	2,528	2,874	2,583	1,669
Other	18,455	9,787	14,595	30,370	8,838
Total	42,801	46,475	68,207	71,994	21,900

U.S. EXPORTS OF DRY EDIBLE BEANS, PEAS, AND LENTILS
BY CLASS
(SEPTEMBER/AUGUST--TONS)

Dry Edible Beans	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	Sep-Dec 82/83
Navy Pea	65,225	73,276	101,095	80,281	49,092
Great Northern	48,385	50,380	64,210	70,199	28,311
Lima	11,900	20,359	22,104	21,561	9,200
White NEC	4,651	5,002	6,229	5,395	1,945
Red Kidney	17,365	38,190	25,907	21,687	7,914
Pinto	43,746	92,249	316,616	383,641	7,059
Black Turtle	5,863	5,493	63,845	90,094	350
Blackeye	8,094	10,485	7,950	13,234	7,343
Other Colored	43,398	37,455	61,178	82,335	27,768
Seed	5,745	9,261	13,505	10,877	3,742
Total	254,316	432,150	682,641	779,304	142,724
Dry Edible Peas					
Green	48,716	46,893	73,026	63,599	24,219
Yellow	16,591	9,066	20,277	24,194	9,936
Austrian Winter	16,079	13,153	14,415	4,800	5,508
Seed & NEC	12,138	18,071	19,444	19,813	10,650
Total	93,524	87,183	127,162	112,406	50,313

U.S. WHEAT PROGRAMS

	1981 Program		1982 Program		1983 Program	
	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price
	$/Ton	$/BU	$/Ton	$/BU	$/Ton	$/BU
Trigger Release Price	$208	$4.65	$208	$4.65		
Target Price	$177	$3.81	$186	$4.05	$195	$4.30
Loan (Reserve)	$165	$3.50	$184	$4.00	$171	$3.65
Current Farm Price			$168	$3.57 2/		
Season Average Producer Price	$171	$3.65	$164	$3.45 3/		
National Loan	$154	$3.20	$167	$3.55	$171	$3.65
Paid Diversion	---	---	---	---	$136	$2.70

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjusted from $/bu at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $1.00/bu.
2/ ASCS 5-day moving average as February 23, 1983.
3/ Projected.

U.S. CORN PROGRAMS

	1981 Program		1982 Program		1983 Program (Proposed)	
	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price
	$/Ton	$/BU	$/Ton	$/BU	$/Ton	$/BU
Trigger Release Price	$156	$3.15	$159	$3.25		
Loan (Reserve)	$132	$2.55	$146	$2.90	$136	$2.65
Target Price	$126	$2.40	$138	$2.70	$144	$2.86
Current Farm Price			$135	$2.62 2/		
National Loan	$126	$2.40	$132	$2.55	$136	$2.65
Season Average Producer Price	$130	$2.50	$126	$2.40 3/		
Paid Diversion	---	---	---	---	$91	$1.50

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjust from $/bu, at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $.80/bu.
2/ ASCS 5-day moving average as of February 23, 1983.
3/ Projected.

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FG-7-83
March 14, 1983

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

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TABLES

Selected information from this and future World Grain Situation/Outlook reports is now available electronically from the University of Nebraska AGNET system, simultaneously with its Washington release. For further information on AGNET access, contact Pat Ebmeier (402) 382-1892. For questions concerning data, call (202) 447-2009.

TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 FEB15	1982/83 MAR14
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	46.5	55.5	54.2	65.8	61.1	60.6
WEST EUROPE	15.7	16.7	22.7	21.4	25.1	24.8
USSR	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	8.1	5.3	7.1	6.6	8.1	7.7
TOTAL NON-US	73.0	78.1	84.6	94.3	95.2	94.0
U.S. 3)	89.2	108.8	114.3	110.5	97.4	97.4
WORLD TOTAL	162.1	186.8	198.9	204.8	192.3	191.1
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	29.6	30.6	28.2	29.1	28.6	28.0
USSR	15.1	30.5	34.1	45.1	33.0	33.0
JAPAN	23.6	24.5	24.7	23.8	23.8	23.8
EAST EUROPE	15.0	17.5	16.6	13.6	8.5	7.7
CHINA	11.1	10.9	14.6	14.5	15.5	15.5
OTHERS	67.7	72.8	80.6	78.7	82.9	83.1
WORLD TOTAL	162.1	186.8	198.9	204.8	192.3	191.1
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	103.8	92.2	104.7	113.7	110.1	108.8
WEST EUROPE	152.6	146.8	159.6	148.8	159.6	159.6
USSR 6)	226.2	171.3	178.7	152.0	171.0	171.0
EAST EUROPE	96.4	91.1	95.6	92.4	100.9	101.6
CHINA	132.9	145.7	139.3	140.4	148.0	148.0
OTHERS	218.1	220.2	229.3	240.2	236.2	235.0
TOTAL NON-US	929.9	867.3	907.2	887.4	925.8	923.9
U.S.	270.5	296.8	263.0	325.1	331.9	332.0
WORLD TOTAL	1200.4	1164.1	1170.3	1212.6	1257.7	1255.9
UTILIZATION 4) 7)						
WEST EUROPE	162.2	163.7	160.8	158.9	160.8	160.0
USSR 6)	219.7	214.4	217.2	196.5	203.5	203.5
CHINA	144.1	156.6	153.9	154.9	163.5	163.5
OTHERS	472.3	466.7	486.5	483.7	495.9	495.9
TOTAL NON-US	998.3	1001.4	1018.5	994.1	1023.7	1022.8
U.S.	180.0	182.7	168.4	177.4	181.2	181.2
WORLD TOTAL	1178.3	1184.1	1186.9	1171.5	1204.9	1204.0
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	120.4	94.8	93.8	93.6	94.2	95.2
USSR: STKS CHG	19.0	-13.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	71.6	77.3	61.6	102.8	153.2	153.2
WORLD TOTAL	192.0	172.0	155.4	196.5	247.4	248.4

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

Over the past month, the outlook for the world grain situation has continued to point to contracting world import demand and a record buildup of grain stocks. This month's decline in trade prospects, as well as the buildup in stocks, has again ocurred mainly in coarse grains. It now appears that reduced coarse grain supplies this year in Argentina and South Africa may be more than offset by shrinking world demand. The outlook for world wheat trade, on the other hand, has remained relatively bright. While increased feeding of domestically grown wheat in several countries this year has contributed to the decline in coarse grain trade, it has also led to strong import demand for wheat for milling purposes. Wheat import demand, like increased wheat feeding, has also been encouraged by the particularly favorable prices for lower quality wheat.

With most northern hemisphere winter grain crops still in dormancy and with the harvest of southern hemisphere coarse grain crops nearly complete, major developments since a month ago have been mainly on the demand side. These include:

--A 1-million-ton decline in the Indian wheat import estimate, following reduced prospects for additional purchases for shipment by June.

--A sharp increase in projected wheat imports by Bangladesh, owing to large food aid commitments and commercial purchases.

--An increase in forecast Canadian wheat exports, as a result of continued strong demand for Canadian frost-damaged wheat and a heavy shipping program.

--Some decrease in European Community (EC) wheat export prospects, reflecting the slower-than-expected pace of EC shipments to date.

--Further erosion in estimated coarse grain import demand in the EC and East European countries.

--Reduced forecast for South African corn exports, as a result of drought-reduced supplies.

--An increase in the Indonesian rice import estimate to 1.75 million tons.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY (INCLUDING MILLED RICE)
(Million Tons)

Item	AVERAGE 1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 Feb. 14	FORECAST 1982/83 Mar. 14
Beginning Stocks	155	220	196	178	216	218
Production	1,312	1,418	1,437	1,490	1,529	1,531
Total Supply	1,467	1,638	1,633	1,668	1,745	1,749
Utilization	1,292	1,442	1,456	1,450	1,481	1,484
Ending Stocks	175	196	178	218	264	265
Stocks/Util. %	(14)	(14)	(12)	(15)	(18)	(18)
Trade	158	200	213	217	204	203

WHEAT

Developments over the past month have continued to point to larger world trade in wheat than in coarse grains this year, for the first time since the early 1970's. This shift is likely to continue, at least in the near-term, with major exporting countries offering increasingly large quantities of relatively cheap, lower quality wheat and with major importing countries reducing or maintaining livestock herds and, in some cases, feeding more wheat. In fact, the share of the world wheat trade that consists of this lower quality wheat will probably continue to increase. Canada's success in exporting "special-binned" wheat this year could lead to the Wheat Board's encouraging producers to grow wheat that can be sold at a discount to the high protein spring wheats. Plentiful supplies of lower quality wheats are also expected to be on hand in the upcoming season in the United States and the EC.

Major Importers

The most significant change since a month ago is a 1-million-ton reduction in forecast Indian wheat imports, to 4 million tons. Any additional wheat purchases by India in coming months are now expected to be for delivery after June. The decline in the Indian import forecast was almost offset by an estimated 800,000-ton increase in imports by Bangladesh, to 1.9 million tons. The increase reflects higher than expected food aid commitments and commercial purchases.

Winter wheat prospects in the USSR continue to be less favorable than they were this time a year ago, owing to the reduced area sown last fall under dry conditions. Area sown to winter wheat in China is up from last year and the crop outlook is favorable.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Combined Argentine, Australian and Canadian wheat exports for 1982/83 (July-June) are forecast to reach 36 million tons, half a million tons above last month and over a million tons above the previous record reached in 1979/80.

The increase is due to the continued heavy Canadian wheat shipments and sales. Canadian wheat shipments through February outpaced last season's movement by roughly 2.5-3.0 million tons. In addition, the Canadians continue to successfully market special-binned wheat, indicating that the current 20.5-million-ton wheat export forecast may have more upward potential if additional sales are forthcoming.

Argentina also continues to successfully market its record wheat output. Record sales to the USSR, China and Iran, a return to several Latin American markets, and heavy shipping programs, make it likely that Argentina will reach the wheat export forecasts of 10 million tons for 1982/83 (December-November) and 8 million tons for 1982/83 (July-June). Argentine wheat shipments in January reached a record 1.6 million tons and preliminary data indicate even heavier movement in February. With new crop corn and sorghum sales slow to develop, it is possible that the bulk of exportable wheat supplies could move by the end of June.

The European Community

The EC has continued its aggressive export program with additional wheat sales to China moving with the help of a supplemental $6 per ton freight subsidy. However, with exports to date behind last year's pace and EC officials indicating that the EC will store additional surplus wheat this year, EC exports may be less than expected.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The U.S. wheat export forecast is unchanged from a month ago at 41.5 million tons (1,525 million bushels). Weekly export movement during the last four weeks has been ahead of the average pace required to meet the current export estimate, boosted by heavy shipments to the USSR, China and India. However, since no significant sales have been made to these destinations in recent months, shipments in coming weeks are likely to slow, once outstanding sales to these countries have been moved. The principal takers of U.S. wheat for the remainder of the season are expected to be Japan, Iraq, Egypt and Brazil.

COARSE GRAINS

Over the past month the world coarse grain situation has been characterized mainly by further indications of contracting world demand. Reduced import forecasts for the EC, East Europe and Syria are expected to more than offset lower 1982/83 (July-June) export availabilities in South Africa and Argentina. In addition, export prices for U.S. and Argentine corn have tended to firm over the past few weeks, in response to tightening free stocks in the United States and drought-reduced Argentine supplies. Since U.S. free stocks are likely to continue to shrink until new crop supplies become available in September, world corn prices could firm further, limiting any gains in world coarse grain import demand.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

The South African corn crop continued to deteriorate over the month, while the Argentine corn crop stabilized and Argentine sorghum prospects improved. Overall competitor 1982/83 (July-June) coarse grain exports are forecast to fall to 24.6 million tons, a million tons below last month's forecast and about 8 million below 1981/82 record levels.

Continued drought in South Africa may have reduced the corn crop to 7 million tons, the lowest crop in 10 years. This will likely eliminate exports in the 1983/84 (May-April) marketing year. Reports from South Africa indicate that current season exports may have been curtailed, reducing 1982/83 (July-June) exports to about 3.3 million tons. A much larger decline will be evident in the 1983/84 (July-June) period. If the South African corn crop deteriorates further, corn imports may be necessary to meet domestic consumption needs. South Africa has not been a net importer of corn since the early 1950's.

Reduced Argentine 1982/83 (March-February) export movement of both corn and sorghum is expected to reduce the 1982/83 (July-June) coarse grain export levels by about 400,000 tons. Reports also indicate that the Argentines fed more of the old crop sorghum and that increased quantities of corn were

carried over. Increased corn stocks will help augment exports from the current drought-reduced crop, subsequently raising estimates of 1983/84 (March-February) corn exports to 4.4 million tons. In addition, Argentine 1983/84 (March-February) sorghum exports are also expected to increase. A larger area was planted to sorghum than had been estimated earlier and an 8-million-ton crop, equaling last season's record output, is currently forecast. However, the forecast increases in Argentine coarse grain exports, of about 600,000 tons, are expected to move primarily in the 1983/84 (July-June) period.

The Canadian 1982/83 (July-June) coarse grain export forecast was reduced 200,000 tons to reflect very sluggish rye exports this season.

Major Importers

Large crops and exportable surpluses combined with credit problems have reduced Eastern Europe's coarse grain import forecast. Romania, Yugoslavia and Hungary will be net corn exporters this year, with Romania's usual end-of-year import demand expected to be dampened by a lack of credit and a hard currency shortage. Czechoslovakian buying has been slower than expected, with purchases so far largely from other Eastern European countries and Austria.

The European Community

Import demand for coarse grains, notably corn, continues to decline, with import licenses issued for corn through February almost 1.5 million tons less than those issued last year. The EC has abundant domestic supplies of feedgrains, including feed wheat, and the widening divergence between threshold prices for imported grains and intervention prices for domestic grains has encouraged the use of EC-produced grain. Total demand has also diminished because of lower demand for compound feeds due to declining livestock populations, and continued displacement of coarse grains by non-grain feed ingredients.

U.S. Trade Prospects

Export forecasts for U.S. coarse grains were unchanged over the past month. Weekly U.S. corn shipments have been moving at around the level required to achieve the export estimate, although importer buying has fallen off somewhat in recent weeks from the strong pace of a month ago. Japan and Taiwan in particular have slowed down purchases, following a spurt of activity in December and January covering deliveries as far forward as August. U.S. sorghum exports continue to be pressured by more competitively priced U.S. corn and Argentine sorghum.

With U.S. free stocks of corn and sorghum expected to tighten further over the summer and with new crop winter wheat supplies becoming available in May, the spread between prices for soft red winter on the one hand and corn and sorghum on the other could continue to narrow. This development, in addition to large and relatively cheap supplies of Argentine sorghum, could disadvantage U.S. coarse grain export prospects, should importers be in a position to substitute wheat for corn or sorghum in feed rations.

RICE

World rice production in 1982/83 is forecast to reach 408 million tons of rough rice, only 5 million tons below last year's record level. The nearly 4-million-ton increase in this month's estimate is the result of increased production estimates for China, Bangladesh and Pakistan which more than offset reduced estimates of the Australian and Japanese crops.

The world rice trade is forecast to recover to 12.6 million tons, up over 150,000 tons from last month's estimate, compared to only 11.7 million tons in 1982. Increases in the import forecasts for Indonesia and Malaysia more than offset reductions in the projections for Bangladesh, the EC and Peru.

Asian rice imports are projected to reach 3.64 million tons in 1983, up nearly 1.0 million tons over 1982 imports. Sharply increased imports by Indonesia should more than offset lower imports by China, Sri Lanka and other countries in Southeast Asia. African rice imports are currently forecast to increase slightly to 3.0 million tons, up 100,000 tons over estimated 1982 levels, largely as a result of increased imports by Senegal. Rice imports by Nigeria are expected to be flat, while Madagascar's imports are expected to decline.

Rice imports into the Middle East are currently projected to increase by 8 percent to 2.08 million tons due to stockbuilding by Iraq. European rice imports (not including the USSR) are forecast to decline to $1.57 million tons, off 6 percent as a result of lower imports into Western Europe. Rice imports into the EC are expected to decline to 1.02 million tons as Italian imports fall to more normal levels and Italian stocks are drawn down. As a result of Italy now re-exporting U.S. long grain (which it had imported last year under the inward processing scheme) to other members of the EC, rice imports (and re-exports) by the Low countries are expected to be off in 1983. Rice imports by other West European countries are expected to decline as a result of lower imports by Portugal (due to improved production) and Spain (under its inward processing scheme). In Eastern Europe, on the other hand, imports are expected to increase marginally to about 340,000 tons. Owing to increased Brazilian imports and poor production in Central America and Ecuador, Latin American rice imports in 1983 are currently forecast to rebound to 730,000 tons, up from last year's low of about 520,000 tons.

Major Importers

The principal changes during the last month include an increase in projected rice imports to 1.75 million tons by Indonesia, where the monsoon's performance has been somewhat erratic and stocks continue to be sharply drawn down. Stocks as of the end of February are estimated at 1.2 million tons. Estimated Indonesian import commitments to date remain unchanged at slightly above 600,000 tons. Owing to an increase in rice production, Bangladesh's rice imports in 1983 are now forecast to decline to 300,000 tons, down 100,000 tons from last month's forecast.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

In view of the increase in Indonesian rice imports and the reduced Australian rice crop, the export forecasts for Thailand, Burma, the Philippines and

Taiwan were increased marginally and China's rice exports are now forecast to reach 900,000 tons. Thailand's export commitments are estimated to total more than 1.8 million tons and Burma has sold an estimated 375,000 tons. While Pakistan's rice production in 1982/83 is now estimated to have reached nearly 5.1 million tons, the export forecast remains unchanged at 1.1 million tons of which an estimated 675,000 tons have already been sold. Due to the drought, Australia's rice exports in 1983 are now projected to be halved to 300,000 tons, with Taiwan being the principal beneficiary.

U.S. Trade Prospects

Due to the continuing slow pace in exports and new sales, U.S. rice exports in 1982/83 (August-July) are expected to fall to 2.2 million tons, down 18 percent from last year's level and 100,000 tons below last month's estimate. Assuming a pick up in sales to Nigeria, U.S. exports should reach 2.3 million tons in calendar year 1983.

WORLD WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 FEB15	1982/83 MAR14
EXPORTS 1)						
CANADA	13.5	15.0	17.0	17.8	20.0	20.5
AUSTRALIA	6.7	14.9	10.6	11.0	7.5	7.5
ARGENTINA	3.3	4.8	3.9	4.3	8.0	8.0
SUBTOTAL	23.5	34.7	31.5	33.0	35.5	36.0
EC-10	8.8	10.4	14.7	15.5	17.0	16.5
USSR	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	6.0	3.2	5.6	3.8	5.5	5.5
TOTAL NON-US	39.7	48.8	52.3	52.7	58.5	58.5
U.S. 3)	32.3	37.2	41.9	49.1	41.5	41.5
WORLD TOTAL	72.0	86.0	94.2	101.8	100.0	100.0
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.8
USSR	5.1	12.1	16.0	19.5	20.0	20.0
JAPAN	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
EAST EUROPE	4.4	6.1	5.9	6.4	4.0	3.9
CHINA	8.0	8.9	13.8	13.2	13.0	13.0
OTHERS	44.0	48.1	48.2	52.5	53.4	53.7
WORLD TOTAL	72.0	86.0	94.2	101.8	100.0	100.0
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	21.1	17.2	19.2	24.8	27.6	27.6
AUSTRALIA	18.1	16.2	10.9	16.3	8.5	8.5
ARGENTINA	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.1	14.0	14.0
EC-10	50.3	48.8	55.1	54.4	59.4	59.5
USSR 6)	120.8	90.2	98.2	80.0	86.0	86.0
EAST EUROPE	35.9	27.6	34.5	30.5	33.8	33.2
CHINA	53.8	62.7	55.2	59.6	63.0	63.0
INDIA	31.7	35.5	31.8	36.3	37.8	37.8
OTHERS	58.5	58.4	63.7	61.5	65.8	65.5
TOTAL NON-US	398.5	364.8	376.3	371.6	395.9	395.3
U.S.	48.3	58.1	64.6	76.2	76.4	76.4
WORLD TOTAL	446.8	422.8	440.9	447.8	472.4	471.7
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	22.8	21.3	21.1	23.2	23.8	23.8
USSR 6)	106.5	114.5	116.7	99.0	105.5	105.5
CHINA	61.9	71.6	69.0	72.8	76.0	76.0
OTHERS	239.1	235.6	239.5	244.5	253.0	253.2
TOTAL NON-US	407.4	422.0	425.2	416.3	434.5	434.7
WORLD TOTAL	430.2	443.3	446.3	439.5	458.3	458.6
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	75.7	55.8	48.1	51.5	53.3	53.4
USSR: STKS CHG	18.0	-13.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	25.1	24.5	26.9	31.7	42.9	42.9
WORLD TOTAL	100.9	80.4	75.0	83.2	96.2	96.4

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAINS S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 FEB15	1982/83 MAR14
EXPORTS						
CANADA	3.9	4.8	4.6	7.6	6.6	6.4
AUSTRALIA	2.6	4.1	2.2	3.4	1.6	1.6
ARGENTINA	11.5	6.6	9.9	13.6	11.6	11.3
S AFRICA	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.9	3.7	3.3
THAILAND	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.1	2.1
SUBTOTAL	23.1	20.8	22.7	32.8	25.6	24.6
WEST EUROPE	6.2	5.6	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.5
USSR	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.2
TOTAL NON-US	33.3	29.3	33.1	42.3	35.8	34.3
U.S. 3)	56.9	71.6	72.4	61.4	55.9	55.9
WORLD TOTAL	90.2	100.9	105.5	103.7	91.7	90.2
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	22.8	23.2	20.5	22.6	20.0	19.1
USSR	9.9	18.4	18.1	25.6	13.0	13.0
JAPAN	17.9	18.9	18.9	18.2	18.2	18.2
EAST EUROPE	10.6	11.4	10.7	7.2	4.5	3.8
CHINA	3.1	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.5	2.5
OTHERS	26.0	27.0	36.5	28.8	33.5	33.5
WORLD TOTAL	90.2	100.9	105.5	103.7	91.7	90.2
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	20.3	18.6	21.8	26.0	26.6	26.6
AUSTRALIA	7.1	6.2	5.2	6.7	4.2	4.2
ARGENTINA	17.3	10.6	21.0	18.4	16.3	16.6
S AFRICA	8.8	11.7	15.3	8.9	9.2	7.5
THAILAND	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.7
WEST EUROPE	94.0	91.1	94.9	87.9	91.7	91.7
USSR 6)	105.3	81.1	80.5	72.0	85.0	85.0
EAST EUROPE	60.5	63.4	61.1	61.9	67.0	68.4
CHINA	79.1	83.0	84.1	80.8	85.0	85.0
OTHERS	136.0	133.2	143.5	148.8	141.1	140.0
TOTAL NON-US	531.5	502.6	531.0	515.8	529.8	528.7
U.S.	222.1	238.7	198.4	249.0	255.5	255.5
WORLD TOTAL	753.6	741.3	729.4	764.8	785.3	784.2
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	157.2	161.4	147.3	154.2	157.3	157.4
USSR 6)	113.2	99.5	100.5	97.5	98.0	98.0
CHINA	82.2	85.0	85.0	82.1	87.5	87.5
OTHERS	395.5	394.8	407.8	398.2	403.7	402.6
TOTAL NON-US	590.9	579.4	593.3	577.8	589.2	588.1
WORLD TOTAL	748.1	740.8	740.6	732.0	746.6	745.4
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	44.7	38.9	45.7	42.1	40.9	41.8
USSR: STKS CHG	1.0	0.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	46.4	52.7	34.7	71.2	110.2	110.2
WORLD TOTAL	91.2	91.6	80.4	113.3	151.2	152.0

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY TABLE
TRADE, PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL 1983 FEB15	CAL 1983 MAR14
EXPORTS 2)						
BURMA	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9
JAPAN	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1
THAILAND	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.5
OTHERS	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.6
TOTAL NON-US	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.2	10.1	10.3
U.S.	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
WORLD TOTAL	11.6	12.6	12.9	11.7	12.4	12.6
IMPORTS 2)						
EC-10	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
INDONESIA	1.9	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.8
IRAN	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
IRAQ	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
NIGERIA	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.9	7.3	7.3
WORLD TOTAL	11.6	12.6	12.9	11.7	12.4	12.6
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1982/83
PRODUCTION 3)						
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4
BANGLADESH	19.3	19.1	20.8	20.5	20.3	21.2
BRAZIL	7.6	9.6	8.6	9.5	9.0	9.0
BURMA	10.6	9.8	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.0
CHINA, MAINL.	136.9	143.8	139.9	144.0	150.0	154.0
EC-10	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
INDIA	80.7	63.6	80.5	80.5	67.6	67.6
INDONESIA	25.8	26.3	29.7	32.8	32.8	32.8
JAPAN	15.7	14.9	12.2	12.8	13.0	12.8
KOREA, REP.	8.3	7.3	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.2
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.7	5.1
THAILAND	17.5	15.8	17.4	18.8	17.3	17.3
OTHERS	51.0	54.2	55.6	57.4	58.5	58.4
TOTAL NON-US	380.4	371.2	391.0	404.2	396.2	401.1
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	7.0	7.0
WORLD TOTAL	386.5	377.2	397.6	412.5	403.2	408.1
UTILIZATION 7)						
BANGLADESH	13.2	13.2	13.6	14.1	14.0	14.5
CHINA, MAINL.	92.1	96.7	94.7	97.7	101.3	103.9
INDIA	50.3	45.9	53.3	54.4	46.8	46.8
INDONESIA	18.7	20.2	21.3	22.3	23.1	23.1
KOREA, REP	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
OTHERS	73.0	74.1	78.5	81.9	83.3	83.5
TOTAL NON-US	254.1	255.9	266.8	275.8	274.1	277.4
U.S.	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4
WORLD TOTAL	255.8	257.7	268.9	278.1	276.4	279.7
END STOCKS 4)						
BANGLADESH	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
INDIA	11.0	7.0	6.5	5.0	3.0	3.0
INDONESIA	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7
KOREA, REP.	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
THAILAND	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.6
OTHERS	11.8	13.1	10.1	10.0	8.0	7.9
TOTAL FOREIGN	26.5	23.1	21.7	20.3	14.9	14.9
U.S.	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.0	2.1
WORLD TOTAL	27.5	23.9	22.2	21.9	16.9	17.0

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS ARE ON MILLED BASIS.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS NORTH KOREA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD CORN S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 FEB15	1982/83 MAR14
EXPORTS						
ARGENTINA	6.7	4.1	5.9	8.2	5.4	5.2
STH AFRICA	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.9	3.7	3.3
THAILAND	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.0	1.8	1.8
OTHERS	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	4.6	4.1
TOTAL NON-US	14.3	12.0	14.6	19.0	15.5	14.4
U.S. 3)	51.2	62.1	63.7	52.1	48.2	48.2
WORLD TOTAL	65.6	74.1	78.2	71.0	63.7	62.6
IMPORTS						
MEXICO	1.3	2.8	4.8	0.8	2.3	2.3
EC-10	12.2	11.1	11.6	10.2	8.5	8.0
USSR	9.6	14.5	11.8	17.3	7.1	7.1
JAPAN	10.9	11.9	14.0	13.0	13.7	13.7
EAST EUROPE	5.5	8.4	8.1	5.8	2.9	2.3
CHINA	3.0	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.5	2.5
TAIWAN	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.8
S. KOREA	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.9
SPAIN	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.5	5.3	5.3
PORTUGAL	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2
OTHERS	11.5	11.7	14.9	10.1	13.3	13.5
WORLD TOTAL	65.6	74.1	78.2	71.0	63.7	62.6
PRODUCTION 5)						
BRAZIL	16.3	20.2	22.6	23.0	23.5	23.5
MEXICO	10.2	9.2	10.4	12.5	7.5	7.5
ARGENTINA	9.0	6.4	12.9	9.6	7.5	7.5
STH AFRICA	8.3	10.8	14.6	8.4	8.5	7.0
THAILAND	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.3
EC-10	16.9	18.1	17.5	18.4	18.8	19.0
USSR 6)	9.0	8.4	9.5	8.0	12.9	12.9
EAST EUROPE	27.7	34.5	29.4	29.6	33.2	34.0
CHINA	55.9	60.0	62.5	59.2	62.5	62.5
OTHERS	50.3	51.0	54.6	56.2	54.4	53.4
TOTAL NON-US	206.3	222.0	237.3	229.0	232.2	230.6
U.S.	184.6	201.7	168.8	208.3	213.3	213.3
WORLD TOTAL	390.9	423.6	406.0	437.3	445.5	443.9
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	41.0	41.5	38.9	39.6	39.8	39.3
USSR 6)	18.6	22.9	21.3	25.3	20.0	20.0
JAPAN	10.7	11.8	13.7	13.4	13.7	13.7
CHINA	58.9	62.0	63.3	60.3	65.0	65.0
OTHERS	134.5	143.6	153.4	143.5	148.3	147.5
TOTAL NON-US	263.6	281.8	290.6	282.0	286.7	285.4
U.S.	125.6	131.9	123.8	126.6	132.1	132.1
WORLD TOTAL	389.2	413.7	414.4	408.6	418.8	417.5
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	14.6	16.6	23.0	19.9	16.7	17.1
U.S.	33.1	41.1	26.3	58.1	87.2	87.2
WORLD TOTAL	47.7	57.6	49.3	78.0	103.9	104.4

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD SORGHUM S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 FEB15	1982/83 MAR14
EXPORTS						
AUSTRALIA	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
ARGENTINA	4.3	2.2	3.7	5.2	5.9	5.7
OTHERS	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
TOTAL NON-USA	5.7	3.6	5.4	7.7	7.5	7.3
USA	5.0	8.2	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.6
WORLD TOTAL	10.8	11.8	12.2	14.7	14.1	13.9
IMPORTS						
USSR	0.0	0.5	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.3
JAPAN	5.2	5.3	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.0
MEXICO	1.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	3.0	3.0
VENEZUELA	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
TAIWAN	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
S. KOREA	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
SPAIN	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.6
PORTUGAL	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
SAUDI ARABIA	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
ISRAEL	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
OTHERS	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.9
WORLD TOTAL	10.8	11.8	12.2	14.7	14.1	13.9
PRODUCTION 5)						
AUSTRALIA	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
ARGENTINA	6.5	3.0	7.1	8.0	7.7	8.0
S. AFRICA	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
THAILAND	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
MEXICO	3.2	2.0	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5
INDIA	11.4	11.6	10.4	11.6	10.6	10.6
CHINA, MAINL	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0
NIGERIA	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
SUDAN	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
OTHERS	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.2
TOTAL NON-USA	44.4	39.6	44.0	46.4	45.5	45.3
USA	18.6	20.5	14.7	22.3	21.4	21.4
WORLD TOTAL	62.9	60.1	58.7	68.7	66.9	66.7
UTILIZATION 7)						
USA	14.1	12.6	8.1	11.2	8.8	8.8
USSR	0.0	0.5	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.3
CHINA, MAINL	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0
MEXICO	4.2	4.3	5.2	6.9	6.7	6.7
JAPAN	5.3	5.2	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0
OTHERS	32.4	30.5	31.8	33.8	31.2	31.1
WORLD TOTAL	64.1	60.8	58.0	65.7	60.0	60.0
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	3.8	3.4	5.1	3.3	3.8	3.7
USA	4.1	3.7	2.8	7.5	13.9	13.9
WORLD TOTAL	7.8	7.1	7.8	10.8	17.7	17.6

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD BARLEY S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 FEB15	1982/83 MAR14
EXPORTS						
CANADA	3.5	4.1	3.0	5.7	5.5	5.5
AUSTRALIA	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.8
EC-10	3.9	3.3	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.3
OTHERS	1.9	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5
TOTAL NON-U.S.	11.0	11.2	10.3	13.8	12.0	12.1
U.S.	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.0
WORLD TOTAL	11.5	12.4	11.9	16.0	13.0	13.1
IMPORTS						
EC-10	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
U.S.S.R.	0.3	2.7	3.1	4.3	2.4	2.4
JAPAN	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
EAST EUROPE	3.9	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
SAUDI ARABIA	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
OTHERS	5.0	5.0	3.4	7.0	5.7	6.0
WORLD TOTAL	11.5	12.4	11.9	16.0	13.0	13.1
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	10.4	8.5	11.3	13.7	14.1	14.1
AUSTRALIA	4.0	3.7	2.7	3.5	1.6	1.6
EC-10	40.4	39.9	41.4	39.4	41.1	41.0
U.S.S.R.	62.1	47.9	43.4	37.5	43.5	43.5
CHINA,MAINL	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.8
E. EUROPE	16.5	15.6	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.6
OTHERS	32.2	29.0	32.4	28.2	29.2	29.3
TOTAL NON-U.S.	172.7	152.0	155.3	145.8	153.8	154.0
U.S.	9.9	8.3	7.9	10.4	11.4	11.4
WORLD TOTAL	182.6	160.3	163.2	156.2	165.1	165.3
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	51.0	51.4	51.9	48.4	49.5	49.3
U.S.S.R.	60.4	50.6	48.5	41.8	45.9	45.9
EAST EUROPE	19.8	18.5	18.3	17.1	16.9	17.3
OTHERS	39.0	37.2	38.9	39.4	41.2	41.0
TOTAL NON-U.S.	170.2	157.7	157.6	146.7	153.5	153.6
U.S.	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.5
WORLD TOTAL	178.6	165.9	165.2	154.9	162.0	162.1
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	17.6	12.8	12.0	13.0	13.9	14.2
U.S.	5.0	4.2	3.0	3.3	5.3	5.3
WORLD TOTAL	22.5	17.0	14.9	16.3	19.3	19.5

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 FEB15	1982/83 MAR14
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	32311	37198	41936	49077	41500	41500
CANADA	13459	15000	17000	17750	20000	20500
ARGENTINA	3300	4750	3910	4277	8000	8000
AUSTRALIA	6700	14950	10605	10967	7500	7500
EC-10	8765	10400	14700	15489	17000	16548
O. W. EUROPE	709	716	1863	766	1641	1641
EAST EUROPE	2208	1085	2465	1950	2235	2235
USSR	1500	500	500	500	500	500
TURKEY	1896	440	530	337	600	600
INDIA	643	350	50	100	100	100
SOUTH AFRICA	140	130	15	24	300	300
SUBTOTAL	71631	85519	93574	101237	99376	99424
OTHER COUNTRIES	384	481	651	579	590	585
WORLD TOTAL	72015	86000	94225	101816	99966	100009
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4638	5270	4480	4656	4000	3800
O. W. EUROPE	2040	2036	2058	2191	1565	1565
EAST EUROPE	4405	6089	5939	6405	4005	3900
JAPAN	5744	5599	5840	5577	5560	5560
CHINA	8047	8865	13789	13200	13000	13000
USSR	5142	12125	16000	19500	20000	20000
EGYPT	4800	5200	5600	5800	6000	6000
ALGERIA	1696	1579	2294	2592	2980	2980
MOROCCO	1422	1613	1960	2325	1860	1860
NIGERIA	1300	1350	1400	1550	1700	1700
TUNISIA	603	856	610	626	800	800
LIBYA	500	525	600	650	650	650
SUDAN	293	306	320	361	410	410
MEXICO	1055	1005	1235	900	50	50
BRAZIL	3734	4769	3893	4470	4100	4100
CHILE	900	865	963	897	1230	1230
PERU	724	813	853	1015	1020	1020
VENEZUELA	800	860	800	830	850	850
ECUADOR	268	287	304	312	320	320
BOLIVIA	325	199	230	151	275	275
CUBA	1000	1300	1030	1020	1050	1050
COLOMBIA	408	649	341	555	550	550
ISRAEL	578	524	414	344	625	625
JORDAN	308	355	300	310	400	400
LEBANON	305	366	360	407	410	410
SAUDI ARABIA	681	1374	777	682	700	700
SYRIA	434	521	511	294	675	700
YEMEN, AR	400	425	430	450	450	450
IRAN	1000	1250	1700	2000	2000	2000
IRAQ	1138	2300	1600	1300	2000	2000
MALAYSIA	454	422	431	460	470	470
VIETNAM	850	1200	1000	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	2054	2055	993	1111	1100	1950
INDONESIA	1225	1325	1500	1400	1500	1500
PAKISTAN	2002	554	305	400	400	400
TURKEY	0	0	0	748	50	50
INDIA	16	2	50	2265	5000	4000
SRI LANKA	635	753	503	600	600	600
REP. OF KOREA	1674	1845	2095	1979	2080	2080
PHILIPPINES	717	825	874	860	1000	940
TAIWAN	636	703	571	673	650	650
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	268	407	410	410	410	410
SUBTOTAL	65719	79866	85863	93776	93995	93505
OTHER COUNTRIES	4554	4560	5098	5428	5191	5191
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1742	1574	3264	2612	780	1313
WORLD TOTAL	72015	86000	94225	101816	99966	100009

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 FEB15	1982/83 MAR14
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	56910	71632	72360	61416	55900	55900
CANADA	3851	4848	4635	7629	6600	6400
ARGENTINA	11470	6574	9878	13630	11650	11250
AUSTRALIA	2603	4108	2194	3435	1575	1575
EC-10	5267	4986	5615	5046	4900	4830
O. W. EUROPE	944	602	1337	734	629	629
EAST EUROPE	1218	1844	1958	1257	1513	1508
USSR	1020	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND	2252	2339	2397	3209	2100	2100
SOUTH AFRICA	2903	2914	3628	4931	3700	3300
SUBTOTAL	88438	99847	104002	101287	88567	87492
OTHER COUNTRIES	1789	1058	1471	2410	3099	2672
WORLD TOTAL	90227	100905	105473	103697	91666	90164
IMPORTS						
EC-10	14518	13364	11615	9944	9000	8500
O. W. EUROPE	8263	9837	8908	12648	11022	10667
EAST EUROPE	10581	11406	10674	7195	4480	3815
JAPAN	17871	18888	18863	18219	18210	18210
CHINA	3099	2032	851	1300	2500	2500
USSR	9921	18400	18100	25600	13000	13000
EGYPT	724	686	1344	1215	1400	1400
ALGERIA	474	430	344	829	1000	1000
MOROCCO	91	123	260	427	130	130
TUNISIA	212	257	352	477	375	375
CANADA	700	1017	1428	795	815	815
MEXICO	2950	5034	8153	2060	5410	5410
BRAZIL	1591	1743	2083	93	35	35
CHILE	222	397	448	318	380	380
PERU	220	185	535	492	490	490
VENEZUELA	900	838	1222	1676	1400	1400
JAMAICA	158	162	149	158	176	176
CUBA	440	440	475	475	500	500
COLOMBIA	142	359	288	284	357	357
ISRAEL	1015	1269	1132	1204	1400	1400
LEBANON	219	338	216	270	275	275
SAUDI ARABIA	473	1000	1900	2500	2800	2800
SYRIA	150	489	310	275	400	300
IRAN	1200	900	1200	1300	1300	1300
IRAQ	186	425	350	425	425	425
MALAYSIA	629	617	725	808	730	885
REP. OF KOREA	2648	2460	2457	2712	3200	3200
TAIWAN	3734	3307	3618	3702	3850	3850
SINGAPORE	519	543	540	540	540	540
SUBTOTAL	83850	96946	98540	97941	85600	84135
OTHER COUNTRIES	2507	3729	4795	4430	4614	4598
UNACCOUNTED 1)	3870	230	2138	1326	1452	1431
WORLD TOTAL	90227	100905	105473	103697	91666	90164

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1979 TO 1983
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL 1983 FEB15	CAL 1983 MAR14
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	2267	2977	3008	2487	2300	2300
ARGENTINA	95	107	110	125	100	100
AUSTRALIA	400	321	335	600	450	300
BURMA	590	675	674	725	750	800
CHINA, MAINL.	1053	1116	583	500	750	900
CHINA, TAIWAN	409	261	92	307	750	800
EC-10	744	804	785	601	951	869
EGYPT	95	178	134	25	25	25
GUYANA	86	81	78	40	60	60
INDIA	340	501	1031	602	250	250
JAPAN	564	653	795	318	400	400
KOREA, N.	234	284	200	250	300	300
NEPAL	100	10	43	50	0	0
PAKISTAN	1366	968	1127	794	1100	1100
PHILIPPINES	127	231	93	0	50	100
THAILAND	2696	2700	3049	3623	3450	3500
URUGUAY	115	165	220	217	225	225
SUBTOTAL	11281	12032	12357	11264	11911	12029
OTHER COUNTIES	309	575	494	433	498	566
WORLD TOTAL	11590	12607	12851	11697	12409	12595
IMPORTS						
BANGLADESH	652	168	34	415	400	300
BRAZIL	711	239	20	102	200	200
CANADA	90	95	105	108	105	105
CHINA, MAINL.	71	18	110	250	100	100
CUBA	161	224	200	200	200	200
EAST EUROPE	321	332	366	334	356	342
EC-10	959	889	1277	1075	1109	1016
HONG KONG	361	359	360	360	360	360
INDONESIA	1934	2040	543	332	1500	1750
IRAQ	382	379	350	386	475	475
IRAN	371	500	600	600	650	650
IVORY COAST	257	290	379	350	350	350
KOREA, S.	355	822	2292	237	221	221
KUWAIT	90	100	110	110	110	110
MALAGASY	159	177	193	360	300	300
MALAYSIA	239	167	322	388	300	350
MEXICO	34	128	66	16	20	20
NIGERIA	241	387	658	649	650	650
PERU	150	251	103	58	70	50
PORTUGAL	75	20	128	110	75	75
SAUDI ARABIA	496	475	500	500	500	500
SENEGAL	259	228	321	350	425	425
SINGAPORE	214	187	200	220	220	220
SOUTH AFRICA	121	126	134	130	135	128
SRI LANKA	211	189	168	200	160	160
SYRIA	128	39	100	110	120	110
U.A. EMIRATES	175	350	225	250	250	250
U.S.S.R.	631	694	1283	750	750	750
VIET NAM, SOC. REP.	250	47	140	130	100	100
SUBTOTAL	10098	9920	11287	9080	10211	10267
OTHER COUNTRIES	1789	2077	2123	2087	2024	2214
UNACCOUNTED 1)	-297	610	-559	530	174	114
WORLD TOTAL	11590	12607	12851	11697	12409	12595

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-10: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MARKET YEARS 1974/75 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF HECTARES OR METRIC TONS

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	- - IMPORTS - - MKT YR	JUL/JUN 1/	- - EXPORTS - - MKT YR	JUL/JUN 1/	DOMESTIC FEED USE	UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS										
1974/75	28.3	3.96	112.1	35.6	20.7	23.4	10.8	71.8	120.6	17.9
1975/76	27.8	3.63	101.0	36.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.7	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.41	94.7	42.2	28.7	20.4	9.0	68.4	116.7	12.6
1977/78	27.3	3.90	106.7	37.5	20.6	26.0	10.5	70.1	118.9	11.9
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	34.9	19.1	28.5	14.0	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	118.0	33.5	18.6	30.8	15.4	72.4	122.4	14.5
1980/81	28.3	4.40	124.8	31.1	16.0	34.9	20.3	70.4	119.9	15.5
1981/82 2/	28.0	4.36	122.3	30.9	14.9	36.5	20.7	69.6	118.5	13.7
1982/83 3/	28.1	4.63	130.0	30.9	12.3	38.9	21.4	67.8	119.5	16.1
WHEAT										
1974/75	12.2	3.92	47.7	9.9	4.9	12.3	6.9	12.2	42.8	10.0
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.42	41.5	9.7	4.4	10.9	5.1	9.9	40.5	7.4
1977/78	11.0	3.66	40.2	12.5	5.5	12.6	5.0	10.7	41.3	6.2
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	12.3	43.3	8.0
1980/81	12.6	4.38	55.1	10.3	4.5	20.7	14.7	12.8	43.9	8.8
1981/82 2/	12.6	4.30	54.4	11.1	4.7	22.1	15.5	13.8	44.6	7.6
1982/83 3/	13.0	4.59	59.5	10.6	3.8	23.6	16.5	14.0	44.8	9.4
COARSE GRAINS 4/										
1974/75	16.2	3.99	64.4	25.7	15.8	11.1	3.9	59.5	77.8	7.9
1975/76	16.4	3.70	60.8	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.8	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.40	53.2	32.6	24.3	9.5	4.0	58.4	76.2	5.2
1977/78	16.4	4.06	66.5	25.0	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.4	77.6	5.7
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.3	60.6	79.8	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	69.1	22.6	13.4	13.3	5.0	60.1	79.1	6.5
1980/81	15.8	4.42	69.7	20.8	11.5	14.3	5.6	57.5	76.0	6.7
1981/82 2/	15.4	4.41	67.9	19.8	10.2	14.4	5.1	55.9	74.0	6.0
1982/83 3/	15.1	4.67	70.5	20.3	8.5	15.4	4.9	53.8	74.8	6.7

1/ EXCLUDES INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ PRELIMINARY.
3/ FORECAST.
4/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1975/76 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1975/76	29.6	2.97	88.1	12.7	4.3	8.4	97.6	-0.8
1976/77	29.7	3.18	94.5	14.8	3.8	11.0	103.3	1.8
1977/78	29.6	3.17	93.9	13.3	4.1	9.2	103.4	-0.0
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	15.0	3.4	11.6	109.6	-0.4
1979/80	29.0	3.14	91.1	17.5	2.9	14.6	104.4	-0.0
1980/81	29.0	3.30	95.6	16.6	4.4	12.2	109.8	-0.4
1981/82 3/	28.6	3.23	92.4	13.6	3.2	10.4	102.9	0.3
1982/83 4/	29.0	3.50	101.6	7.7	3.7	4.0	105.8	0.5
WHEAT								
1975/76	10.0	2.87	28.7	5.2	1.4	3.7	33.7	-1.6
1976/77	10.4	3.37	35.0	6.0	2.4	3.6	37.8	0.7
1977/78	10.1	3.42	34.6	5.0	2.3	2.7	37.2	0.1
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	39.1	-0.5
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.1	1.1	5.0	32.1	0.0
1980/81	9.7	3.56	34.5	5.9	2.5	3.5	38.2	0.3
1981/82 3/	9.0	3.38	30.5	6.4	1.9	4.5	35.8	-0.3
1982/83 4/	9.3	3.57	33.2	3.9	2.2	1.7	35.1	-0.1
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1975/76	19.6	3.03	59.4	7.5	2.9	4.6	64.0	0.8
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	8.8	1.3	7.5	65.5	1.1
1977/78	19.5	3.05	59.3	8.3	1.8	6.6	66.2	-0.1
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.6	1.2	9.4	70.6	0.1
1979/80	19.8	3.21	63.4	11.4	1.8	9.6	72.3	-0.1
1980/81	19.3	3.17	61.1	10.7	2.0	8.7	71.5	-0.7
1981/82 3/	19.5	3.17	61.9	7.2	1.3	5.9	67.1	0.6
1982/83 4/	19.7	3.47	68.4	3.8	1.5	2.3	70.7	0.6

1/ REPRESENTS APPARENT UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDES ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2/ INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES OR COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEEDS DIVISION

USSR AND CHINA: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1975/76 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
USSR								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1975/76	120.1	1.10	132.0	25.6	0.5	25.1	171.2	-14.0
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	214.4	-13.0
1980/81	119.3	1.50	178.7	34.1	0.5	33.6	217.2	-5.0
1981/82 3/	117.3	1.30	152.0	45.1	0.5	44.6	196.5	0.0
1982/83 4/	114.0	1.50	171.0	33.0	0.5	32.5	203.5	0.0
WHEAT								
1975/76	62.0	1.07	66.2	10.1	0.5	9.6	86.8	-11.0
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	114.8	-13.0
1980/81	61.5	1.60	98.2	16.0	0.5	15.5	116.7	-3.0
1981/82 3/	59.2	1.35	80.0	19.5	0.5	19.0	99.0	0.0
1982/83 4/	57.0	1.51	86.0	20.0	0.5	19.5	105.5	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1975/76	58.1	1.13	65.8	15.5	0.0	15.5	84.4	-3.0
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	99.5	0.0
1980/81	57.9	1.39	80.5	18.1	0.0	18.1	100.5	-2.0
1981/82 3/	58.0	1.24	72.0	25.6	0.0	25.6	97.5	0.0
1982/83 4/	57.0	1.49	85.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	98.0	0.0
CHINA								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1975/76	68.3	1.67	114.2	2.2	0.1	2.1	116.3	0.0
1976/77	62.4	1.94	120.9	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.0	0.0
1977/78	62.0	1.80	111.8	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	132.9	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.1	0.0
1979/80	62.5	2.33	145.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.6	0.0
1980/81	61.8	2.25	139.3	14.6	0.0	14.6	153.9	0.0
1981/82 3/	59.4	2.36	140.4	14.5	0.0	14.5	154.9	0.0
1982/83 4/	58.9	2.51	148.0	15.5	0.0	15.5	163.5	0.0
WHEAT								
1975/76	27.7	1.64	45.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	47.5	0.0
1976/77	28.4	1.77	50.4	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.5	0.0
1977/78	28.1	1.46	41.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.7	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.84	53.8	8.0	0.0	8.0	61.9	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.14	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	0.0
1980/81	29.2	1.89	55.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	69.0	0.0
1981/82 3/	28.3	2.11	59.6	13.2	0.0	13.2	72.8	0.0
1982/83 4/	27.9	2.26	63.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	76.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1975/76	40.6	1.70	68.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	68.8	0.0
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	0.0
1979/80	33.1	2.51	83.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.0	0.0
1980/81	32.6	2.58	84.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	85.0	0.0
1981/82 3/	31.1	2.60	80.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	82.1	0.0
1982/83 4/	31.0	2.74	85.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	87.5	0.0

1/ FEED USE DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR CHINA.
2/ FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THOUGH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDED ARE MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES AND RICE.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WHEAT: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. AND MAJOR COMPETITORS
1970/71 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	- - EXPORTS 1/ - - JUL/JUN	MKT YEAR	MKT YEAR 2/ END STOCKS
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)							
1970/71	5.1	1.79	9.0	4.6	11.5	11.8	20.0
1971/72	7.9	1.83	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73	8.6	1.68	14.5	4.8	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.0	17.0	16.3	8.6
1981/82 3/	12.4	2.00	24.8	5.2	17.8	13.4	9.7
1982/83 4/	12.6	2.19	27.6	5.2	20.5	20.5	11.7
AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71	6.5	1.22	7.9	2.6	9.5	9.1	3.7
1971/72	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74	8.9	1.34	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.6	10.6	9.6	2.1
1981/82 3/	11.9	1.37	16.3	3.6	11.0	11.8	3.0
1982/83 4/	9.9	0.96	9.5	3.6	7.5	7.0	0.9
ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71	3.7	1.33	4.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.7
1971/72	4.3	1.32	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.39	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74	4.0	1.66	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.8	4.8	0.4
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.4
1981/82 3/	5.5	1.46	8.1	4.1	4.3	3.6	0.7
1982/83 4/	7.0	2.00	14.0	4.2	8.0	10.0	0.5
TOTAL COMPETITORS							
1970/71	15.2	1.43	21.8	11.3	22.7	22.0	24.3
1971/72	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.0	23.7	23.1	17.8
1972/73	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.8
1973/74	22.5	1.54	34.7	12.4	18.3	20.0	13.1
1974/75	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.1	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.8	15.5
1980/81	27.4	1.38	37.8	12.6	31.5	29.7	11.0
1981/82 3/	29.9	1.65	49.2	12.9	33.0	33.9	13.5
1982/83 4/	28.5	1.76	50.1	13.0	36.0	37.5	13.1
U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUN/MAY)							
1970/71	17.7	2.08	36.8	21.0	19.9	20.2	22.4
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.4	16.9	16.3	26.8
1972/73	19.1	2.20	42.1	22.3	31.8	30.4	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.12	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.5	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.9	19.7	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.7	2.04	58.5	20.5	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	27.0	2.06	55.7	23.4	31.5	30.6	32.1
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81	28.7	2.25	64.6	21.1	41.9	41.2	26.9
1981/82 3/	32.9	2.32	76.2	23.2	49.1	48.3	31.7
1982/83 4/	31.9	2.40	75.4	23.8	41.5	41.5	42.9
TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS							
1970/71	32.9	1.78	58.6	32.3	42.6	42.1	46.7
1971/72	38.6	1.88	72.8	35.4	40.6	39.4	44.6
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.7	56.4	53.5	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.3	32.9	49.6	53.1	22.3
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.5	32.1	54.9	56.0	29.8
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.7	32.6	53.1	54.7	47.3
1977/78	51.0	1.78	90.6	35.0	61.1	56.8	46.2
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.93	99.6	34.1	71.9	71.2	40.1
1980/81	56.1	1.82	102.4	33.7	73.5	70.9	38.0
1981/82 3/	62.7	2.00	125.4	36.2	82.1	82.1	45.2
1982/83 4/	60.4	2.10	126.6	36.8	77.5	79.0	56.0

1/ INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2/ NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTED.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

SELECTED COARSE GRAINS
MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS
PRODUCTION YEARS 1975 - 1982
THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	- - - E X P O R T S - - - JUL/JUN	OCT/SEP	MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS
ARGENTINA	CORN (MAR/FEB)							
(75) 1976/77	2766	2.12	5855	2863	4384	5385	3238	515
(76) 1977/78	2532	3.28	8300	3401	5995	6377	5231	183
(77) 1978/79	2660	3.65	9700	3533	6664	6200	5916	434
(78) 1979/80	2899	3.10	9000	3296	4063	3460	5965	173
(79) 1980/81	2490	2.57	6400	3048	5899	8950	3417	108
(80) 1981/82	3394	3.80	12900	3700	8205	4920	9098	210
(81) 1982/83 1/	3000	3.20	9600	3400	5200	5500	5800	610
(82) 1983/84 2/	2600	2.88	7500	3500			4400	210
SOUTH AFRICA	CORN (MAY/APR)							
(75) 1976/77	4549	1.61	7314	6438	1366	1496	1465	987
(76) 1977/78	4453	2.18	9727	6553	2697	2788	2525	1636
(77) 1978/79	4499	2.27	10201	6665	2722	2224	3012	2115
(78) 1979/80	4598	1.80	8271	6702	2689	3303	2325	1359
(79) 1980/81	4618	2.34	10794	6757	3440	3930	3444	1952
(80) 1981/82	4716	3.11	14645	7097	4930	4700	4955	4545
(81) 1982/83 1/	4677	1.80	8434	7599	3300	2100	4000	1510
(82) 1983/84 2/	4453	1.57	7000	7600			0	910
THAILAND	CORN (JUL/JUN)							
(75) 1975/76	1312	2.18	2863	369	2386	2411	2386	142
(76) 1976/77	1285	2.08	2675	653	2116	1920	2116	48
(77) 1977/78	1205	1.39	1677	477	1217	1366	1217	31
(78) 1978/79	1386	2.01	2791	691	2078	1927	2078	53
(79) 1979/80	1525	2.16	3300	1050	2150	2067	2150	153
(80) 1980/81	1450	2.21	3200	1108	2142	2035	2142	103
(81) 1981/82 1/	1650	2.48	4100	1141	3001	2792	3001	61
(82) 1982/83 2/	1750	1.89	3300	1400	1800	1800	1800	161
ARGENTINA	GRAIN SORGHUM (MAR/FEB)							
(75) 1976/77	1834	2.76	5060	1668	4638	4770	3433	222
(76) 1977/78	2377	2.78	6600	2579	4405	4390	4122	121
(77) 1978/79	2254	3.19	7200	2417	4255	3956	4652	252
(78) 1979/80	2117	3.07	6500	2856	2191	1611	3755	141
(79) 1980/81	1279	2.31	2960	1585	3735	4860	1494	22
(80) 1981/82	2100	3.38	7100	2050	5216	5060	4940	132
(81) 1982/83 1/	2493	3.21	8000	2475	5700	5800	5600	57
(82) 1983/84 2/	2400	3.33	8000	2500			5500	57
AUSTRALIA	GRAIN SORGHUM (APR/MAR)							
(75) 1976/77	504	2.23	1124	116	829	666	972	59
(76) 1977/78	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77) 1978/79	394	1.81	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78) 1979/80	469	2.40	1125	502	580	650	669	134
(79) 1980/81	519	1.78	922	367	470	510	506	183
(80) 1981/82	658	1.83	1204	408	1300	1145	856	123
(81) 1982/83 1/	665	1.97	1311	459	700	700	900	75
(82) 1983/84 2/	800	1.88	1500	510			800	265
AUSTRALIA	BARLEY (DEC/NOV)							
(75) 1975/76	2329	1.36	3179	857	1963	2237	2231	277
(76) 1976/77	2321	1.23	2847	933	2100	1911	1943	248
(77) 1977/78	2803	0.85	2383	1315	1325	1236	1117	199
(78) 1978/79	2785	1.44	4006	1560	1744	2007	2112	533
(79) 1979/80	2482	1.49	3703	1310	2981	2900	2824	102
(80) 1980/81	2451	1.09	2682	1290	1500	1540	1306	188
(81) 1981/82 1/	2677	1.31	3511	1400	2000	2075	2200	99
(82) 1982/83 2/	2000	0.82	1650	1350	750	450	350	49
CANADA	BARLEY (AUG/JUL)							
(75) 1975/76	4468	2.13	9520	6704	4161	4306	4156	2764
(76) 1976/77	4354	2.41	10513	6459	3782	3783	3600	3218
(77) 1977/78	4753	2.48	11799	6460	3005	3557	3349	5208
(78) 1978/79	4259	2.44	10387	7146	3510	3898	3554	4895
(79) 1979/80	3724	2.27	8460	7537	4083	2963	3832	2006
(80) 1980/81	4634	2.43	11259	6835	3025	4012	3236	3203
(81) 1981/82 1/	5476	2.51	13724	7032	5718	5543	5722	4173
(82) 1982/83 2/	5189	2.71	14074	7300	5500	5500	5500	5447

NOTE: YEARS IN PARENTHESES DENOTE PRODUCTION YEARS USED FOR AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (E.G. 1982/83) ARE MARKETING YEARS.

1/ PRELIMINARY.
2/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1982/83

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	34.2	1,776	1	1,194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.2	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	71.0	33.4	2,374	3	1,514	51	776
1981/82	989	81.0	34.5	2,799	3	1,773	142	854
1982/83	1,164	78.8	35.6	2,809	4	1,525	165	875
1983/84	1,577							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,784	4,335
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.1	7,268	1	2,133	4,368	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.7	7,939	1	2,433	4,519	5,194
1980/81	1,617	73.0	91.0	6,645	1	2,355	4,139	4,874
1981/82	1,034	74.7	109.8	8,202	1	1,967	4,173	4,984
1982/83	2,286	73.2	114.8	8,397	1	2,050	4,300	5,200
1983/84	3,434							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	692
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	694
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	234	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	212	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	229	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	246	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.5	46.3	579	0	299	307	318
1981/82	109	13.7	64.1	879	0	249	431	442
1982/83	297	13.8	59.0	841	0	245	335	346
1983/84	547							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.3	49.6	361	10	77	174	349
1981/82	137	9.2	52.3	479	10	100	202	376
1982/83	150	9.2	57.3	522	10	45	215	392
1983/84	245							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.7	53.0	458	1	13	432	506
1981/82	177	9.4	54.0	509	2	7	451	529
1982/83	152	10.4	58.4	617	1	5	440	515
1983/84	250							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.7	25.8	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.4	17	0	8	7	17
1981/82	4	0.7	26.7	19	0	2	9	19
1982/83	3	0.7	28.5	20	1	2	7	17
1983/84	5							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Exports Include Major Products Bar—Corn and Sorghum.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

February 14, 1983
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1309G

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1982/83 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1000 HA 1/	MT/HA	1000 MT	(---------------Thousand Metric	Tons Milled Basis	------------------)		
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,039	879	4,271	3	2,431	1,708
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,986	1,014	4,324	3	2,706	1,794
1980/81	1,340	4.95	6,629	841	4,838	7	3,028	2,113
1981/82 (Est.)	1,535	5.46	8,289	545	6,060	13	2,683	2,247
1982/83 (Proj)	1,316	5.29	6,994	1,602	5,036	16	2,200	2,359
				2,095				

	Area Harvested	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(--------------------Million	Hundredweight Rough Basis	--------------------------)			
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1		---	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9		0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5		0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4		0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6		0.1	82.6	55.3
1980/81	3.3	44.13	146.2	25.7		0.2	91.4	64.2
1981/82 (Est.)	3.8	48.19	182.7	16.5		0.3	82.1	68.4
1982/83 (Proj.)	3.3	47.42	154.2	49.0		0.4	67.5	71.5
				64.7				

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.2	1.18	238.4	41.9	234.8	81.8	34.8
1961/62	203.4	1.10	224.8	46.8	236.3	70.2	29.7
1962/63	206.9	1.22	251.8	44.3	248.1	74.0	29.8
1963/64	206.3	1.13	233.9	56.0	240.0	67.8	28.3
1964/65	215.9	1.25	270.4	52.0	262.0	76.2	29.1
1965/66	215.5	1.22	263.3	61.0	281.5	55.3	19.7
1966/67	213.7	1.44	306.8	56.0	279.9	82.1	29.4
1967/68	219.3	1.36	297.6	51.0	289.1	90.6	31.3
1968/69	223.9	1.48	330.9	45.0	306.5	115.0	37.6
1969/70	217.8	1.42	310.0	50.0	327.2	97.8	30.0
1970/71	207.0	1.52	313.8	55.0	337.3	74.3	22.0
1971/72	212.9	1.65	350.9	52.0	344.2	81.0	23.5
1972/73	211.2	1.63	343.5	67.0	361.8	62.6	17.3
1973/74	217.0	1.72	373.0	63.0	365.4	70.2	19.2
1974/75	220.1	1.64	360.2	64.3	366.4	64.0	17.4
1975/76	225.4	1.58	356.5	66.7	356.2	64.1	18.0
1976/77	233.2	1.81	421.3	63.3	385.8	99.8	26.2
1977/78	227.1	1.69	384.1	72.8	399.3	84.3	20.9
1978/79	228.9	1.95	446.8	72.0	430.2	100.9	23.8
1979/80	228.3	1.85	422.8	86.0	443.3	80.4	18.3
1980/81	236.5	1.86	440.9	94.2	446.3	75.0	16.8
1981/82 4/	238.2	1.88	447.8	101.9	439.5	83.2	19.0
1982/83 5/	234.8	2.01	471.7	99.9	458.6	96.4	21.2
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.4	1.38	447.9	24.0	437.2	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.4	1.35	434.2	30.0	449.3	94.7	21.1
1962/63	320.9	1.43	459.5	31.0	461.5	92.7	20.1
1963/64	326.5	1.43	467.7	34.0	462.5	97.9	21.2
1964/65	323.5	1.46	472.6	35.0	479.5	90.9	19.0
1965/66	320.1	1.51	484.7	42.0	500.5	75.1	15.0
1966/67	321.9	1.62	521.2	40.0	520.2	76.1	14.6
1967/68	327.3	1.68	551.4	39.0	542.3	85.2	15.7
1968/69	326.8	1.69	552.6	37.0	548.6	89.2	16.2
1969/70	330.7	1.74	576.7	39.0	576.6	89.2	15.5
1970/71	331.8	1.74	576.3	46.0	593.3	72.2	12.2
1971/72	333.4	1.89	629.1	49.0	615.4	87.0	14.2
1972/73	329.1	1.85	609.9	59.0	626.9	69.9	11.1
1973/74	344.5	1.94	669.7	71.0	673.0	65.9	9.8
1974/75	342.1	1.84	628.1	64.9	633.6	58.9	9.3
1975/76	348.3	1.85	645.0	75.1	645.6	58.3	9.0
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.2	82.7	685.3	77.5	11.3
1977/78	345.1	2.03	700.6	84.0	692.0	85.9	12.4
1978/79	342.8	2.20	753.6	90.2	748.1	91.2	12.2
1979/80	341.8	2.17	741.3	100.9	740.8	91.6	12.3
1980/81	341.6	2.14	729.4	105.4	740.6	80.4	11.0
1981/82 4/	348.0	2.20	764.8	103.8	732.0	113.3	15.4
1982/83 5/	341.3	2.30	784.2	90.2	745.4	152.0	20.3
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	526.6	1.30	686.3	65.9	672.0	191.5	28.5
1961/62	525.8	1.25	659.0	76.8	685.6	164.9	24.1
1962/63	527.8	1.35	711.4	75.4	709.6	166.6	23.5
1963/64	532.8	1.32	701.6	90.0	702.6	165.7	23.6
1964/65	539.4	1.38	743.0	87.0	741.5	167.2	22.5
1965/66	535.6	1.40	748.0	103.0	782.1	130.4	16.7
1966/67	535.6	1.55	827.9	96.0	800.1	158.2	19.8
1967/68	546.6	1.55	849.0	89.9	831.4	175.8	21.1
1968/69	550.8	1.60	883.5	82.0	855.1	204.2	23.9
1969/70	548.5	1.62	886.6	89.1	903.8	187.0	20.7
1970/71	538.7	1.65	890.0	101.0	930.5	146.5	15.7
1971/72	546.3	1.79	980.0	101.0	959.6	167.9	17.5
1972/73	540.3	1.76	953.4	126.0	988.7	132.4	13.4
1973/74	561.5	1.86	1042.7	133.9	1038.4	136.1	13.1
1974/75	562.2	1.76	988.3	129.2	1000.1	122.9	12.3
1975/76	573.7	1.75	1001.4	141.8	1001.8	122.4	12.2
1976/77	576.9	1.95	1125.5	145.9	1071.1	177.3	16.6
1977/78	572.2	1.90	1084.8	156.8	1091.3	170.2	15.5
1978/79	571.7	2.10	1200.4	162.2	1178.3	192.0	16.4
1979/80	570.1	2.04	1164.1	186.9	1184.1	172.0	14.5
1980/81	578.1	2.02	1170.3	199.7	1186.9	155.4	13.2
1981/82 4/	586.2	2.07	1212.6	205.6	1171.5	196.5	16.7
1982/83 5/	576.2	2.18	1255.9	190.2	1204.0	248.4	20.6

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
4/ PRELIMINARY.
5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD RICE 1/
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2/	- - PRODUCTION - - ROUGH	MILLED	CAL YR EXPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 3/	ENDING STOCKS 4/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	120.1	1.95	233.8	158.6	6.5	158.9	8.0	5.0
1961/62	115.7	1.86	215.3	146.2	6.3	146.7	7.1	4.8
1962/63	119.6	1.91	228.8	153.9	7.3	154.0	6.9	4.5
1963/64	121.5	2.05	248.5	167.6	7.7	165.7	8.8	5.3
1964/65	125.3	2.12	265.4	179.2	8.2	176.1	11.8	6.7
1965/66	124.0	2.05	254.0	171.6	7.9	171.4	12.0	7.0
1966/67	125.7	2.09	262.6	177.4	7.8	178.8	10.6	5.9
1967/68	127.0	2.19	278.6	187.6	7.2	184.5	13.7	7.4
1968/69	128.7	2.22	286.2	193.7	7.5	190.7	16.8	8.8
1969/70	131.4	2.26	297.2	199.7	8.1	197.7	18.7	9.5
1970/71	132.7	2.36	312.4	211.4	8.5	212.4	17.8	8.4
1971/72	134.5	2.35	316.5	213.8	8.6	216.4	15.2	7.0
1972/73	132.7	2.32	307.4	207.5	8.3	212.6	10.1	4.8
1973/74	136.6	2.45	334.2	225.3	7.6	223.1	12.4	5.5
1974/75	137.8	2.41	332.1	223.9	7.3	225.7	10.5	4.6
1975/76	143.0	2.52	359.9	242.3	8.3	233.8	19.0	8.1
1976/77	141.3	2.46	348.1	234.4	10.5	236.1	17.3	7.3
1977/78	143.2	2.59	369.7	249.1	9.5	243.8	22.6	9.3
1978/79	144.0	2.68	386.5	260.7	11.6	255.8	27.5	10.8
1979/80	142.0	2.66	377.2	254.1	12.6	257.7	23.9	9.3
1980/81	144.4	2.75	397.6	267.2	12.9	268.9	22.2	8.3
1981/82 5/	145.2	2.84	412.5	277.7	11.7	278.1	21.9	7.9
1982/83 6/	142.6	2.86	408.1	274.8	12.6	279.7	17.0	6.1

NOTE: STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASES; STOCKS, EXPORTS, AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESSED ON A MILLED BASIS.
2/ YIELDS ARE BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING MARKET YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THE USSR, CHINA, NORTH KOREA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE.
5/ PRELIMINARY.
6/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	646.7	1.31	844.8	72.4	830.9	199.5	24.0
1961/62	641.6	1.26	805.2	83.2	832.3	172.0	20.7
1962/63	647.4	1.34	865.3	82.7	863.6	173.6	20.1
1963/64	654.2	1.33	869.2	97.7	868.3	174.5	20.1
1964/65	664.7	1.39	922.2	95.3	917.7	179.0	19.5
1965/66	659.6	1.39	919.6	110.9	953.4	142.4	15.0
1966/67	661.3	1.52	1005.3	103.7	978.8	168.9	17.3
1967/68	673.6	1.54	1036.5	97.1	1015.8	189.5	18.7
1968/69	679.4	1.59	1077.2	89.5	1045.8	221.0	21.1
1969/70	679.9	1.60	1086.3	97.2	1101.5	205.7	18.7
1970/71	671.4	1.64	1101.5	109.5	1142.9	164.3	14.4
1971/72	680.8	1.75	1193.8	109.7	1176.0	183.2	15.6
1972/73	673.0	1.72	1160.9	134.4	1201.3	142.6	11.9
1973/74	698.1	1.82	1268.0	141.5	1261.5	148.5	11.8
1974/75	700.0	1.73	1212.2	136.5	1225.8	133.4	10.9
1975/76	716.7	1.74	1243.7	150.0	1235.6	141.4	11.4
1976/77	718.3	1.89	1359.9	156.4	1307.1	194.6	14.9
1977/78	715.4	1.86	1333.3	166.2	1335.1	192.8	14.4
1978/79	715.7	2.04	1461.2	173.8	1434.1	219.6	15.4
1979/80	712.1	1.99	1418.2	199.5	1441.8	196.0	13.6
1980/81	722.5	1.99	1437.5	212.5	1455.7	177.6	12.3
1981/82 4/	731.5	2.04	1490.3	217.3	1449.6	218.4	15.0
1982/83 5/	718.7	2.13	1530.7	202.8	1483.7	265.4	17.9

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS; RICE IS ON A CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
4/ PRELIMINARY.
5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA GRAIN AND FEEDS DIVISION

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980-MARCH 1983
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12 1/2	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
1980 (Jan/Dec)	175	203	209	176	130	160
Jan. 1981	191	213	233	190	155	166
Feb.	185	211	228	186	148	153
Mar.	176	210	219	178	145	141
Apr.	181	198	228	180	147	136
May	---	185	226	172	144	136
June	171	180	215	166	139	130
July	171	177	210	167	140	138
Aug.	173	178	200	167	131	136
Sept.	173	180	199	171	120	128
Oct.	173	182	198	171	116	134
Nov.	180	182	197	177	113	133
Dec.	---	176	190	170	110	121
Jan. 1982	174	177	192	169	116	119
Feb.	173	180	192	167	115	114
Mar.	170	179	191	159	116	110
Apr.	170	179	193	158	121	112
May	162	174	189	156	120	111
June	153	164 2/	185	158	116	108
July	153	160 2/	184	154	113	119
Aug.	155	113 2/	183	154	105	116
Sept.	156	163 2/	184	159	100	105
Oct.	149	151 2/	182	158	93	93
Nov.	158	149 2/	182	164	104	98
Dec.	165	148 2/	181	167	109	103
Jan. 4, 1983	164	147 2/	181	166	108	104
11	165	149 2/	177	166	107	104
18	167	149 2/	179	167	109	104
25	166	145 2/	177	165	113	105
Feb. 1	166	143	180	167	116	103 3/
8	165	143	179	163	115	104 3/
15	167	143 2/	181	166	121	125 3/
22	166	143	178	166	119	124 3/
Mar. 1	165	143	178	168	121	120 3/
8	166	146 4/	179	184	122	122 3/

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator
2/ January-March 1983 Delivery
3/ April-May 1983 Delivery
4/ March-April 1983 Delivery

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1981/83
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn	Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1981/82 (June-May)	193.90	202.75	215.30	135.40	143.45
1982/83					
June	178.50	175.75	198.20	126.65	125.00
July	178.00	176.00	199.00	125.00	120.00
August	173.60	N/A	194.00	116.00	116.00
September	175.00 5/	N/A	193.00	106.00	N/A
October	171.00 5/	N/A	194.10 5/	101.35	N/A
November	178.35 5/	N/A	204.25 5/	114.70 5/	N/A
December	183.50 5/	N/A	202.50 4/	117.75 5/	N/A
Jan. 4	183.50	N/A	202.00 4/	117.50	N/A
11	184.00	N/A	200.00 4/	116.75	N/A
18	186.25	N/A	199.00 4/	119.00	N/A
25	185.00	N/A	199.00 4/	123.75	N/A
Feb. 1	187.00	N/A	198.50 4/	126.00	N/A
8	187.00	N/A	198.50 4/	130.00	N/A
15	170.00 4/	N/A	197.00 4/	133.00	N/A
22	169.50 4/	N/A	198.00 4/	132.00	N/A
Mar. 1	166.50 4/	N/A	197.00 4/	133.00	N/A
8	168.75 4/	N/A	N/A	137.50	N/A

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30-day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS-12.5 percent protein.
4/ April-May delivery.
5/ Preliminary price.

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FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization; i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes; see footnote 8.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation and Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-4-83, February 15, 1983. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-3-83, March 10, 1983, and "Current USSR Grain Situation" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-8-83, March 11, 1983.

U.S. Department of Agriculture • Foreign Agricultural Service • Washington, D.C.

foreign agriculture circular

grains

FG-8-83
March 11, 1983

Current USSR Grain Situation

Estimated USSR grain imports remain unchanged at 34 million tons. In the past month, the Soviets have shown little interest in adding to total grain purchases, currently estimated at close to 30 million tons. The pace of Soviet grain liftings further accelerated, with January the heaviest month to date in the 1982/83 year.

Soviet Grain Buying Quiet

The estimates of Soviet grain imports continue unchanged with wheat at 20 million tons, coarse grain at 13 million, and rice and miscellaneous grains and pulses at 1 million.

Soviet wheat purchases to date in the 1982/83 marketing year (July-June) from all origins stand at around 20 million tons. Through January, over 10 million tons had moved. January shipments by the major suppliers topped 3 million tons and, based on shipping indications and reports, wheat shipments to the Soviets during the January-March period could average around 3 million tons a month.

Soviet coarse grain buying continues slow. Total purchases currently are estimated at only around 7 million tons. Through January, coarse grain shipments by the major suppliers to the Soviet Union slightly exceeded 6 million tons.

Shipping Pace Continues to Accelerate

Estimated grain shipments from all sources to the Soviet Union in January totaled around 4 million tons, the heaviest monthly shipments since May. In contrast to last spring when record monthly shipments were heavily weighted towards coarse grains, wheat accounted for 3 of every 4 tons moving in January. Wheat shipments from Argentina and the United States each exceeded a million tons for the month. Some drop in total grain shipments was apparent in February with a further slowdown expected in March.

Exporter Shares of Soviet Markets Shift

So far during the 1982/83 marketing year, Canada is the world's principal grain seller to the USSR, followed by the United States and Argentina. The United States was the Soviet's principal supplier a year ago followed by Argentina and Canada. Two years ago Argentina was by far the largest grain seller to the Soviets.

Soviet purchases of U.S. grain currently stand at fractionally over 6 million tons, the minimum provided for under the seventh year of the Long Term Agreement (LTA). As of early March, shipments against the 3 million tons of Soviet corn purchases had been virtually completed. Nearly half of the 3 million tons of wheat purchased also had been lifted. If wheat shipments continue at the recent pace, existing sales will all be shipped by sometime in April.

Canadian grain sales to the Soviets for July-June 1982/83 shipment are currently estimated at around 9 million tons. Over 5 million tons had moved by the end of January. Wheat accounts for much of the Canadian grain still to be shipped as the barley program is thought to be near completion. Recent reports suggest that the Soviets might be interested in additonal Canadian barley and possibly some corn. Soviet purchases of Canadian rye this year have been small, which is consistent with reports that the Soviets had a much improved 1982 rye crop.

Argentina, with grain sales to the Soviets of only around 6 million tons so far this marketing year, could still become the largest grain shipper to the Soviets in 1982/83. A Soviet team recently visited Argentina, however, no sales were announced against the Argentina-USSR grain agreement which calls for annual minimum coarse grain sales to the Soviets of 4 million tons. Argentine wheat sales to the Soviets are estimated at an all-time high of 4 million tons. For the December-February period, around 3 million tons already had been shipped.

EC wheat sales to the Soviets, estimated at over 3 million tons, also are at a record level. So far during 1982/83, no sales of EC barley or mixed feeds have been reported to the USSR. French sources reported the shipment of 70,000 tons of flour (grain equivalent) to the USSR in December, the first shipment against wheat flour sales reported to be 200,000-300,000 tons.

Australia, with this year's wheat crop devastated by drought, has only sold the Soviets 1.0 million tons. This would be the lowest level of Australia-USSR wheat trade since 1978/79. With their coarse grain crop also badly damaged by the drought, the Australians are not likely to sell the Soviets any coarse grains. This would be the first time since 1971/72 that Australia has not supplied the Soviets with at least some coarse grain.

Domestic Use Estimate Unchanged

The estimate of grain used for feed in the USSR continues at 118 million tons. This is around 6 percent below the peak useage estimate of 125 million tons in 1978/79, but still about a 5 percent increase from last year's depressed level. In recent years, the Soviets have tried to improve feeding efficiencies by upgrading the quality of feeding rations and increasing the use of protein supplements. Estimates of non-feed uses of grain (seed, industrial, and food uses) change little from one year to the next. Since the late 1970's, the estimate has remained at 78 million tons. Estimated grain set aside for seed use has declined about 3 percent in recent years. However, food use has risen by about 2 percent, while industrial use has remained constant.

Livestock Numbers Continue to Improve

Livestock inventories in the socialized sector, according to published data as of February 1, 1983, attained record levels for cattle, hogs, and poultry. Sheep and goat numbers still remain well below the record set in 1979. Latest reported animal inventories are shown below:

USSR: ANIMAL INVENTORIES IN THE SOCIALIZED SECTOR

(February 1, 1979-1983)

Year	Cattle	Of Which Cows	Hogs	Sheep and Goats	Poultry
			million head		
1979	88.2	29.3	55.0	120.0	543.9
1980	88.9	29.5	54.9	119.8	586.0
1981	89.4	29.6	54.4	117.7	624.1
1982	90.1	29.7	54.8	117.8	651.0
1983	90.6	29.7	56.6	117.3	687.0

The average slaughter weights in January for cattle and hogs improved over a year ago. For the month, cattle weights at 375 kilograms were up two kilograms, but still remained below the record level. Hog slaughter weights, at 108 kilograms, showed substantial improvement of 3 kilograms. Despite these gains and the existing improved livestock feed situation in the USSR, both total meat and milk output in 1983 are likely to fall well short of the plan.

The record livestock inventories and increased slaughter weights are the results of significantly better livestock feed supplies and the mild winter conditions that enabled livestock managers to keep cattle on pastures longer than usual. The improvements in the livestock sector may also reflect the anticipation of the January 1983 increased livestock product procurement prices which had been announced in May 1982 and new contractual arrangements between the socialized and private sectors regarding livestock management. The new arrangement could boost feeding efficiencies.

Winter Grain Conditions

On March 1, temperatures dropped sharply in what has been an unusually mild winter. Temperatures as low as $-18^{\circ}C$ hit major winter wheat areas--the North Caucasus and parts of the eastern Ukraine and the Central Black Soil region--which together account for 20-25 percent of the winter wheat area. Winterkill may be above average in this area, since the depth of snowcover ranged from zero to a maximum of 5 centimeters. Winterkill, however, for the entire winter grain crop is still unlikely to be above average. The crop in the affected area was especially vulnerable because it resumed growth after unusually mild temperatures in early February which caused loss of some hardiness. Considerable spring reseeding will be necessary because dry conditions at planting time and into the fall hampered germination and good plant development prior to dormancy.

Fieldwork this spring also will be greater because of 112-million-hectare fall plowing target was missed by 6 million. Fieldwork, and some spring seeding, was performed in parts of the North Caucasus, southern Ukraine and Moldavia early last month. Such activity indicates that soil moisture, although gradually improving since late January, is less than optimal for this time of year. While very cold temperatures were down to $-25^{\circ}C$ in the rye-producing regions to the north, conditions remain favorable because of deep snowcover.

Additional Details on 1983 Plan

Plans for the 1983 grain crop were published by the Soviets in the January issue of the journal, Economics of Agriculture. The production target is 238 million tons; yields are to average 19.2 centners per hectare; and the planned area is 124 million hectares. Both the planned production and yield figures would be records, and the area--with the possible exception of last year--would be the smallest since 1972. About 2 million tons more chemical fertilizer will be allocated to grains this year than in 1982. Within the general structure of area for grain, clean fallow is to be increased to 19.3 million hectares this year, up substantially over the average of 12.7 million in 1976-1980 and 16.4 million in 1981.

Prepared by the USDA Interagency Task Force on the USSR Grain Situation.

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1982/83

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste 2/	Feed	Stock Change 3/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 4/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	222	28	4	46	22	123	-13
1980/81 5/	189	34.8	0.5	223	228	27	4	47	28	122	-5
1981/82 6/	160	46.0	0.5	206	206	27	4	47	16	112	0
Projected 1982/83	180	34.0	0.5	214	214	27	4	47	18	118	0
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	115	15	1	35	11	53	-13
1980/81 5/	98	16.0	0.5	114	117	15	1	36	15	50	-3
1981/82 6/	80	19.5	0.5	99	99	15	1	36	8	39	0
Projected 1982/83	86	20.0	0.5	105	105	15	1	36	9	44	0
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	100	12	3	7	10	68	0
1980/81 5/	81	18.0	--	99	101	11	3	7	12	68	-2
1981/82 6/	72	25.5	--	98	98	11	3	7	7	70	0
Projected 1982/83	85	13.0	--	98	98	11	3	7	8	69	0

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Includes post harvest losses incurred in transport and storage.
3/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
4/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
5/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.
6/ Forecast for production, trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.

USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
Jul-Sep	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	90	1,003	2,583	
March	777	107	232	160	993	2,269	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	978	375	2,654	8,066	9,100
April	428	375	131	190	1,642	2,766	
May	--	997	203	136	2,136	3,472	
June	--	828	103	71	2,069	3,071	
Apr-Jun	428	2,200	437	397	5,847	9,309	10,200
Jul-Jun	8,000	6,892	2,862	1,137	11,208	30,099	34,000
July 1981	--	645	76	72	2,281	3,074	
August	113	658	122	109	2,377	3,379	
September	1,405	877	115	341	1,197	3,935	
Jul-Sep	1,518	2,180	313	522	5,855	10,388	10,800
October	1,262	1,100	62	351	533	3,308	
November	1,352	1,355	---	461	111	3,279	
December	1,759	546	41	92	8	2,446	
Oct-Dec	4,373	3,001	103	904	652	9,033	10,000
January 1982	1,827	219	194	82	513	2,835	
February	1,775	178	194	187	1,217	3,551	
March	2,186	410	518	122	1,079	4,415	
Jan-Mar	5,788	807	906	491	2,809	10,801	11,200
April	1,905	492	549	131	1,670	4,747	
May	1,333	1,471	507	102	1,723	5,136	
June	470	1,290	96	75	568	2,499	
Apr-Jun	3,708	3,253	1,152	308	3,961	12,382	12,800
July	---	761	---	35	822	1,618	
August	---	650	---	5	668	1,323	
September	---	824	---	5	283	1,112	
Jul-Sep	---	2,235	---	45	1,773	4,053	5,100
October	144	1,064	---	295 3/	68	1,571	
November	1,128	1,130	13	730 3/	---	3,001	
December	695	860	101 3/	470 3/	186	2,312	
Oct-Dec	1,967	3,054	114 3/	1,495 3/	254	6,884	7,900
January 1983	1,576	264 3/	172 3/	N/A	1,355	3,367	

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses. Includes grain equivalent of flour.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available

USSR Imports of Wheat and Coarse Grains by Source 1972/73 - 1981/82
July/June Years
(Million Metric Tons)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	Preliminary 1981/82
Wheat										
U.S. 1/	9.5	2.7	1.0	4.0	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.0	6.9
Canada	4.2	1.6	.3	3.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	4.5	4.8
Australia	.9	.1	.6	1.2	.4	.3	.1	2.7	2.5	2.4
Argentina	--	--	.6	1.2	.1	1.1	--	2.0	3.0	3.1
EC	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7	.9	1.7
Others	.3	.1	--	.4	--	.2	.1	.6	2.1	.6
Total*	15.6	4.5	2.5	10.1	4.6	6.7	5.1	12.1	16.0	19.5
Coarse Grains										
U.S. 1/	4.2	5.2	1.3	9.9	4.5	9.2	8.3	11.3	5.0	8.5
Canada	.9	.2	--	1.3	.2	.2	.1	1.3	2.3	4.4
Australia	--	.0	.1	.8	.1	--	--	1.3	.4	.1
Argentina	.1	.3	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	1.4	3.1	8.2	10.2
EC	1.2	.5	.1	.5	.2	.2	.2	.2	.6	.7
Others	.5	.2	.1	2.6	.3	.6	--	1.2	1.5	1.6
Total*	6.9	6.4	2.7	15.6	5.7	11.7	10.0	18.3	18.0	25.5
Total										
U.S. 1/	13.7	7.9	2.3	13.9	7.4	12.5	11.2	15.2	8.0	15.4
Canada	5.1	1.8	.3	4.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	3.4	6.8	9.2
Australia	.9	.1	.7	2.0	.5	.3	.1	4.0	2.9	2.5
Argentina	.1	.3	1.7	1.4	.3	2.7	1.4	5.1	11.2	13.3
EC	1.9	.5	.1	.5	.2	.2	.2	.9	1.5	2.4
Others	.8	.3	.1	3.0	.3	.8	.1	1.8	3.6	2.2
Total*	22.5	10.9	5.2	25.7	10.3	18.4	15.1	30.4	34.0	45.0

-- Denotes less than 50,000 tons.
* Totals may not add due to rounding. Excludes rice and pulses.
1/ U.S. exports based upon Export Sales data, which normally include transshipments whereas Census data may not.

SOURCE: Based on reports of countries exporting to the USSR.

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USSR Grain Area, Yield, and Production
1973-1980,
1981 and 1982 Preliminary

Grain	Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat			
1973	63.2	1.74	109.8
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.2
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980	61.5	1.60	98.2
1981 (Preliminary)	59.2	1.35	80.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.0	1.51	86.0
Coarse Grains 2/			
1973	55.2	1.83	101.0
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	58.1	1.13	65.8
1976	60.9	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980	57.9	1.40	80.5
1981 (Preliminary)	58.0	1.24	72.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.0	1.49	85.0
Total Grain 3/			
1973	126.7	1.76	222.5
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.8	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.7
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980	126.6	1.49	189.1
1981 (Preliminary)	125.5	1.27	160.0
1982 (Preliminary)	122.0	1.48	180.0

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture or foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

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foreign agriculture circular

grains

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FG-9-83

EXPORT MARKETS FOR U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES

March 25, 1983

CONTENTS PAGE

TABLES AND GRAPHS

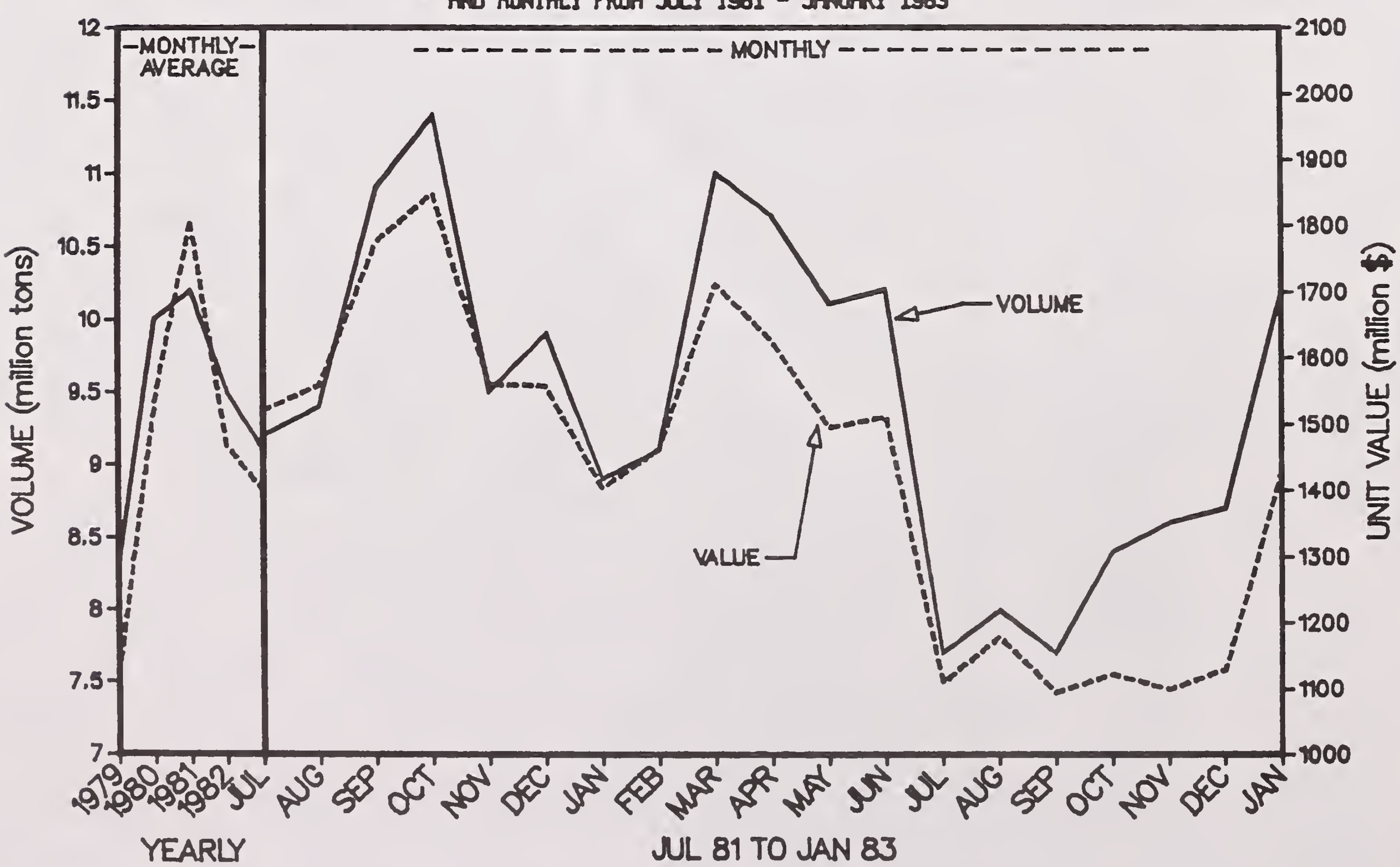
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITY EXPORTS
IN FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND COMPARISON WITH PRECEDING YEAR

	JANUARY		CUMULATIVE OCT THRU JAN		ACTUAL EXPORTS	PROJECTED EXPORTS
	FY 82	FY 83	FY 82	FY 83	FY 82	FY 83
WHEAT (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	3,379	3,896	14,871	11,560	44,607	39,460
Value Per Ton (dollars)	177	163	173	160	166	169
Value (in million dollars)	598	637	2,572	1,852	7,434	6,669
CORN (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	3,825	4,431	17,575	17,361	49,608	51,640
Value Per Ton (dollars)	121	111	124	105	120	125
Value (in million dollars)	465	491	2,171	1,818	5,962	6,455
SORGHUM (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	745	632	2,716	2,329	6,290	5,715
Value Per Ton (dollars)	124	118	121	111	119	129
Value (in million dollars)	92	75	330	259	746	737
BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	186	163	938	292	2,020	1,000
Value Per Ton (dollars)	137	115	137	111	128	115
Value (in million dollars)	25	19	128	32	259	115
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	4,756	5,226	21,229	19,982	57,918	58,355
Value Per Ton (dollars)	122	112	124	106	120	125
Value (in million dollars)	582	584	2,629	2,109	6,967	7,294
RICE (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	218	108	934	536	2,776	2,200
Value Per Ton	459	403	463	421	414	375
Value (in million dollars)	100	44	433	225	1,149	825
PULSES						
Quantity (1000 tons)	39	44	470	212	911	700
Value Per Ton (dollars)	571	402	658	426	601	450
Value (in million dollars)	22	18	309	90	547	315
FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS						
Quantity (1000 tons-gr. equiv)	135	283	510	1,424	2,433	2,500
Value Per Ton (dollars)	262	147	265	105	214	280
Value (in million dollars)	35	42	135	149	520	700
FORAGE, HAY, MIXED FEED AND GRAIN BYPRODUCTS						
Quantity (1000 tons)	455	624	1,931	2,086	6,000	6,000
Value Per Ton (dollars)	171	165	170	168	166	167
Value (in million dollars)	78	103	329	350	998	1,000
TOTAL VALUE (in million dollars)	1,416	1,427	6,408	4,777	17,615	16,816

Source: US Census

MONTHLY EXPORT RATES FOR U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES

ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM JULY 1981 - JANUARY 1983



HIGHLIGHTS

Export prospects for U.S. grain and feed commodities brightened somewhat over the past month, particularly for corn. U.S. corn sales have been brisk to several major importing countries and the outlook for continued large sales is favorable. Despite strong competition among wheat exporters in an increasing number of markets, U.S. wheat sales should be aided by recent announcements of blended credit to Iraq, Portugal, Chile and Brazil. U.S. export prices for soft red winter wheat and corn showed particular strength over the month, owing to tightening free market supplies. Prices for high-quality rice also gained strength during the period. Other important developments of the past month are highlighted below.

-- The U.S. PIK program is expected to reduce the 1983 corn crop to 143.3 million tons, 70 million below 1982 production; 1983 U.S. wheat output is forecast at 61.6 million tons, almost 15 million below last year. The 1983/84 (June-May) U.S. wheat export forecast of 41 million tons is virtually unchanged from 1982/83. Total coarse grain exports (October-September) are forecast at 58 million tons (54 million tons of corn), roughly 2 million tons higher than expected exports this season.

-- U.S. wheat shipments continued to pick up over the past month, despite heavy wheat shipping programs by Canada, Argentina and France. U.S. corn shipments also maintained a good pace during the period and could pick up further in coming weeks in response to recent sales activity.

-- Market opportunities for U.S. grain and feed exports have improved in recent weeks in blended credit countries for wheat; in southern African countries, Taiwan and the Philippines for corn; and in Brazil for rice.

-- South Africa is not expected to have any corn available for export in 1983/84 (May-April), owing to the severe drought. This represents an excellent market opportunity for U.S. exports of corn, including white corn provided supplies are available.

-- Early season competitor sowing intentions point to increased competition for U.S. wheat exports in the coming year. Australia's wheat area may reach a record level of nearly 14 million hectares if the drought breaks. Canada is expected to plant 3-4 percent more than last year's record 12.6 million hectares. Argentine wheat area is likely to be maintained well above traditional levels, although not quite reaching last season's record level. EC wheat area is also expected to set a new record.

-- The European Community (EC) may sell additional quantities of grain to China and the Soviet Union for shipment this season. Sales of Argentine coarse grain to the USSR are also expected in coming weeks.

WHEAT

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

Export Forecast. The official forecast for 1982/83 (June-May) wheat exports as of March 23 was unchanged from a month ago at 39.5 million tons, excluding 2 million tons of products. Wheat shipments continued to move ahead of the average level required to meet the export forecast. However, shipments could slow down somewhat during the remainder of the season since there have been no new sales to major importers (the USSR, China and India) for delivery this marketing year. (For more detail, see Shipments and Sales, below.)

The preliminary forecast for U.S. wheat and wheat product exports in 1983/84 (June-May) is 41 million tons, slightly below the expected export level for 1982/83. This slight decrease results mainly from expected flat world demand and intense exporter competition. World wheat supplies will probably remain large. Even with heavy wheat enrollment in the PIK program--which is expected to reduce production by 20 percent compared with 1982--U.S. wheat supplies will continue large. Other major wheat exporting countries on the other hand, are expected to increase sown area in 1983.

Shipments and Sales. U.S. wheat sales pushed up somewhat during the four-week period ending March 14 and were the largest for any comparable four-week period this marketing year. The primary destination was the USSR, followed by Brazil, China and Japan. With shipments to the Soviet Union and China likely to be completed sometime in April, U.S. export movement could slow during the remainder of the marketing year, with India, Japan, Iraq and Brazil the chief destinations. Sales activity picked up somewhat from last month but remained generally slow. There were no purchases by the USSR or China and purchases by Brazil and Egypt were smaller than expected.

Increasingly stiff competition from other exporting countries has been hard on U.S. wheat exports overall, but particularly hard on certain classes of U.S. wheat. Soft red winter wheat exports have been pressured by EC exports in China, Eastern Europe and Algeria and by Argentine sales in Iran. White wheat exports have also been hurt by the increased presence of Argentine wheat in Iran. Durum exports have been hurt by EC exports to North African countries. With the exception of the Soviet Union, exports of hard red winter wheat have probably been more affected by declining import demand in certain markets this year (Mexico, Brazil and Portugal) than by increased competition. On the brighter side, sales of hard red spring wheat are somewhat ahead of last year's pace, as several importers (the Philippines, Japan and Nigeria) appear to have taken advantage of favorable prices.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Purchasing activity from the world market continued at an even pace, with most buying from regular customers at expected intervals, although several importers seemed to be covering needs a little further forward than in past months. Egypt appeared to slow down purchases, and Brazil accepted bids at only one of its weekly tenders, while Algeria, Bangladesh and Portugal stepped up buying activity from a month ago. The Soviet Union remained absent from the market.

US WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(JUNE/MAY--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments

4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
December 23	3.4	2.3
January 20	2.9	2.8
February 17	4.0	3.7
March 17	4.1	3.9
Cumulative for MY......	37.8	31.1

Monthly Sales 2/

4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
December 23	3.8	5.6
January 20	2.0	1.9
February 17	3.1	2.0
March 17	3.0	2.4
Cumulative for MY......	48.4	38.3

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates

	Million MT	Million BU
Week Ending March 10................	1.0	35.1
Week Ending March 17................	0.9	33.2
Official Estimate for Current MY		
(Grain only)	39.5	1450
Implied Weekly Average.............	0.8	27.9
Latest Six Weeks		
Weekly Average	1.0	36.5
Marketing Year-To-Date		
Weekly Average	0.8	28.9
Weekly Avg. Extrapolated Annually..	40.9	1503
Balance of Year To Achieve Estimate		
Implied Weekly Average	0.7	24.0

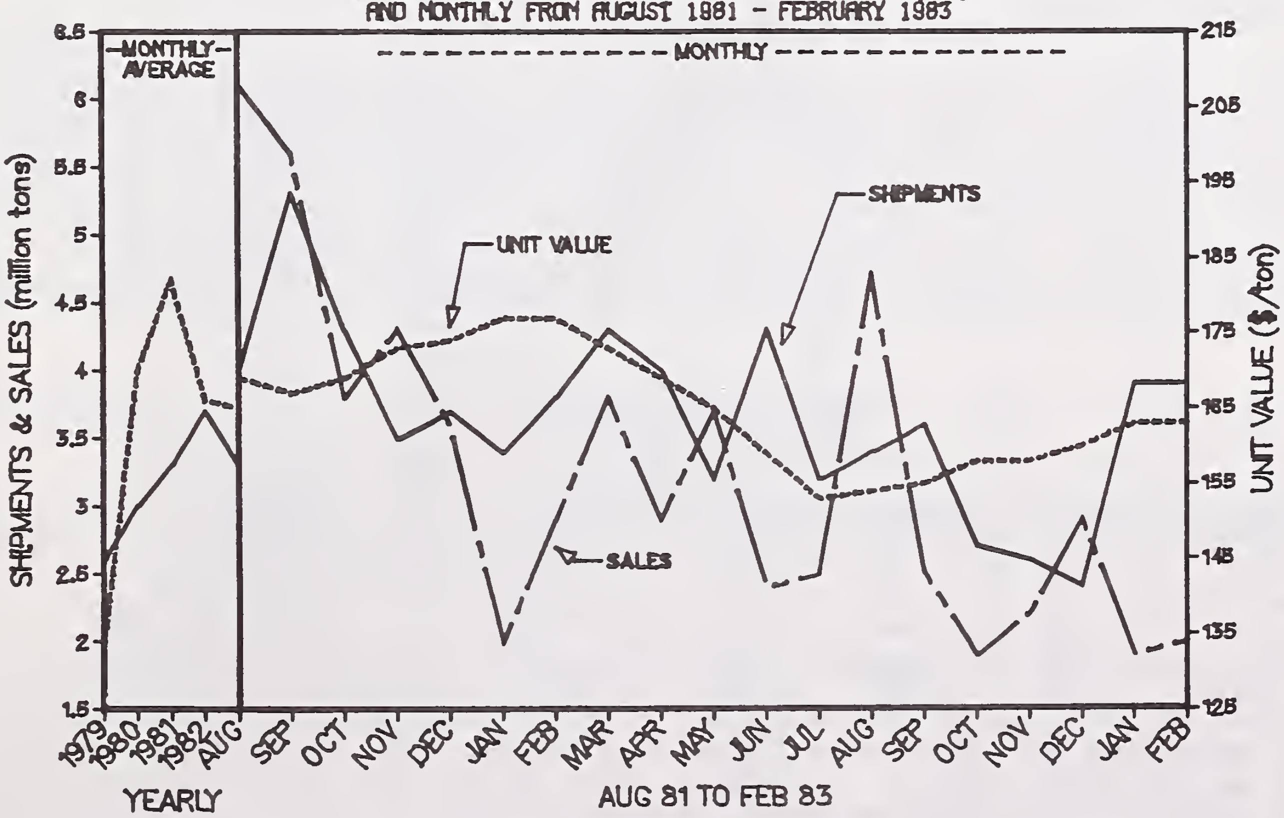
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	Canada 81/82	Canada 82/83	Australia 81/82	Australia 82/83	Argentina 81/82	Argentina 82/83	France 3/ 81/82	France 3/ 82/83	Total 81/82	Total 82/83
December 23	1.2	1.4	.7	.8	.1	.3	.8	.9	2.8	3.4
January 20	.7	1.0	1.1	.8	.9	1.6	.5	1.0	3.2	4.4
February 17	.8	.9	1.2	.9	1.4	1.6	.5	.5	3.9	3.9
March 17	1.1	1.1	1.7	.7	.9	1.7	.4	N/A	4.1	N/A
Cumul. since July 1	11.3	13.5	7.4	6.5	4.0	4.5	5.3	N/A	28.1	N/A
Total for Season 2/	17.8	20.5	11.0	7.5	4.3	8.0	7.3	8.0	40.4	44.0

1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
3/ Excludes intra-EC trade.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM AUGUST 1981 - FEBRUARY 1983



RECENT WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN FEBRUARY 24 AND MARCH 23, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Quantity (Tons)	Grade 1/	Price Range 2/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 3/
2/24	Algeria	EC	100,000	Wheat	139.50 @ 142.50 C&F	Mar-Apr
3/9	Algeria	EC	60,000	Wheat	137.27 @ 138.40 C&F	May-Jun
3/10	Algeria	EC	45,000	Wheat	137.00 @ 138.40 C&F	May-Jun
3/7	Bangladesh	EC	100,000	Wheat	150.00 @ 151.00 C&F	Apr
3/10	Bangladesh	Pakistan	100,000	Wheat	188.00	?
3/11	Brazil	U.S.	231,000	HRW 11%	155.49 @ 166.63	May-Jul
3/10	Cyprus	Greek	8,000	Soft Wheat	139.75 C&F	Apr
3/2	Ecuador	U.S.	25,624	HRW 12%	189.60 C&F	Apr
2/25	Egypt	U.S.	32,500	Flour	240.18 @ 253.53	FH Apr
3/7	Egypt	EC	100,000	Soft Wheat	140.25 @ 141.70 C&F	Mar-Apr
3/16	El Salvador	U.S.	40,000	HRW, HRS, SRW	Various	Mar-Jun
3/1	Indonesia	Australia	450,000	PH, ASW, SW	?	Mar-Nov
3/1	Israel	U.S.	22,000	HRW 12%	160.00	Nov
3/8	Israel	U.S.	22,000	HRS 14%	157.00	Jun
3/23	Jamaica	U.S.	4,700	Flour	255.35	Aug-Sep
3/23	Jamaica	U.S.	35,100	HRW, HRS	Various	Apr-Sep
3/23	Jordan	U.S.	25,000	HRW 11%	182.00 C&F	Jun
2/24	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	21,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Mar-Apr
2/25	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	27,300	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Mar-Apr
3/11	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	20,000	White, HRW	Various	Apr
3/15	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	16,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Mar-Apr
3/18	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	41,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Apr-May
3/17	Morocco	U.S.	80,000	SRW	143.00 C&F	Mar-Apr
3/4	Peru	U.S.	58,300	HRW 11%	?	Mar-May
3/10	Peru	U.S.	75,000	HRW 11%	167.24 @ 168.71	Apr
2/24	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	White	171.85	Apr
2/25	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	169.87	Apr
3/2	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	169.88	May
2/25	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	HRW	165.25	Mar
2/25	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	SRW	136.13	Apr
3/18	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	HRW	165.16	Apr-May
3/18	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	SRW	136.59	May
3/22	Somalia	U.S.	5,089	Durum	196.48	Jun-Jul
3/22	Somalia	U.S.	12,544	Flour	253.09 @ 255.29	Apr-May
3/16	Sri Lanka	EC	50,000	Soft Wheat	149.79 C&F	Mar-Apr
3/3	Sudan	U.S.	94,614	HRW 11%	163.30 @ 164.24	Mar-Apr
3/3	Syria?	?	150,000	HRW	175.90 C&F	Mar-Apr
3/11	Taiwan	U.S.	27,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Mar
3/7	Tunisia	Greek	41,000	Durum	173.00 @ 181.50 C&F	Mar-May
3/7	Tunisia	U.S.	40,000	Durum	173.00 @ 181.50 C&F	Mar-May
3/11	Yemen	U.S.	100,000	White	183.76 @ 207.44	Apr-Jun

1/ HRW=Hard Red Winter, HRS=Hard Red Spring, SRW=Soft Red Winter, WW=Western White, PH=Prime Hard, ASW=Australian Standard White, SW=Soft White.
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Iraq: Iraq is expected to import around 2.3 million tons of wheat in 1982/83 (July-June). Although Iraq has bilateral agreements with Argentina, Canada and Australia, U.S. sales to Iraq have already reached a record level as a result of increased imports for consumption and stocks in newly expanded storage facilities. The availability of U.S. credit and scarcity of Australian supplies suggests additional purchases of U.S. wheat this year.

WHEAT EXPORTS TO IRAQ
(JULY/JUNE--1,000 TONS)

Origin	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	Bilateral Commitments 1982/83
Argentina	--	94	277	50 1/	300 (Dec-Nov)
Canada	428	453	204	234 1/	300-400 (Calendar)
Australia	1,201	653	795	379 2/	500-750 (Calendar)
U.S.	491	141	75	789 3/	789 (Jun-May) 3/
Others	180	259	150	175 4/	--
Total	2,300	1,600	1,500	1,525	1,900-2,300 2/

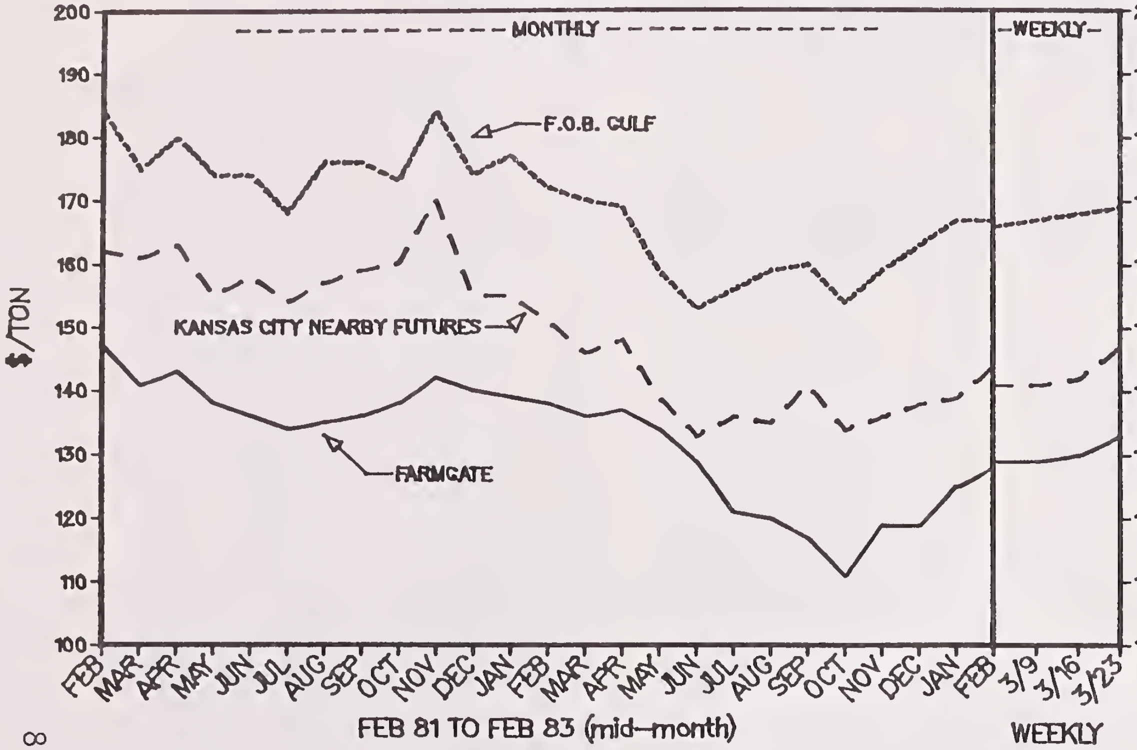
1/ Through January 1983.
2/ Through February 1983.
3/ Exports and outstanding sales through March 7, 1983.
4/ Turkish sales to date.

U.S. WHEAT EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1980/81-1981/82; COMMITMENTS TO DATE FOR 1982/83 WITH COMPARISON TO 1981/82
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

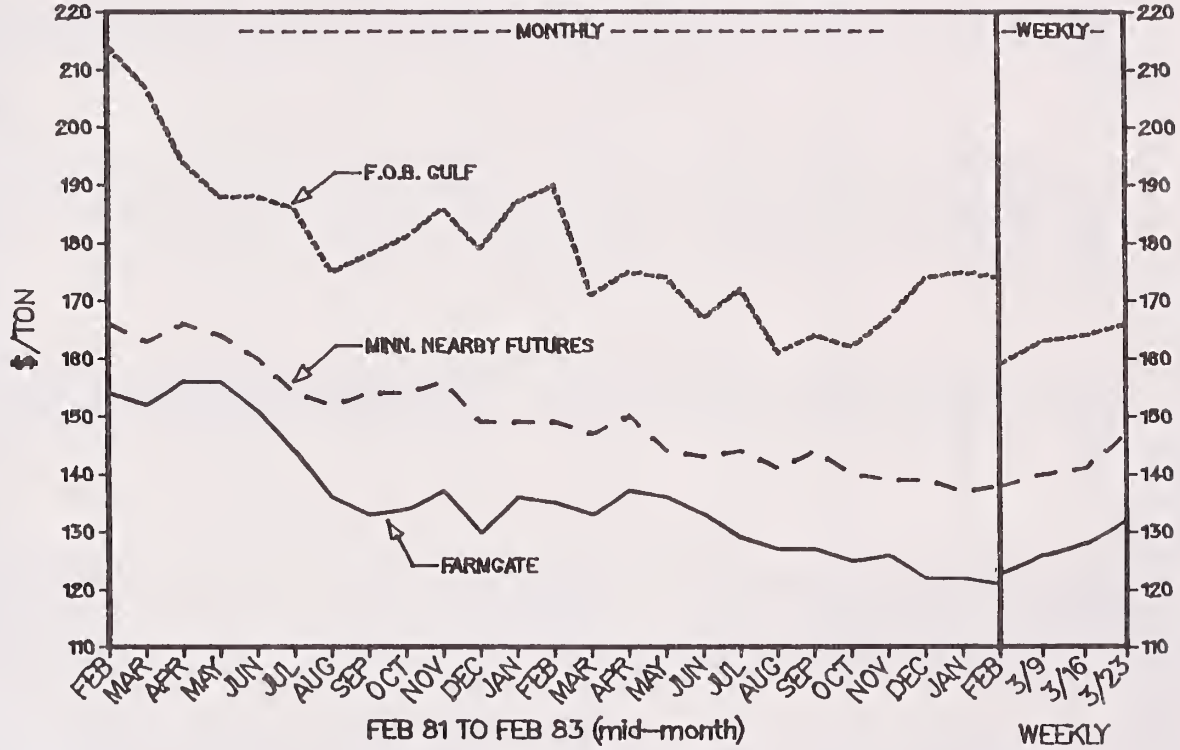
Destination	Marketing Year	Hard Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	Soft Red	All White	Durum	Total Exports
EC-10	1980/81	396	1,328	96	2	669	2,491
	1981/82	185	1,416	123	5	749	2,478
	1981/82†	180	1,251	148	5	764	2,348
	1982/83*	3	1,073	35	53	483	1,648
Other W. Europe	1980/81	521	130	360	7	148	1,166
	1981/82	709	244	1,151	11	97	2,213
	1981/82†	628	208	1,093	11	123	2,063
	1982/83*	342	87	291	4	7	731
Eastern Europe	1980/81	255	--	721	164	90	1,230
	1981/82	22	--	425	--	107	554
	1981/82†	22	--	384	--	82	488
	1982/83*	--	--	61	--	51	112
USSR	1980/81	3,000	--	--	--	--	3,000
	1981/82	6,539	--	--	--	--	6,539
	1981/82†	6,752	--	--	--	--	6,752
	1982/83*	3,368	--	--	--	--	3,368
China	1980/81	1,693	120	6,158	732	--	8,703
	1981/82	115	--	7,830	5	--	7,950
	1981/82†	53	--	7,661	5	--	7,719
	1982/83*	418	--	4,952	--	--	5,369
Japan	1980/81	1,362	888	--	1,225	38	3,513
	1981/82	1,301	831	60	1,193	32	3,417
	1981/82†	1,222	799	60	1,157	26	3,263
	1982/83*	1,231	980	20	1,040	--	3,271
India	1980/81	--	--	--	24	--	24
	1981/82	498	--	--	1,082	--	1,580
	1981/82†	498	--	--	1,082	--	1,580
	1982/83*	2,648	--	--	1,405	--	4,052
Rep. of Korea	1980/81	621	117	--	1,320	--	2,058
	1981/82	621	149	3	1,048	--	1,821
	1981/82†	558	127	--	894	--	1,579
	1982/83*	546	134	--	915	--	1,595
Other Asia and Oceania	1980/81	2,099	951	55	1,609	--	4,714
	1981/82	1,598	1,429	1,008	1,297	--	5,330
	1981/82†	1,471	1,348	870	1,237	--	4,926
	1982/83*	2,246	1,568	761	374	1	4,949
Egypt	1980/81	92	--	349	1,135	--	1,576
	1981/82	--	--	--	2,483	--	2,483
	1981/82†	--	--	--	2,053	--	2,053
	1982/83*	--	--	238	1,132	--	1,370
Nigeria	1980/81	1,009	105	19	--	--	1,133
	1981/82	1,193	118	31	--	--	1,272
	1981/82†	1,270	134	27	--	--	1,431
	1982/83*	869	227	73	--	--	1,169
Other Africa	1980/81	774	62	359	268	403	1,866
	1981/82	526	86	1,329	--	907	2,917
	1981/82†	593	71	1,234	--	852	2,750
	1982/83*	545	95	988	--	487	2,115
Mexico	1980/81	1,102	--	20	--	--	1,122
	1981/82	767	--	--	--	--	767
	1981/82†	811	--	--	--	--	811
	1982/83*	57	--	--	--	--	57
Brazil	1980/81	2,157	--	--	--	--	2,157
	1981/82	2,961	--	126	--	28	3,115
	1981/82†	2,816	--	126	--	28	2,969
	1982/83*	2,243	--	--	--	--	2,243
Other W. Hemis.	1980/81	2,572	1,154	253	222	243	4,444
	1981/82	2,602	1,257	307	176	315	4,657
	1981/82†	2,384	1,170	299	136	243	4,232
	1982/83*	2,050	1,425	529	10	281	4,352
Total 2/	1980/81	17,653	4,926	8,390	6,718	1,608	39,245
	1981/82	19,637	5,540	12,391	7,300	2,242	47,110
	1981/82†	19,271	5,157	12,444	6,580	2,255	45,707
	1982/83-To Date*	17,149	5,959	8,240	5,138	1,449	37,935
	MY Projection 1/	18,507	6,396	9,798	5,307	1,497	41,505

† Sales plus accumulated exports as of Mar. 18, 1982, excluding sales for next marketing year.
* Sales plus accumulated exports as of Mar. 17, 1983, excluding sales for next marketing year.
1/ Projection for 1982/83, including flour and products.
2/ Discrepancies due to rounding and sales to unknown destinations.
Source: U.S. Export Sales

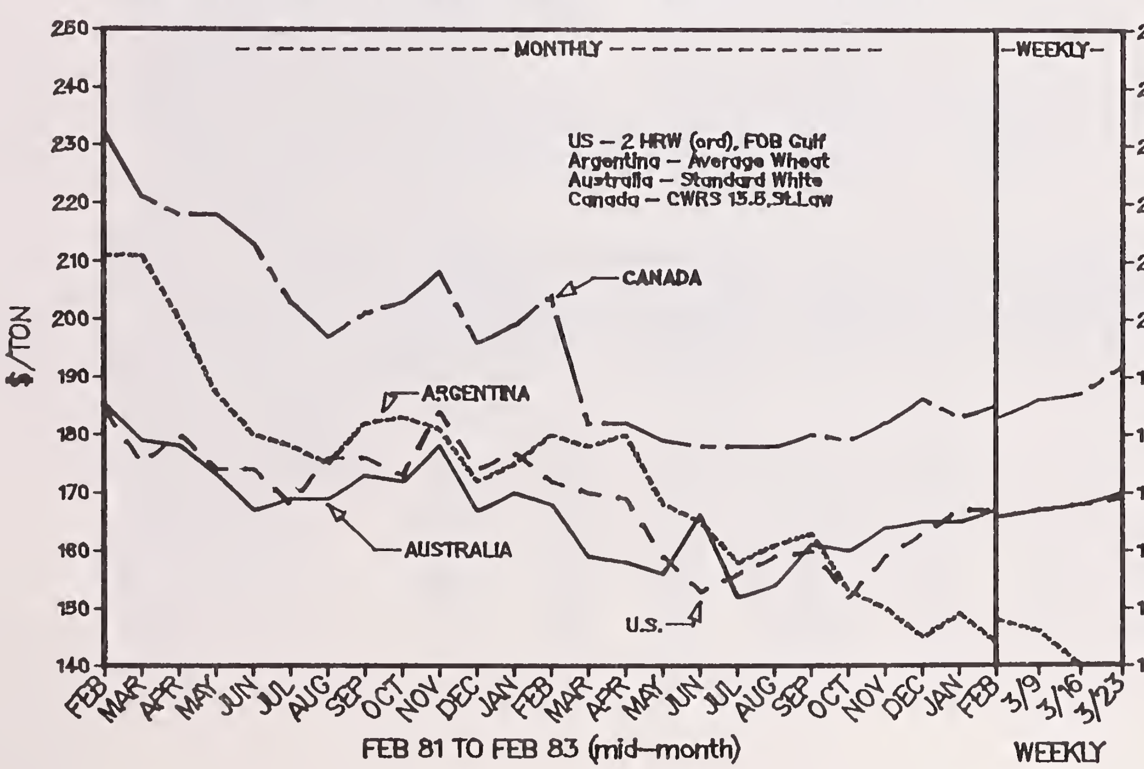
U.S. HARD RED WINTER WHEAT PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



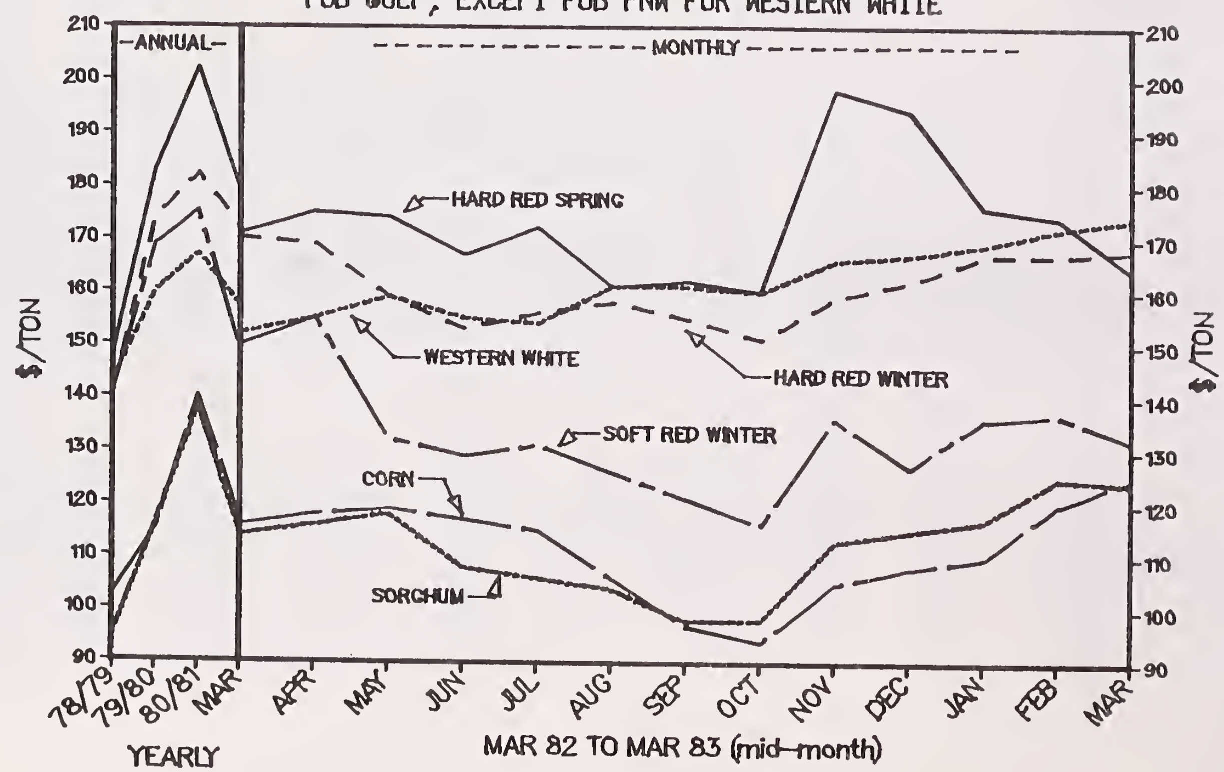
U.S. HARD RED SPRING WHEAT PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



WHEAT: COMPETITOR ASKING AND U.S. EXPORT PRICES



U.S. GRAIN COMMODITY EXPORT PRICES
FOB GULF, EXCEPT FOB PNW FOR WESTERN WHITE



**Yugoslavia: Reportedly, there are shortages of high-quality wheats in several parts of Yugoslavia. Probably 100,000 tons of quality wheat demand is going unmet, although the needed wheat may not be imported because of hard currency problems. Yugoslavia has a $75 million GSM-102 credit line of which $47 million is for wheat. Although as yet there are no registrations under this credit line, Yugoslavia is expected to import about 250,000-300,000 tons of U.S. wheat by the end of June. About 60,000 tons of U.S. wheat have been shipped since July 1982.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Other Exporting Countries' Selling Activity and Competitive Practices

**Canada: Canada is well along the way to setting its third successive wheat export record. Preliminary data indicate wheat shipments during August 1982 through mid-March were about 2 million tons above last season's pace. The winter shipping program during December-February moved exceptionally well at over a million tons above last year's levels. Mild conditions will enable an early opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Canadian export movement is expected to step-up appreciably. It appears that the 1981/82 (August-July) wheat export record of 18.4 million tons will easily be broken and the Canadians will ship at least the 20.5 million tons of wheat currently forecast.

**Argentina: Dramatically increased wheat production this season raised questions about whether Argentina could sell record amounts for export and whether such large quantities could be shipped. Argentine 1982/83 (December-November) wheat exports are forecast at 10 million tons, well above the previous record of almost 6 million in 1976/77 and almost triple last season's 3.6 million. It now appears that the Argentines have been very successful in selling the wheat crop, with about two-thirds of exportable supplies already committed to the USSR, China and Iran. Total sales to date may be close to 8 million tons.

Argentina has also demonstrated that these large sales can be successfully shipped. January wheat movement reached a record 1.6 million tons and preliminary data indicate that February shipments may go even higher, possibly reaching 1.9 million tons. This is more than 50 percent greater than last season's heavy January-February movement.

The bulk of Argentine wheat sales were made for January-March delivery in order to clear exportable supplies. The bulk of the wheat needed to be shipped in this period before Argentine new crop corn, sorghum and soybeans came on line and competed for transportation and handling capacity. It appears that the Argentines are successfully meeting their heavy shipping program and it appears likely that over half of Argentina's forecast wheat exports could be shipped in the January-March quarter, considerably lessening potential bottlenecks for the rest of the grain shipping season.

**European Community: The EC's Director General for Agriculture has said that the EC would not increase its share of the world's wheat and flour market in 1982/83, but would increase its stocks by about 4 million tons in order not to export more than 14 million tons. While this statement is the EC's first commitment to a less aggressive export position, the question remains whether

the EC may be trying to take the credit for a more cooperative policy while faced with market forces--increased competition, reduced import demand, importers' hard currency/credit problems and rising EC export subsidy costs--which have already inhibited the EC's original large export program.

The EC has not taken any positive action to either limit exports or build stocks, and in fact continues to implement an aggressive export policy. For example: (1) record quantities of EC wheat have been sold to the USSR and China, neither of which prefers EC wheat, and therefore require a discount. To help accommodate that discount to China, the EC has reintroduced a special $6-per-ton freight subsidy; (2) the normal export "restitution" or subsidy on all wheat exported via the weekly tender system has been steadily rising to a current level of about $80 per ton; (3) the European Commission has just raised the export refund on wheat flour from $106 to $115 per ton, amid expectations that it could go even higher to enable the EC to compete with the United States in the Egyptian market; (4) the EC continues to sell wheat out of intervention stocks instead of building them up; and (5) there are no indications that internal programs to increase domestic use (i.e. increased feeding) are currently being considered or that intervention stocks will be reopened to relieve domestic market pressures and lessen the need to export.

Wheat and flour export licenses issued through the first seven months of the marketing year are about 20 percent ahead of last year's pace when licenses covering 11 million tons were issued for the full year. Overall export volumes through January are lagging behind last year's rate, according to monthly trade data, but the pace is expected to pick up with additional shipments to the USSR and China. EC durum sales have been particularly strong this season, with shipments expected to exceed 500,000 tons, compared with 265,000 tons last year.

**Pakistan: Reports indicate Pakistan may have an exportable wheat surplus of up to 250,000 tons this year. So far, over 200,000 tons have been sold to Iran and Australia, with the most recent sale to Iran for 130,000 tons. Pakistan has also sold Australia 25,000 tons for donation to Afghan refugees. Bangladesh is reportedly trying to arrange a purchase of 100,000 tons but no agreement has yet been signed. These sales are the first Pakistani wheat exports in nearly 30 years. This export situation is the result of record 1982 production--11.5 million tons--coupled with near record carry-over from last year--1.2 million tons. The outlook for the 1983 crop, which is currently being harvested, points to another record outturn.

**Austria: Wheat exports have been trending upward as sales to East European countries have increased over the past five years. From 1977/78 (July-June) to 1982/83 (projected), Austrian wheat exports have more than doubled--to 480,000 tons. Concurrently, barley exports also doubled to 100,000 tons, and corn exports went from only 1,000 tons last year to a projected 50,000 tons in 1982/83. Austria maintains a special grain export subsidy fund which is paid into by both the government and producers. Since domestic prices are considerably higher than world prices, all grain exports must move under large subsidies. While Poland had been a particularly important market for Austrian wheat through the early 1980s, now because of Poland's need for credit and Austria's reluctance to grant it, Poland has been replaced by other East Bloc countries as major markets. As Austrian exports have increased, they have added to displacement of U.S. exports in East European countries.

AUSTRIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
(JULY/JUNE--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 1/
Poland	240.0	56.0	--
Yugoslavia	150.0	150.0	53.5
Czechoslovakia	--	--	100.0
East Germany	--	50.0	100.0
USSR	--	--	120.0
Others	--	--	106.5
Total	390.0	256.0	480.0

1/ Projected.

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**Colombia: Although the United States has had nearly 100 percent of the Colombian wheat market in recent years, other exporting countries recently have been stepping up efforts to sell wheat to Colombia. A representative of the French Ministry of Agriculture was in Colombia the week of February 14, meeting with top Colombian officials to promote trade and bilateral agreements. To date, no sales or agreements have been announced. Also in recent weeks, South Africa reportedly sold 35,000-40,000 tons of wheat to Colombia. But, evidently, no import license has been issued for this wheat because of Kapra beetle problems in Africa. Import licenses also have not yet been issued for the 20,000-40,000 tons of special-binned feed wheat which Canada apparently offered Colombia. It is uncertain if and when the license will be forthcoming.

**Indonesia: Competition for the Indonesian wheat market has increased with France and Canada offering low-priced wheat. Indonesia is a price-sensitive market, less influenced by credit terms than most importers because the grain purchasing agency (BULOG) receives government financing for its operations. Cheap "special-binned" Canadian and heavily subsidized (about $80 per ton) French wheat appear to have a competitive advantage over U.S. offers. Increased Indonesian imports from Canada and France were in evidence at the end of 1982, and will probably continue into 1983. Outstanding sales of U.S. wheat to Indonesia, as of the beginning of March, were down 50 percent from the same time a year ago. Total Indonesian wheat imports in 1983 are expected to exceed 1.5 million tons.

INDONESIAN WHEAT IMPORTS
(CALENDAR YEAR--1,000 TONS)

Origin	1979	1980	1981	1982
U.S.	523	805	781	902
Australia	656	633	597	525
Canada	24	0	0	32
France	8	7	13	26
Others	0	0	0	2
Total	1,211	1,445	1,391	1,487

**Lebanon: The government's Cereals and Sugarbeets Office (CSO) reportedly has declined to enter into a long-term agreement for Australian wheat. This reluctance, combined with an apparent desire to suspend its long-term wheat

agreement with Canada (due to run through 1985), is related to Lebanon's efforts to develop a new wheat policy that might liberalize wheat trading. If this is the case, it is possible that Lebanon's wheat imports in coming years will increase from current levels since re-exportation to neighboring countries will become easier and more profitable. Lebanon currently imports about 400,000 tons of wheat a year. About half of Lebanon's wheat imports currently come from Canada, with the United States supplying over 100,000 tons.

Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries

**Brazil: According to its policy of gradually eliminating the domestic wheat subsidy, the government of Brazil raised the price of wheat to millers by 30 percent to 35,290 cruzeiros ($59) per ton. This measure was announced on February 14 and took effect on February 21. As a result, the average price of bread to the consumer was increased by 15 percent. Four days after the price increase was announced, the cruzeiro was devalued 30 percent, also effective February 21, negating the effect of the price increase and leaving the price of wheat to millers in U.S. dollars at $92.98 per ton. However, the increase in the price of bread remained unchanged.

These price increases are intended to reduce the demand for wheat and thereby restrict imports. However, the demand for wheat products appears to be relatively inelastic, since nominal price increases of 386 percent over the past three years have resulted in only a 13-percent decrease in consumption. This indicates that 1982/83 (October-September) import requirements will remain near the 4.3-million-ton level of last year, if not restricted by foreign exchange constraints.

**Major Exporters: The latest internal support prices for the principal world wheat exporters are listed below. Prices are not strictly comparable because of quality differences and because U.S., Argentine and EC prices are on a local delivery point basis, while Canadian and Australian prices are basis export position. Also, the Canadian price is for No. 1 CWRS, which only represents 25 percent of the 1982 crop. Canadian No. 2 CWRS is discounted approximately $C6 per ton and No. 3 CWRS about $C11 per ton. EC prices given below do not include monthly storage payments that all producers receive.

MAJOR EXPORTER SUPPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT

Exporter	1981/82 U.S.$ Equivalent		1981/82 Local Currency	1982/83 U.S.$ Equivalent		1982/83 Local Currency
	per bu	per ton	per ton	per bu	per ton	per ton
U.S. (loan)	3.20	118	118 ($)	3.55	130	130 ($)
(reserve loan)	3.50	129	129	4.00	147	147
Argentina (reference)	3.75	138	1,250,000 (M$N) 1/	3.97	146	4,450,000 (M$N) 1/
Australia (min. pay)	4.06	149	142 ($A)	4.10	151	141 ($A)
Canada (initial pay.)	3.95	145	175 (Can$)	3.87	142	175 (Can$)
(final pay.)	.57	21	25	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC (intervention)	4.49	165	165 (ECU)	4.68	172	179 (ECU)
(reference)	5.25	193	193	5.47	201	209

1/ November price. Thereafter, prices adjusted monthly in 1982/83 and weekly in 1981/82.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**China: The Chinese-U.S. model bakery in Beijing is reportedly a tremendous success. The bakery, which was built under U.S. Wheat Associates' (USWA) sponsorship, is generating strong demand for its production of white sliced bread with long lines forming daily for the output. The capacity of the equipment donated by USWA is 9,000 jin per 8-hour shift (about 11,000-12,000 loaves). However, the bakery must also rely on natural cooling of the bread, handpacking and the use of only one bread slicer. As a result, only about 6,000-7,000 jin of bread are produced daily.

**Iraq: U.S. Wheat Associates (USWA) recently proposed to the Director General of the Iraqi Grain Board that USWA sponsor milling and baking seminars for the industry in Iraq. These seminars would introduce suitable techniques for milling and blending of these wheats, following record large purchases of U.S. wheat by Iraq this year.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**Oman: The U.S. agricultural trade officer for Oman reports: "Trade contacts have advised us that a plant capable of producing 1,500 tons per annum of biscuits (i.e. cookies) is to be built in Muscat. Reportedly, the firm will be a wholly-owned Omanian company. Wafer biscuits are one style which will be produced by the firm. Imports of biscuits in 1982 by Oman were placed at some 4,000 tons. The plant is expected to enter production in February 1984." This development should lead to additional wheat import demand. Australia has been Oman's main supplier of wheat in recent years, with purchases in 1981/82 (December-November) at just over 70,000 tons.

CORN AND SORGHUM

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

Export Forecast. As of March 23, the official U.S. corn export forecast for 1982/83 (October-September) was unchanged from the previous estimate at 51.6 million tons (2,033 million bushels), excluding 430,000 tons of products. The forecast for 1982/83 U.S. sorghum exports has been lowered from last month's estimate to 5.7 million tons (225 million bushels). This decrease of about 8 percent results from continuing competition from cheap Argentine sorghum, particularly in Japan, as well as strong competition from U.S. corn during much of the marketing year.

The preliminary 1983/84 (October-September) U.S. corn export forecast is 53.3 million tons, up nearly 2 million tons from the 1982/83 estimate. This increase is based on an expected improvement in worldwide economic conditions which should stimulate currently stagnant global coarse grain demand to higher levels. In addition, production difficulties in Southern Hemisphere competitor countries should reduce competition in some markets. U.S. sorghum exports are forecast at 6.35 million tons, also somewhat above the revised 1982/83 export estimate.

Shipments and Sales. U.S. corn shipments during the four-week period ending March 14 have continued at the same brisk rate as the preceding period--the highest rate since November. Japan, Mexico and Taiwan were the primary destinations, followed by South Korea and the USSR. Virtually all U.S. corn purchased by the USSR to date has been shipped. Sales activity was up slightly from a month ago with Mexico accounting for much of the activity. U.S. sorghum shipments rose from last month's pace due largely to continued movements to Mexico. New sales, however, dropped off from last month's poor level continuing the slump that has precipitated the lowering of the U.S. sorghum export forecast.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Purchasing activity on the world market has strengthened from last month with South Korea and Mexico continuing to be the most active buyers. Activity could pick up further in coming weeks if the USSR moves to cover some of its coarse grain needs, possibly from Argentina.

RECENT CORN AND SORGHUM IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN FEBRUARY 24 AND MARCH 23, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Quantity (Tons)	Grade 1/	Price Range 2/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 3/
3/14	Egypt	U.S.	125,000	#2 YC	122.73 @ 123.64	Apr
3/16	Israel	U.S.	30,000	#2 YC	127.68	Jul
3/18	Jamaica	U.S.	39,159	#3 YC	125.59 @ 129.92	Apr-Jul
2/25	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	200,000	YC	?	Mar-Apr
3/4	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	108,000	#2 YC	124.30 @ 125.09	Mar-Apr
3/22	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	300,000	#3 YC	Various	Apr-May
3/3	Mexico	U.S.	180,000	#2 YC	Various	Mar-Apr
3/4	Mexico	U.S.	186,940	#3 YC	Various	Apr
3/8	Mexico	U.S.	20,000	#3 YC	141.78 C&F	Apr
3/23	Mexico	U.S.	325,000	#2 YC	Various	May
3/16	Peru	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	138.26 C&F	Apr
3/2	Philippines	Thailand	50,000	YC	154.75 C&F	Mar-Apr
3/2	Portugal	U.S.	64,000	#3 YC	122.82 @ 123.61	Mar-Apr
3/9	Portugal	U.S.	60-70,000	#2 YC	124.40 @ 125.40	Mar-Apr
3/9	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	#2 YS	?	Mar-Apr
3/14	Spain	U.S.	75,000	#3 YC	121.65	Apr
3/3	Taiwan	Argentina	72,000	YS	130.50 @ 132.50 C&F	Mar-Apr
3/4	Taiwan	Argentina	50,000	YC	149.99 C&F	Mar

1/ YC = Yellow Corn and YS = Yellow Sorghum
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Taiwan: The United States could be in a good position to supply corn to Taiwan in coming months, since South Africa may not be able to comply with its agreement to provide 600,000 tons in 1983/84 (June-May). Taiwan recently purchased 160,000 tons of corn from the United States to replace shipments from South Africa that were postponed.

TAIWAN CORN IMPORTS
(JULY/JUNE--1,000 TONS)

Origin	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Argentina	--	--	50
South Africa	587	891	400
Thailand	200	229	150
U.S.	1,724	1,328	2,150
Others	--	1	--
Total	2,511	2,449	2,750

US CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments				
	CORN		SORGHUM	
4 Weeks Ending	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
December 23	4.4	4.0	0.7	0.6
January 20	3.4	3.7	0.7	0.3
February 17	3.6	4.4	0.7	0.5
March 17	4.3	4.4	0.5	0.6
Cumul. In MY	24.8	24.3	3.7	3.3

Monthly Sales 2/				
	CORN		SORGHUM	
4 Weeks Ending	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
December 23	2.6	3.7	0.5	0.3
January 20	3.2	4.5	0.5	0.1
February 17	4.5	4.1	0.5	0.2
March 17	6.3	4.6	0.5	0.1
Cumul. In MY	23.6	24.6	3.2	2.0

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates (Million)				
	CORN		SORGHUM	
	MT	BU	MT	BU
Week Ending March 10................	1.1	44.8	0.1	5.2
Week Ending March 17...............	1.0	39.9	0.1	4.5
Official Estimate for Current MY				
(Grain Only).......................	51.6	2033	6.2	225
Implied Weekly Average............	1.0	39.1	0.1	4.3
Latest Six Weeks				
Weekly Average....................	1.1	41.5	0.1	3.8
Marketing Year-To-Date				
Weekly Average....................	1.0	39.2	0.1	4.5
Weekly Avg. Extrapolated Annually.	51.7	2038	6.0	235
Balance of Year to Achieve Estimate				
Implied Weekly Average...........	1.0	39.0	0.1	4.2

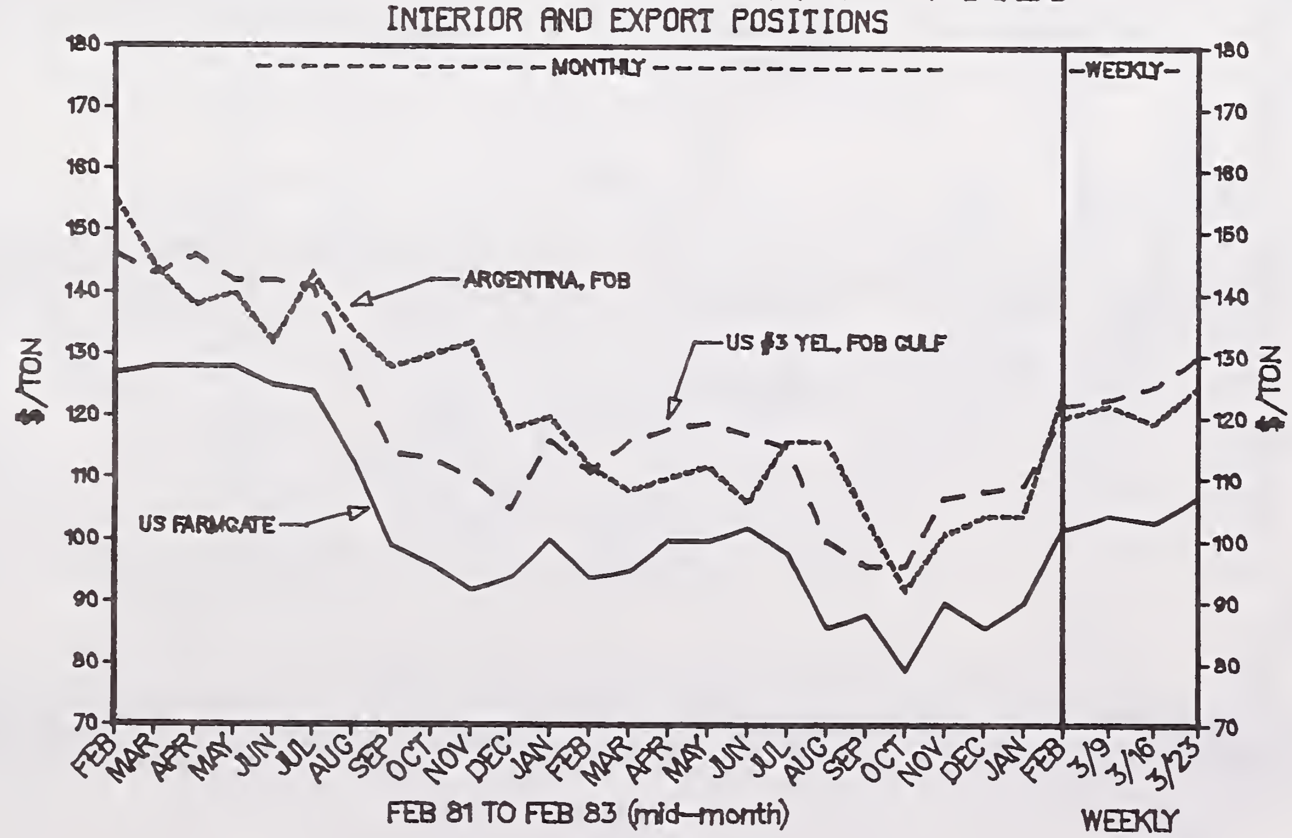
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.
Source: Export Sales; FGIS

CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--MILLION TONS)

	SORGHUM		CORN					
	Argentina		Argentina		Thailand		TOTAL	
4 Weeks Ending 1/	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
December 23	*	.3	*	.4	.3	.2	.3	.9
January 20	*	.2	--	.4	.4	.1	.4	.7
February 17	*	*	*	.2	.3	.1	.3	.3
March 17	.3	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	.8	.4
Cumul. since Oct. 1	2.7	.7	5.0	1.4	2.4	1.1	10.1	3.2
Total For Season 2/	5.1	5.8	4.9	5.5	2.8	1.8	12.8	13.1

N/A Not available
1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. AND ARGENTINE CORN PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS

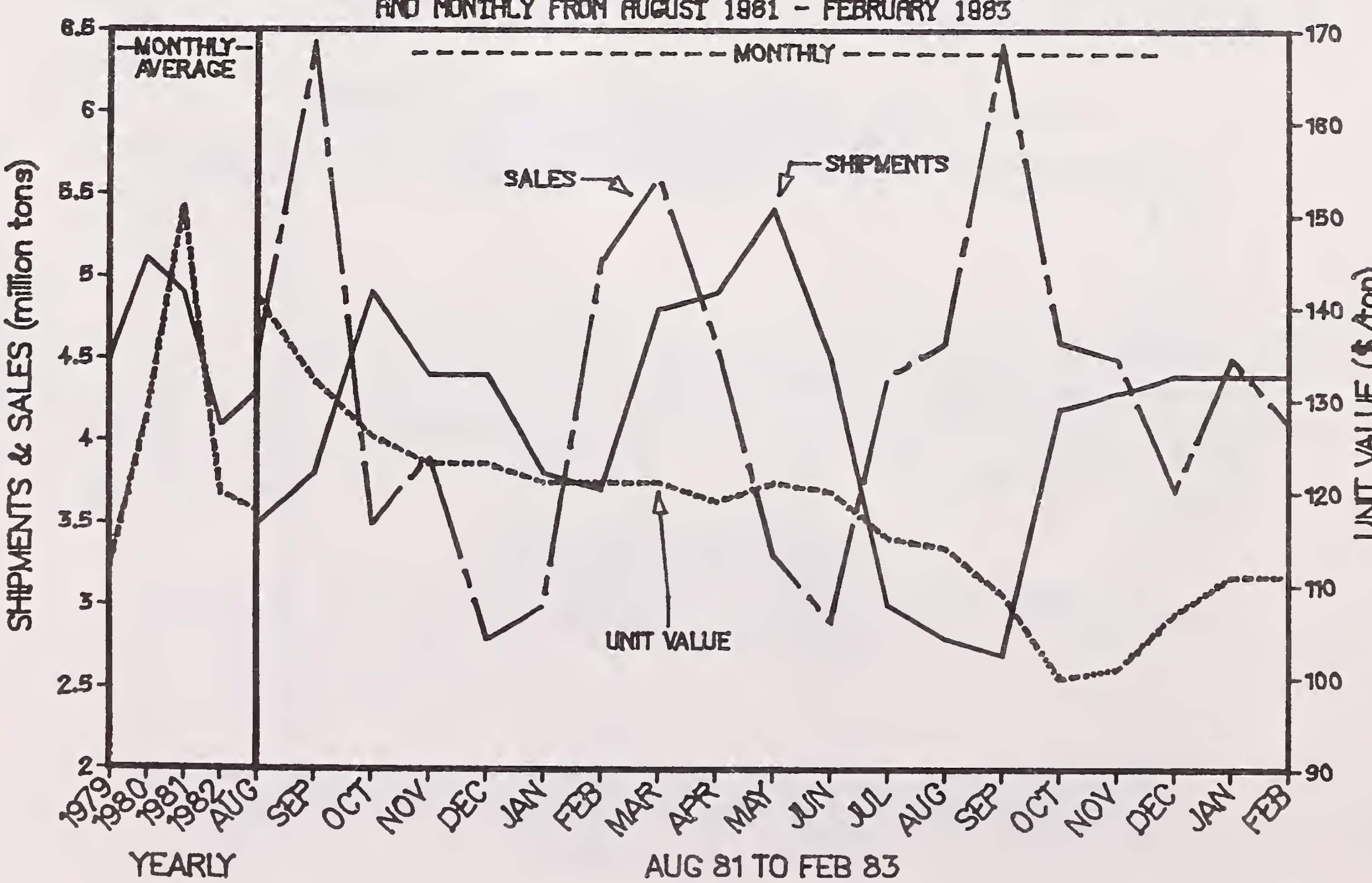


U.S. CORN AND SORGHUM EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 3/18/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 3/17/83 1/
CORN					
EC-10	10,496	9,185	6,357	3,921	2,238
Other W. Europe	5,151	5,503	8,907	4,794	3,386
Eastern Europe	7,288	6,741	3,883	2,970	1,040
USSR	5,342	4,947	7,773	7,724	3,010
China	1,788	725	1,151	866	1,978
Japan	11,193	12,586	11,926	7,711	11,592
Taiwan	2,113	1,502	1,652	1,342	2,370
Rep. of Korea	2,130	2,304	2,901	1,408	2,014
Egypt	874	1,129	1,229	666	1,009
Canada	1,266	1,050	709	329	152
Mexico	3,870	3,832	476	478	1,949
Venezuela	729	692	403	175	537
Others	8,728	8,694	4,693	3,323	4,121
Total Corn	61,417	59,368	51,351	35,707	35,396
SORGHUM					
Spain	648	179	821	825	149
Other W. Europe (excluding Spain)	404	595	499	368	233
Japan	3,973	2,725	2,985	2,245	664
Mexico	2,255	2,647	536	--	2,014
Venezuela	126	501	633	258	--
Israel	348	449	366	366	236
Others	445	606	862	625	401
Total Sorghum	8,199	7,702	6,702	4,687	3,697

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales, excluding sales for next marketing year.
Source: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. CORN SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM AUGUST 1981 - FEBRUARY 1983



**South Africa: South Africa has not been a net importer of corn in 30 years. This season, due to drought, corn will not be available for export and imports of around 1.5 million tons are anticipated. (For an update on South Africa's export situation, see page 18.) South Africa recently released its first official estimate of the 1983 corn crop--4.7 million tons--sharply below earlier expectations of 7 million, and well below last year's drought-damaged crop of 8.3 million tons. Total domestic corn consumption runs at about 7 million tons annually, including approximately 4 million tons of white corn.

South Africa would probably like to fill the bulk of its corn import requirement with white corn. However, with limited world supplies of white corn, South Africa is likely to fulfill its import needs with yellow corn. Despite Argentine transportation cost advantages, Argentine supplies may also be somewhat limited and South Africa may turn to U.S. corn. In any case, a mixing program of white and yellow corn for human consumption will likely be adopted.

**Philippines: Corn imports in 1982/83 (July-June) are now expected to increase by 100,000 tons to 400,000 tons. Import demand will be up because drought has reduced prospects for this year's second corn crop. Production is now estimated at 200,000 tons, down from 500,000 tons last year. The United States traditionally supplies the bulk of Philippine corn imports and should be in an excellent position to supply the corn required.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Special Report: Update on U.S. White Corn Situation

Recent reports indicate South Africa may not have white corn available for export during the 1983/84 (May-April) marketing year due to continued drought. This places the U.S. white corn industry in an excellent position to take up the slack, providing U.S. supplies are available.

Trade sources report that due to low or nonexistent white corn premiums in eastern U.S. production areas last year, a significant amount of the white corn carryover may have been blended and milled with yellow corn, suggesting that U.S. white corn stocks may have been drawn down. Also, as a result of low 1982 prices, many producers plan to reduce white corn acreage further during the coming season, shifting the land to other crops or into the acreage reduction and PIK programs. It has been reported that most farmers do not intend to plant without a sales contract. With U.S. white corn production down more than 30 percent to approximately 815,000 tons in 1982, and the current production planning situation and declining stocks, U.S. exportable supplies for 1983/84 may be very tight.

As white corn importers review their requirements and current stocks in light of the world supply situation, they may determine U.S. white corn to be their most viable alternative. However, timing is a critical factor and importers must act quickly to assure a supply. Trade sources indicate production contracts need to be set up by early April in order for farmers to plant.

U.S. WHITE CORN EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	October - January 1981/82	October - January 1982/83
Canada	7.3	28.0	48.8	15.1	5.6	8.1
Mexico	15.6	35.5	42.5	51.9	11.0	2.3
Venezuela	28.2	105.8	--	25.8	8.2	--
Japan	14.4	19.9	32.6	48.6	33.8	14.3
Ghana	12.9	12.6	20.1	9.5	--	--
Kenya	--	53.7	--	--	--	--
Others	2.2	31.5	22.5	30.3	0.7	0.4
Total	80.6	287.0	166.5	181.2	59.3	25.1
U.S. Production	963.6	830.9	735.0	1,251.4		815.0 1/

1/ Estimate.

Source: U.S. Census

Other Exporting Countries' Selling Activity and Competitive Practices

**South Africa: Persistent drought has continued to affect South African corn production. The South African Maize Board is reportedly attempting to postpone some current marketing year corn shipments. In addition, some corn that was sold to millers for product exports is being moved back into the local market. It appears, however, that the Maize Board may not have much flexibility in breaking contracts on corn already sold for export, although the sales contract with Taiwan is negotiable. South Africa is not expected to export any corn in 1983/84 (May-April).

**Brazil: So far this year, Brazil has sold 600,000 tons of corn to a private Brazilian firm for export. Shipments were scheduled to begin in February 1983, averaging about 50,000 tons per month. According to private sources, about 45,000 tons were shipped to East Germany in February and about 60,000 tons sold to Spain. Apparently, potential buyers for the remainder of the 600,000 tons are Spain, China and East Germany. Brazil also has a commitment to sell 500,000 tons of corn to the USSR in 1983, but thus far no sales have been reported.

In a related development, the government reportedly may have to buy up to 2.5 million tons of corn in the state of Parana because the basic corn support price is currently above the local market price. Last year, the government reportedly bought about 1.5 million tons of corn from producers because the corn basic support price was above the local market price. Those purchases led to this year's export availabilities.

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**Iran: Iranian corn imports have increased dramatically since 1980. Although the United States was the chief supplier during the 1970s, U.S. shipments have dropped off sharply since 1980. Thailand became the predominant seller by 1981/82, with Argentina also making gains. Last month, Iran reportedly signed an agreement with the Argentine Grain Board for delivery of 610,000 tons of corn during calendar year 1983. This development will probably exclude the United States and Thailand from the market for the remainder of the year.

CORN EXPORTS TO IRAN
(JULY/JUNE--1,000 TONS)

Origin	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
U.S.	255	86	46	25 1/
Argentina	0	25	145	434 2/
Thailand	25	53	225	0 2/
Others	20	36	34	50
Total	300	200	450	700 3/

1/ Through March 17.
2/ Through January.
3/ Projection.

**Japan: The current spread between U.S. and Argentine sorghum prices is likely to signal a significant Japanese shift to Argentine sorghum. U.S. f.o.b. Gulf sorghum prices have been running at about $122-126 per ton, whereas Argentine new crop f.o.b. sorghum asking prices are about $104 per ton--well below the U.S. transportation cost advantage of roughly $7 per ton. Not surprisingly, early season Argentine sorghum sales to Japan have been heavy, at roughly 700,800 tons to date, and purchases are likely to continue through the rest of the season. Argentina's successful marketing of last season's large sorghum crop was aided largely by the return of Japanese buying due to competitive Argentine prices--total Argentine sorghum exports to Japan reached 1.3 million tons, and in earlier years had been as high as 2.6 million tons. U.S. sorghum shipments and sales are lagging considerably behind last season. As of March 17, U.S. export commitments to Japan were 541,000 tons, compared with over 2.2 million tons this time last year.

BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECASTS, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

As of March 23, the official 1982/83 (June-May) export forecasts for barley, oats and rye were unchanged from a month ago.

U.S. EXPORTS OF BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Grain	1981/82	1982/83*
Barley	2,177	980
Oats	102	73
Rye	50	38

*Forecast.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**Australia: In the annual grain report from Canberra, the U.S. agricultural counselor writes: "Australian barley exports during the 1981/82 marketing year (December-November) totaled 1.76 million tons. Exports of malting barley amounted to about 445,000 tons, and the remainder was feed or milling barley.

U.S. BARLEY EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 3/18/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 3/17/83 1/
EC	49	247	301	231	112
Other W. Europe	134	20	472	438	226
Eastern Europe	218	92	111	111	--
Taiwan	129	226	373	371	146
Japan	45	209	336	351	118
Canada	--	--	128	134	--
Others	575	853	546	627	331
Total Barley	1,150	1,647	2,267	2,263	933

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. OATS EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 3/18/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 3/17/83 1/
EC	7	35	3	3	--
Mexico	3	35	4	4	--
Venezuela	11	28	3	2	1
Others	31	113	5	5	3
Total Oats	52	211	15	14	4

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. RYE EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 3/18/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 3/17/83 1/
EC	8	18	1	1	--
Other W. Europe	31	40	13	13	--
Canada	--	--	15	15	--
Others	23	72	3	3	--
Total Rye	62	130	32	32	--

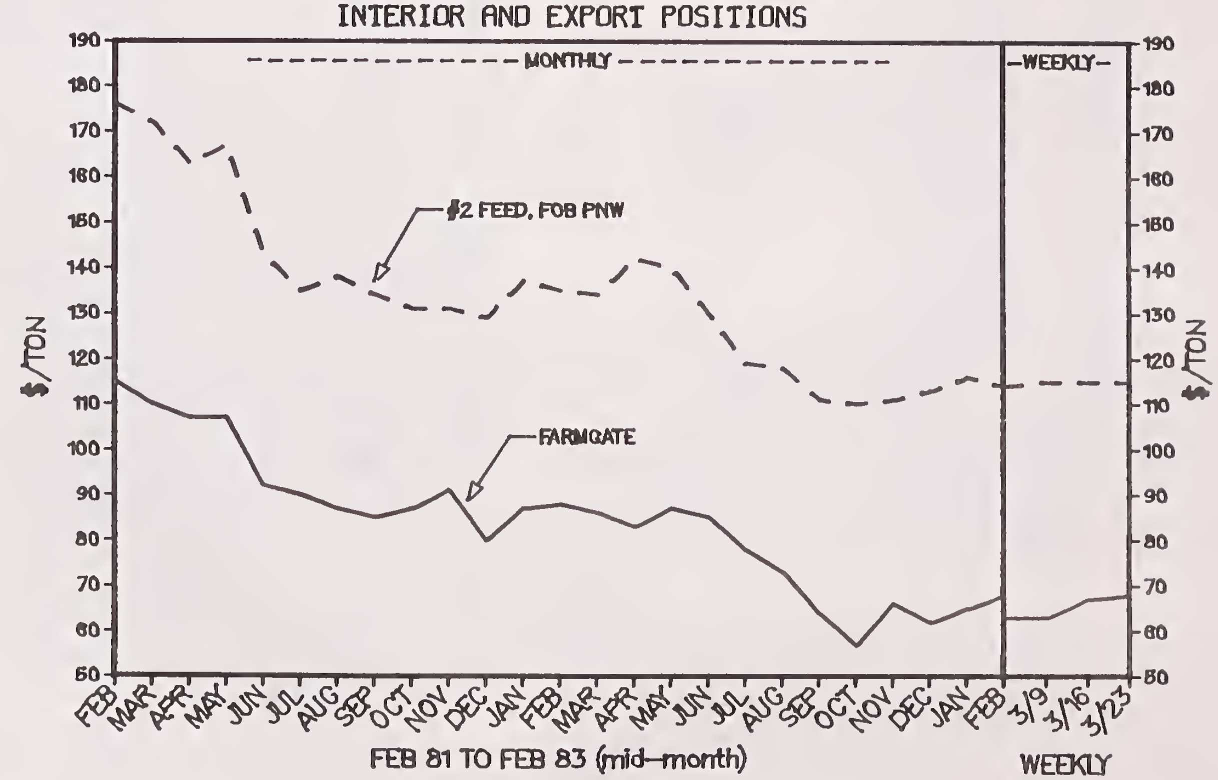
1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

BARLEY SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	U.S. 81/82	U.S. 82/83	CANADA 81/82	CANADA 82/83	FRANCE 2/ 81/82	FRANCE 2/ 82/83	U.K. 2/ 81/82	U.K. 2/ 82/83	Total 81/82	Total 82/83
December 23	.2	.1	.5	.5	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.0	.8
January 20	.2	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.8	.7
February 17	.2	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.8	.7
March 17	.1	.1	.4	.2	.2	N/A	.1	N/A	.8	N/A
Cumul. since July 1	1.8	.8	4.1	3.7	1.3	N/A	1.0	N/A	8.2	N/A
Total For Season 3/	2.2	1.0	5.7	5.5	1.5	.8	1.3	1.5	10.7	8.8

1/ Or closest date thereto.
2/ Excludes intra-EC trade.
3/ Projection for 1982/83.
N/A Not available.
* Less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. FEED BARLEY PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



The high level of exports reflected the good 1981/82 barley crop and the extensive commitments made to overseas buyers before the drought became really bad. Brazil, China, Taiwan and Western Europe were the major destinations for malting barley. Japan and Saudi Arabia were the major markets for bulk feed barley, while most of the bagged barley went to Saudi Arabia and Singapore. Only small quantities of barley were shipped to the USSR this year.

The outlook for the coming marketing year is for substantially smaller exports. With total production nearly halved and domestic demand strong, it may be expected that only western Australia will have significant quantities of barley for export. On present indications, it appears that exports this season will be no more than 400,000 tons. A substantial proportion will again go to Saudi Arabia, but the bulk will probably be sold to Japan. There will be virtually no malting barley for export this season."

RICE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES 1/

Export Forecast. U.S. rice exports in 1982/83 (August-July) are forecast as of March 23 at 2.2 million tons (milled rice basis), 100,000 tons below last month's estimate and 18 percent under the 1981/82 level. The initial U.S. export forecast for 1983/84 is also 2.2 million tons. The latter forecast assumes that continued heavy sales to Middle Eastern countries and additional exports to South America will offset reduced shipments to Nigeria and Korea.

Shipments. Due to increased shipments to Iraq, U.S. rice exports during the four-week period ending March 17 recovered to 197,200 tons compared to shipments of 112,400 tons during the previous four-week period. Cummulative shipments reached 1.3 million tons, still trailing behind the 1.7-million-ton export level reached by this date last year. Monthly exports will need to average nearly 200,000 tons for the rest of the marketing year to reach 2.2 million tons. Loading of rice for Korea resumed in late March after a six-month hiatus.

Sales. Reflecting the absence of P.L. 480 sales registrations, new sales for 1982/83 deliver for the four-week period ending March 17 decreased to 103,500 tons, considerably under the previous four-week total of 180,600 tons. Export sales for the year to date continue to fall further behind last year's pace. Total export commitments for 1982/83 delivery now stand at 1.9 million tons, off 10 percent from the 2.1 million tons registered as of that time last year. Total export commitments lagged behind last year's pace by 4 percent two months ago and 7 percent one month ago.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Importer buying activity slowed further in the past month. Significant purchases were made by the Ivory Coast (from Pakistan) and Iran (from Thailand and Uruguay). After increasing their purchases in late February, buying by European importers has fallen off in recent weeks.

1/ Shipments and sales data are on a product weight basis.

RECENT RICE IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN FEBRUARY 24 AND MARCH 23, 1983

Buyer	Origin	Quantity 1,000 Tons	Quality 1/	Price $/MT 2/	Delivery Period	Date of Report
Iran	Uruguay	60.0	4% LG	415	May-Jul	3/21
	Thailand	15.8	100% B	258	Feb-Mar	3/2
		30.0	100% B	265	Mar-Apr	3/1
		34.0	100% B	271-275	N/A	3/4
Iraq	Thailand	12.0	100% B	273	Mar	3/10
		54.0	100% B	N/A	N/A	3/16
Ivory Coast	Pakistan	100.0	40/45%	196	Apr-Oct	3/17
Jamaica	U.S.	16.3	#5/20% LG	343-358	Apr-Aug	3/17
Morocco	U.S.	5.0	25% MG	328 3/	Mar	3/22
Nigeria 4/	U.S.	10.0	P #2/4%	N/A	N/A	3/17
	Thailand	10.0	P 5%	253	Mar	2/23
		10.0	P 5%	249	Mar	2/25
		2.4	P 5%	N/A	Feb-Mar	3/1
		14.0	P 5%	255.6	Feb-Mar	3/2
		2.0	P 5%	256	Mar	3/2
		10.0	P 5%	N/A	N/A	3/4
		10.0	P 5%	263	Mar	3/9
Papua New Guinea	Philippines	10.0	25%	N/A	May	3/24
Somalia	U.S.	18.3	#5/20% MG	282-294	Apr-Jul	3/22
	Thailand	5.0	P 10%	N/A	N/A	3/18
South Africa	U.S.	15.7	P/B #2/4%	N/A	N/A	3/17
	Uruguay	14.0	P/B #2/4%	390	May-Aug	3/24
		1.0	B #2/4%	N/A	N/A	3/24
N/A	Taiwan	20.0	5% SG	225	N/A	3/16
N/A	Pakistan	40.0	40/45%	188.6	Mar-Jun	3/17
		10.0	40/45%	188.6	Mar-May	3/17
		20.0	15/20%	212	Mar-May	3/17
N/A	Burma	10.0	Brokens	155	Apr	3/23

1/ P = Parboiled, LG = Long Grain, MG = Medium Grain, SG = Short Grain, Gl = Glutinous, B = Brown, and P/B = Parboiled Brown.

2/ F.o.b. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.

3/ C&F.

4/ Includes Nigeria/West Africa.

N/A Not available.

**Nigeria: The cross-border trade of Thai rice has been sharply reduced as a result of a crackdown by Nigerian authorities. Nonetheless, the U.S. market share continues to be eroded by continued purchases of Thai rice. Of the estimated purchases to date of 280,000 tons, only 12 percent are from the United States. In 1981, the U.S. market share was 61 percent. By 1982, the U.S. market share declined to only 53 percent. At current rates, U.S. rice exports could fall below 100,000 tons in 1983.

**Iraq: The Iraqi Grain Board (IGB) has purchased an estimated 375,000 tons of rice so far this year against projected imports of 475,000 tons in 1983. The IGB has purchased an estimated 194,000 tons in Thailand and 181,800 tons of U.S. rice. In addition, the IGB tendered March 25 for 36,000 tons of No. 2/4 percent long grain for May through July shipment.

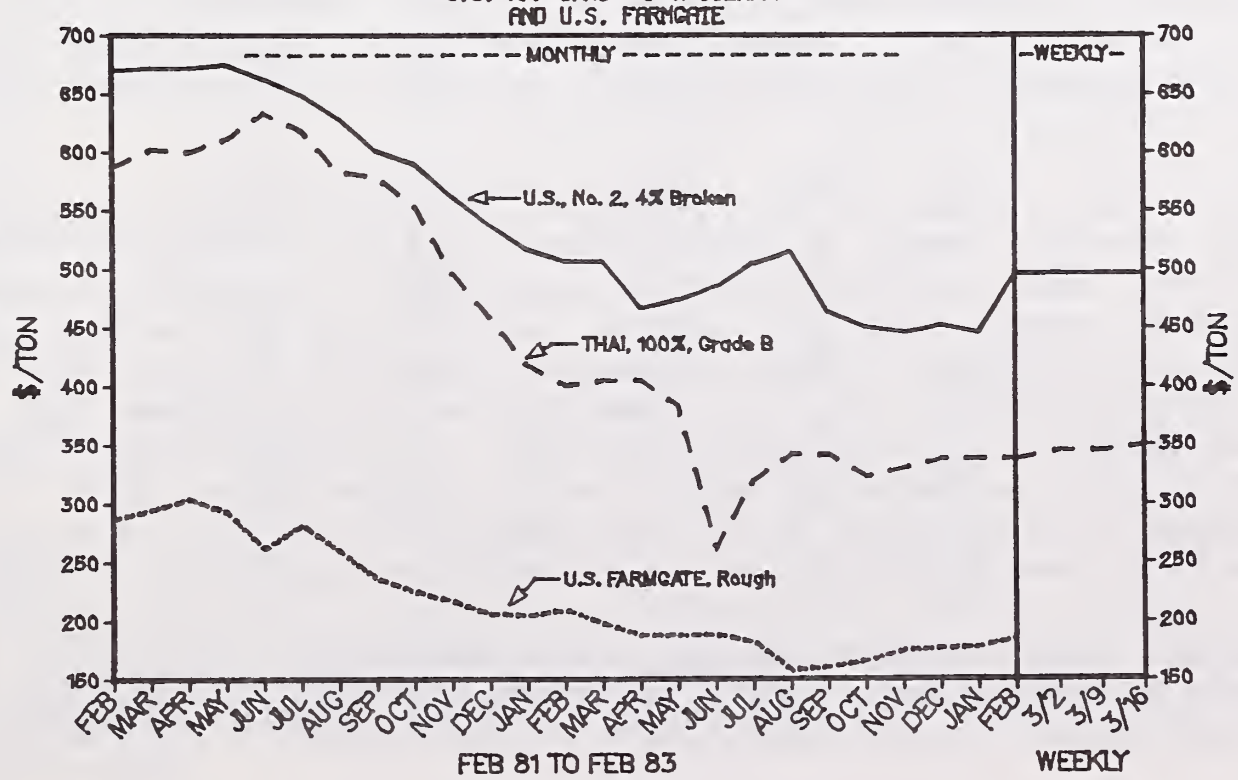
**Iran: While purchases of Thai rice have increased in the past month, the General Trade Corporation (GTC) has bought 60,000 tons of Uruguayan rice. (In 1982, Uruguay shipped nearly 47,000 tons of rice to Iran under an oil-food swap.) Iranian rice imports are projected to reach 650,000 tons in 1983, of which an estimated 390,000 tons are currently covered.

U.S. RICE EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
FOR 1980/81-1981/82, AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH MARCH 17 FOR 1982/83
(AUGUST/JULY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	Marketing Year	Long Grain Milled	Long Grain Brown 2/	Other 1/ Milled	Other 1/ Brown 2/	Total Exports
EC 10	1980/81	4	223	1	- -	228
	1981/82	2	305	56	192	555
	1982/83	1	204	14	- -	219
Other W. Europe	1980/81	24	51	1	*	76
	1981/82	58	81	6	28	173
	1982/83	19	44	4	4	71
E. Europe & USSR	1980/81	7	--	25	--	32
	1981/82	*	--	--	--	*
	1982/83	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	1980/81	--	--	--	--	--
	1981/82	85	--	--	--	85
	1982/83	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	1980/81	134	--	--	--	134
	1981/82	270	--	--	--	270
	1982/83	236	--	--	--	236
Saudi Arabia	1980/81	263	--	8	--	271
	1981/82	250	--	15	--	265
	1982/83	223	3	1	--	227
Other Middle East	1980/81	109	4	1	--	114
	1981/82	110	8	18	3	139
	1982/83	40	--	1	--	41
South Korea	1980/81	--	--	--	1,282	1,282
	1981/82	--	--	--	339	339
	1982/83	--	--	*	325	326
Other Asia & Oceania	1980/81	133	--	10	*	143
	1981/82	4	--	39	--	43
	1982/83	17	--	74	--	91
Nigeria	1980/81	239	--	--	--	239
	1981/82	347	--	--	--	347
	1982/83	106	--	--	--	106
Other Africa	1980/81	178	107	45	4	34
	1981/82	116	117	86	4	323
	1982/83	119	95	116	1	331
W. Hemisphere	1980/81	207	42	73	38	360
	1981/82	129	25	13	15	182
	1982/83	92	29	65	43	229
Total 3/	1980/81	1,298	426	164	1,202	3,211
	1981/82	1,379	535	232	581	2,974
	1982/83	865	376	277	373	1,891

* Less than 500 tons.
1/ Includes medium, short, and mixed.
2/ Data not converted to a milled equivalency. Includes rough rice.
3/ Discrepancies due to rounding and changes to unknown destinations.
SOURCE: U.S. Export Sales

RICE PRICES
U.S. AND THAI C&F ROTTERDAM
AND U.S. FARMGATE



**Ivory Coast: Departing from previous buying patterns, the Caisse Generale de Perequation (CGP) attempted to purchase 300,000 tons of rice on a government-to-government basis from Pakistan--roughly the balance of its 1983 import needs. Pakistan sold 100,000 tons to the CGP and Thailand is seeking to sell the remaining 200,000 tons.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Brazil: The U.S. agricultural officer in Rio de Janiero estimates Brazil will import approximately 275,000 tons of rice in the coming 12 months. (These purchases would be in addition to the 100,000 tons imported since the first of the year from Venezuela, Pakistan, Uruguay and Thailand.) Trade estimates place imports as high as 800,000 tons in 1983. The U.S. agricultural officer estimates that the 1983 rice crop will decline to 8.8 million tons, some 350,000 tons below his revised estimate of last year's crop, due to reduced area in Maranhao state because of drought conditions at planting time and some yield losses in southern Rio Grande do Sul caused by recent heavy rains and lower than normal temperatures.

**Hong Kong: Hong Kong normally imports 50,000 tons of high-quality Australian rice annually. Because of drought conditions in Australia, Hong Kong may import only 25,000 tons from Australia in 1983.

**Syria: Preliminary reports indicate that GEZA (the rice import monopoly) did not buy any rice in its tender on March 22 and will be retendering in April. Last week's tender was for 30,000 tons of 5 percent brokens for May-July shipment. In addition to offers of Taiwanese, Italian and Thai rice, several offers of Philippine rice were made.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

World rice prices strengthened further in the last month and prospects for further increases for high-quality rice appear to be in store. In Thailand a shortened growing period and moisture stress characterized much of the growing season for the 1982/83 crop. This, combined with rains at harvest time in late November and early December, is believed to have resulted in a lower milling outturn of head rice. This reduced availability of high-quality rice coincides with especially heavy Thai exports and sales of the higher qualities during the first quarter of 1983.

Prices paid for 100 percent, grade B advanced about $15 per ton in the last month. Thai exporters sought to obtain prices in excess of $280 per ton but apparently found limited interest at this price level. In addition, Malaysia has continued to sharply limit its purchases of Thai rice this season. The posted price for this quality after increasing $5 per ton in early March has remained steady at $290 per ton f.o.b. Bangkok, but it is reported that business can be done at $15-20 below this level. Reflecting a slackening of interest for Nigeria and shipping delays due to slow opening of L/C's, Thai parboiled prices have retreated from their high of $263 per ton to month earlier levels of around $252 per ton or $18 below the current posted price.

In 1982 Senegal began buying nearly all of its rice on a government-to-government basis. With Mauritius and, now, the Ivory Coast adopting this practice nearly three-fifths of the low-quality rice market in

West Africa is now covered by such arrangements. In the short run this may have the effect of strengthening low-quality rice prices in Thailand and Pakistan, but it will likely intensify competition in the remaining markets in the region and have a depressing effect on Burmese prices (unless Burma increases its sales to Madagascar and Vietnam). In the long run such practices may add to the volatility of low-quality rice prices and largely shut Burma out of West Africa unless it substantially increases its discounts.

**Thailand: Weekly export movement was sharply reduced in late February/early March to reflect the reduced availability of lighters due to the urgent loading of tapioca products. While at near record levels, the rate of exports is beginning to slip. Total exports through March 12 totaled 729,527 tons or 15 percent ahead of the level shipped at that time one year ago.

WEEKLY THAI RICE EXPORTS

Week Ending	Metric Tons
February 12	87,985
February 19	44,997
February 26	59,332
March 5	69,473
March 12	85,608
4-Week Moving Avg.	
February 12	75,756
February 19	81,048
February 26	71,846
March 5	65,447
March 12	64,853

Thai export sales and commitments for 1983 delivery are estimated at 1.9 million tons against a projected export level of 3.5 million tons.

RECENT THAI RICE SALES

	Quantity (1,000 MT)			Price		Date
Destination	Current	Est. Cumulative 1/	Quality 2/	$/MT 3/	Delivery	Of Report
China	3.5		Gl 10%	N/A	N/A	3/1
	8.2		35%	N/A	N/A	3/16
	3.5	158.1	Gl 35%	N/A	N/A	3/16
Iran	15.8		100% B	258	Feb-Mar	3/2
	30.0		100% B	265	Mar-Apr	3/1
	34.0	159.8	100% B	271-275	N/A	3/4
Iraq	12.0		100%	273	Mar	3/10
	54.0	194.0	100% B	N/A	N/A	3/16
Italy	1.0	2.5	100% B	N/A	N/A	3/16
Laos	7.0		25%	N/A	N/A	3/4
	3.0	10.0	Gl 25%	N/A	N/A	3/4
Malagasy	10.0	41.0	A-1 Super	N/A	N/A	3/18
Malaysia	3.5	40.0	A-1 Super	N/A	N/A	3/1
Nigeria/W. Africa	2.4		P 5%	N/A	Feb-Mar	3/1
	14.0		P 5%	255.6	Feb-Mar	3/2
	10.0	107.1	P 5%	263	Mar	3/9
Nigeria	10.0		P 5%	253	Mar	2/23
	10.0		P 5%	249	Mar	2/25
	10.0		P 5%	N/A	N/A	3/4
	2.0	141.0	P 5%	256	Mar	3/2
Poland	5.2	19.8	10%	N/A	N/A	3/18
Somalia	5.0	5.0	P 10%	N/A	N/A	3/18

1/ For all qualities for 1983 delivery.
2/ P=Parboiled, B/5%, etc.=Brown rice 5% brokens, etc., Gl=Glutinous
3/ F.O.B. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.

N/A Not available.

Thai rice exports and sales to date (with the exception of government-to-government sales to Senegal and Indonesia) have been principally high-quality parboiled and white rice.

**Pakistan: With large sales in the past month, the Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP) can be expected to be somewhat less aggressive in its export posture, especially for low-quality rice. With its recent tender, the large sale to the Ivory Coast and the exercising of options on Basmati sales to the Middle East, RECP has sold over 800,000 tons for 1983 delivery. Rice exports for the year are expected to reach 1.1 million tons. RECP's domestic rice procurement is estimated to have reached 650,000 tons of Sind 40/45 percent, 150,000 tons of Punjab 15/20 percent and 300,000 tons of Basmati.

The mid-March tender results were mixed: medium quality prices declined to $212 per ton f.o.b. Karachi, nearly $8 below that obtained in February; and low-quality rice prices were up $3-5, reaching $188.60 per ton. Subsequent to the tender, the RECP sold 100,000 tons of low-quality rice on a government-to-government contract to the Ivory Coast at $196 per ton.

**Burma: Burma's rice exports in 1983 are forecast to increase to 800,000 tons from an estimated 725,000 tons in 1982. Burma's export sales and commitments to date are estimated to total 425,000 tons--virtually the same level as was sold at this time one year ago.

Burma's export availability of high- and medium-quality rice is expected to increase significantly in the near term as a number of internationally funded rice mills come on stream. The first Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan for new mills financed the purchase of three mills each with a 50-ton per day capacity. A second ADB loan is to provide for twelve 100-ton per day mills which are to be completed this year. Another mill of the same size financed by China is also expected to be operational in 1983. Finally, six 100-ton per day mills and two 150-ton per day mills financed by a loan from Japan should be on stream this year. Assuming these mills operate at a 50-percent capacity, they would produce nearly 430,000 tons of rice.

**Indonesia: Market releases for government-held stocks have slowed reflecting the approaching harvest. Stocks, nonetheless, were drawndown over 200,000 tons in February to 1.18 million tons--the lowest level since March 1980 and over 500,000 tons below year-earlier levels. No additional import commitments are known to have been made although inquiries have been initiated for Australian and Pakistani rice. Imports in 1983 are forecast to reach 1.75 million tons, of which an estimated 515,000 tons have been secured.

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Jakarta, the 1983 rice crop can be expected to be about 3 percent below last year's level. The monsoon rains were not only late in arriving but have been erratic. While the rice fields in West Java look favorable, those in Bali and East Java do not. In addition, rainfall levels so far have been disappointing in South Sulawesi. The prognosis is for a fair to poor wet season rice crop.

**India: Reflecting the drought-reduced production outside of northern India, domestic rice procurement has now fallen behind that purchased by the government last year. Through February, procurement for 1982/83 reached 5.8 million tons, compared to nearly 6.6 million tons during the corresponding

period in 1981/82. Government-held rice stocks have once again begun to decline. February ending stocks are estimated at 5.25 million tons--1.2 million tons below year-earlier levels.

Drought conditions continued in January and February in southern India. The rice crop (normally harvested in April and May) may be below normal in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**Australia: Soaking rains in New South Wales may well result in some recovery in rice yields. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra estimates that the rains may result in an additional 50,000 tons of rough rice being produced. Up until the rains were received, the Australian rice cooperative, the sole rice exporter, was sharply cutting back on its exports to traditional customers or arranging alternative sources of supply.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**GSM-102: As of March 24, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) had available credit lines totaling $35.7 million for future rice purchases. The outstanding credit lines were: Iraq $18.3 million; Jamaica $2.1 million; Portugal $10.0 million; Trinidad $2.0 million; and North Yemen $3.3 million.

**Blended Credit: In the past month, the CCC announced blended credit to Iraq and Morocco. As of March 24, the CCC had available credit lines for $89.2 of blended credit for rice purchases. The outstanding credit lines included: $80.0 million for Iraq; $7.5 million for Morocco; $0.4 million for North Yemen; and $1.3 million for Jamaica.

**P.L. 480: In the past month, a new agreement was signed with Jamaica. Also last month, Somalia and Jamaica purchased over 35,000 tons of rice under P.L. 480. The following table summarizes the status of this year's P.L.-480 program.

STATUS OF P.L. 480 TITLE I/III RICE PROGRAMS FOR FY 1983

Country	Allocation $ Million	Agreement Signed	P.A. Issued	Date	Tender Results TMT Purchased	Price $/MT FAS	Quality 1/
Completed							
Costa Rica	3.1	x	x	12/22	9.8	316-321	MG
						347	LG
Madagascar	3.0	x	x	1/14	10.5	285-290	MG
Liberia	15.0	x	x	1/18	45.6	289-320	MG, P
						327-401	LG
Bangladesh	10.0	x	x	1/25	35.4	283	MG
Jamaica	5.7	x	x	3/17	16.3	343-358	LG
Somalia	5.3	x	x	3/21	18.2	282-294	MG
Subtotal	42.1				135.8		
Pending							
Ghana	5.0						
Guinea	2.5						
Kenya	2.5	x	3/1				
Mauritius	2.5	12/30					
Senegal	7.0						
Sierra Leone	3.0						
Tanzania	5.0						
Zambia	1.8	x	3/9				
Other	48.4						
Subtotal	77.7						
Total	119.8						

1/ No. 5/20 percent unless otherwise indicated.
P=Parboiled, MG=Medium Grain, LG=Long Grain.

WHEAT FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS

**Hong Kong and Thailand: Several French firms apparently have quoted French flour c.i.f. Hong Kong at $231.58 per ton, 50-pound bags in container. The Japanese reportedly are selling at $185 per ton c.i.f., 50-pound bags, with sales both to Hong Kong and China. In Thailand, it is estimated that 20 percent or more of the local demand is being met by Japanese flour imports. Japanese low protein flour (9.5 percent) is reportedly being delivered to Bangkok at $170.95 per ton c.i.f. At these prices, the Japanese are putting much of the Southeast Asian milling industry into a bind. As a result, U.S. sales of high-quality, low protein wheat to the region could be affected.

PULSES

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**Costa Rica: The U.S. agricultural attache in San Jose reports: "Until 1982, the United States was a small exporter of black beans to Costa Rica. However, because of Costa Rica's economic situation and the extension of U.S. GSM-102 credits to Costa Rica, the United States became the number one supplier of black beans to this country. Without credit assistance of some type, Costa Rica will be unable to purchase its usual marketings this year. Its traditional supply markets, primarily Central and South America, are either unable or unwilling to extend credit to Costa Rica. Therefore, without credit assistance Costa Rica will likely have shortages of beans in the future, until local production equals demand. Industry sources state that within the next three to five years, Costa Rica will be completely self-sufficient in black beans and will not need to import from any source. This is based upon current research for a hybrid strain that is more resistant to diseases, and will yield more per hectare."

BLACK BEAN EXPORTS TO COSTA RICA
(CALENDAR YEAR--TONS)

Origin	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 1/
U.S.	73	1,582	308	16	12,960
Canada	--	--	--	69	--
Honduras	9	--	--	2,592	1,107
Chile	10	--	6,934	4,103	--
Argentina	49	90	4,812	3,989	19
El Salvador	--	126	--	--	980
Guatemala	4	2,341	402	--	--
Nicaragua	156	1,013	--	--	308
Netherlands	--	10	15	--	--
Mexico	--	40	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	113	--	--
Total	301	5,202	12,604	10,769	15,374

1/ January-August 1982 data, September-December data not yet available. However, it is believed that Costa Rica imported about 3,000 tons more during the period, all from the United States.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, Tel. (202) 447-2009.

U.S. WHEAT PROGRAMS

	1981 Program		1982 Program		1983 Program	
	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price
	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)
Trigger Release Price	$208	$4.65	$208	$4.65		
Target Price	$177	$3.81	$186	$4.05	$195	$4.30
Loan (Reserve)	$165	$3.50	$184	$4.00	$171	$3.65
Current Farm Price			$174	$3.73 2/		
Season Average Producer Price	$171	$3.65	$164	$3.45 3/	$173	$3.70 4/
National Loan	$154	$3.20	$167	$3.55	$171	$3.65
Paid Diversion	--	--	--	--	$136	$2.70

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjusted from $/bu at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $1.00/bu.
2/ ASCS 5 day moving average as March 23, 1983.
3/ Projected.
4/ Mid-point of range.

U.S. CORN PROGRAMS

	1981 Program		1982 Program		1983 Program (Proposed)	
	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price
	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)
Trigger Release Price	$156	$3.15	$159	$3.25		
Loan (Reserve)	$132	$2.55	$146	$2.90	$136	$2.65
Current Farm Price			$139	$2.72 2/		
Target Price	$126	$2.40	$138	$2.70	$144	$2.86
Season Average Producer Price	$130	$2.50	$138	$2.55 3/	$146	$2.90 4/
National Loan	$126	$2.40	$132	$2.55	$136	$2.65
Paid Diversion	--	--	--	--	$91	$1.50

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjust from $/bu, at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $.80/bu.
2/ ASCS 5-day moving average as of March 23, 1983.
3/ Projected.
4/ Mid-point of range.

RECENT CHANGES IN PRODUCER AND ENDUSER PRICES FOR GRAIN
(PER TON)

-WHEAT-

Country	Producer								Miller							
	Support/Guaranteed				Selling Price				Price for Domestic Wheat				Price for Imported Wheat			
	1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84	
	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency
Colombia	326	22,500 1/	318	24,750 2/		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
Kenya	202	2,167	194	2,500	202	2,167	194	2,500	214	2,296 3/		N/A	214	2,296 3/		N/A
Pakistan	125	1,450	139	1,612	142	1,650	156	1,813		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A

-CORN-

Country	Producer								Compounder							
	Support/Guaranteed				Selling Price				Price for Domestic Corn				Price for Imported Corn			
	1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84	
	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency
Colombia 4/	290	17,000	303	20,900	318	20,500 5/		N/A	318	20,500 5/		N/A	315	20,395 6/		N/A
Kenya	135	1,444	136	1,755	135	1,444	136	1,755		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A

Note: N/A denotes not available, -- denotes not applicable, and WP denotes world price.

1/ Price for winter harvest, 1982/83.
2/ Price for mid-1983 harvest.
3/ As of April 1982.
4/ For yellow corn.
5/ Average price at Bogota Commodity Exchange during 1982.
6/ Imported yellow corn at Medellin.

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FG-10-83
April 12, 1983

USSR Grain Situation and Outlook

The highlights of this month's review of the Soviet grain situation are:

-- Estimated Soviet wheat imports have been increased to 21 million tons with an offsetting one-million-ton reduction in the estimate of coarse grain imports to 12 million;

-- The USSR's return in recent weeks to the world's grain market for significant quantities of grain;

-- The Soviets have released final 1982 grain area data and some adjustments have been made in 1982 crop estimates;

-- Mild weather continues across much of the USSR's winter grain area.

The estimate of total USSR grain imports for 1982/83 remains at 34 million tons. However, adjustments have been made in the wheat and coarse grains estimates. Wheat imports are now projected at a record 21 million tons, 8 percent above last year's high. The Soviet Union, the world's largest wheat producer, will account for over a fifth of this year's global wheat trade. In contrast, they will account for a much smaller share of coarse grain trade as imports are currently projected at only 12 million tons, the smallest in 4 years.

Soviets Active Grain Buyers Again

The recent pick-up in USSR grain purchases has pushed total commitments from all origins to nearly 31 million tons, over 90 percent of their projected imports. A number of countries have recently reported sales to the USSR. Reports out of the EC indicate that France has sold the Soviets around 600,000 tons of wheat, pushing the total for the year to an all time high of about 3.5 million tons. EC barley sales of around 300,000 tons were also reported, the first for this marketing year. Reports from Canada indicate additional barley sales of around 500,000 tons, bringing total grain sales to the USSR for 1982/83 to over 9 million. Argentina recently sold the Soviets 2-2.5 million tons of coarse grains with grain sorghum accounting for about two-thirds of the total. The U.S. also participated in the selling activity with sales of 200,000 tons of corn.

The Soviets have now covered over 9 million tons of their estimated coarse grain imports. Most of the recent grain purchases are thought to have called

for delivery during the April-June quarter. Some additional Soviet buying is possible in the weeks ahead as they fill out their April-June shipping program and start to cover early 1983/84 import needs. Soviet grain buyers have concentrated on grain sorghum and barley as these grains have generally been priced \$20-\$30 a ton below corn. Recent developments in the U.S., including heavy farmer participation in the domestic PIK program, have resulted in a strengthening in world corn prices.

With Soviet coarse grain imports projected to be the smallest in 4 years, there has been a significant reduction in their corn purchases. Soviet corn imports for the 1982/83 marketing year are currently projected at about 6.5 million tons, less than half last year's large imports and the smallest since 1976/77 when the Soviets harvested a record coarse grain crop. Much of this year's slowdown in corn imports is due to their own good 1982 corn crop, projected at 13.5 million tons. The Soviets may have also chosen to feed more of their domestically produced wheat this year, and thus reduced their dependence on outside coarse grain supplies. The USSR has also shown little interest in importing rye. A large area and a good crop outturn in 1982 may have reduced their import requirements.

U.S.-USSR Consultations Held

Semi-annual consultations under the 7th year of the U.S.-USSR grain agreement were held in Moscow on March 24 and 25. The usual agenda was followed, including a detailed discussion of the world supply/demand situation, U.S. supplies, possible Soviet import needs and a review of the record of purchases and shipments thus far.

1982/83 Grain Utilization Reviewed

The total grain production and import estimates for 1982/83 are unchanged from last month, leaving total supplies and estimated uses at 214 million tons. Minor revisions in Soviet wheat and coarse grain production and import estimates, however, have led to some changes in the supplies and uses of wheat, coarse grains, and miscellaneous grains and pulses.

Total utilization of wheat has been increased one million tons to 106 million, reflecting a small increase in estimated wheat imports. The estimate of wheat used as feed has therefore been increased to 45 million-15% more than 1981/82. Coarse grain utilization estimates remain unchanged at 98 million tons as the one-million-ton increase in the production estimate was offset by a similar reduction in imports.

Soviet Livestock Situation Continues to Improve

According to official data, Soviet livestock inventories in the socialized sector for March continued high, with cattle, hog, and poultry numbers all at record levels for the month. Cow inventories were down slightly from the March record set last year.

February slaughter weights also continued to show improvements. This is the result of expanded livestock feed supplies in the latter half of 1982--notably non-grain feeds. In the socialized sector, cattle weights at slaughter in the January-February period (at 369 kg) were one percent higher than those of a

year ago, while hog slaughter weights (105 kg) were four percent higher. Slaughter weights for cattle, however, still lag well behind high levels of the late 1970's. Hog weights have apparently regained the levels of those years.

USSR: Animal Inventories in the Socialized Sector

March 1, 1980-1983

Million Head

	Total Cattle	Including Cows	Hogs	Sheep & Goats	Poultry
1980	89.6	29.5	54.3	126.5	606.0
1981	90.0	29.6	55.2	124.4	651.3
1982	90.6	29.7	54.6	124.0	669.8
1983	91.6	29.6	56.8	123.0	704.0

USSR: Livestock Slaughter Weights in the Socialized Sector

January-February 1979-1983

Year	Cattle	Hogs
	-----------kilograms-----------	
1979	380	105
1980	372	101
1981	373	104
1982	365	101
1983	369	105

1982 USSR Area Data Reported

Published Soviet grain area data for 1982 indicate a total of 123 million hectares, which include 57.3 million of wheat, 58.0 million of coarse grains, and 7.7 million of miscellaneous grains and pulses (including rice). Because the final grain area was so close to the USDA estimate--less than 1 percent different--USDA is maintaining its 180-million-ton production estimate. The 1982 wheat crop estimate remains unchanged at 86 million tons. Since the area under coarse grains was somewhat higher than expected, estimated coarse grain production has been increased to 86 million tons. The estimate of miscellaneous grains and pulses production has been reduced to 8 million tons.

While the Soviets announced that fall seedings for all crops fell 3.5 million hectares short of plan, no figure has been released as to winter grain plantings, now estimated by USDA at 33 million hectares. The planned area for

the 1983 grain crop has been given officially at 124 million hectares. As of April 4, about 15 million hectares of spring crops, including over 10 million hectares of grains, have been seeded according to Soviet reports. Barley and corn have been mentioned as the main crops to be planted in areas that require reseeding. Warm weather and dry field conditions have promoted early sowing in the European USSR.

After one of the mildest winters on record, winter crops have broken dormancy in the European USSR. Snowcover disappeared from winter grain areas up to 2 weeks earlier than usual as temperatures were as much as 10°C above normal in some of the southern regions in late March and early April. Precipitation in March again was below normal in the southern Ukraine, Moldavia and part of the North Caucasus--the major winter wheat regions. As a result of the dry fall's effect on germination and plant development, significant areas of winter grains will require resowing in the southern and eastern Ukraine and the North Caucasus, where winterkill probably was higher than normal. Soviet reports indicate difficulties in the Non-Black Soil Zone of the RSFSR, a major rye producing area. These include late planting, ice crusting, and fluctuating temperatures which may result in near-average winterkill. Previously it was thought that conditions favored less-than-average winterkill in this area. Reviewing the season for all winter grains, it appears that winterkill was about normal.

Prepared by the USDA Interagency Task Force on the USSR Grain Situation.

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1982/83

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste 2/	Feed	Stock Change 3/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 4/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	222	28	4	46	22	123	-13
1980/81 5/	189	34.8	0.5	223	228	27	4	47	28	122	-5
1981/82 6/	160	46.0	0.5	206	206	27	4	47	16	112	0
Projected 1982/83	180	34.0	0.5	214	214	27	4	47	18	118	0
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	115	15	1	35	11	53	-13
1980/81 5/	98	16.0	0.5	114	117	15	1	36	15	50	-3
1981/82 6/	80	19.5	0.5	99	99	15	1	36	8	39	0
Projected 1982/83	86	21.0	0.5	106	106	15	1	36	9	45	0
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	100	12	3	7	10	68	0
1980/81 5/	81	18.0	--	99	101	11	3	7	12	68	-2
1981/82 6/	72	25.5	--	98	98	11	3	7	7	70	0
Projected 1982/83	86	12.0	--	98	98	11	3	7	9	68	0

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Includes post harvest losses incurred in transport and storage.
3/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
4/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
5/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.
6/ Forecast for production, trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.

April 12, 1983

USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
Jul-Sep	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	90	1,003	2,583	
March	777	107	232	160	993	2,269	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	978	375	2,654	8,066	9,100
April	428	375	131	190	1,642	2,766	
May	--	997	203	136	2,136	3,472	
June	--	828	103	71	2,069	3,071	
Apr-Jun	428	2,200	437	397	5,847	9,309	10,200
Jul-Jun	8,000	6,892	2,862	1,137	11,208	30,099	34,000
July 1981	--	645	76	72	2,281	3,074	
August	113	658	122	109	2,377	3,379	
September	1,405	877	115	341	1,197	3,935	
Jul-Sep	1,518	2,180	313	522	5,855	10,388	10,800
October	1,262	1,100	62	351	533	3,308	
November	1,352	1,355	---	461	111	3,279	
December	1,759	546	41	92	8	2,446	
Oct-Dec	4,373	3,001	103	904	652	9,033	10,000
January 1982	1,827	219	194	82	513	2,835	
February	1,775	178	194	187	1,217	3,551	
March	2,186	410	518	122	1,079	4,415	
Jan-Mar	5,788	807	906	491	2,809	10,801	11,200
April	1,905	492	549	131	1,670	4,747	
May	1,333	1,471	507	102	1,723	5,136	
June	470	1,290	96	75	568	2,499	
Apr-Jun	3,708	3,253	1,152	308	3,961	12,382	12,800
July	---	761	---	35	822	1,618	
August	---	650	---	5	668	1,323	
September	---	824	---	5	283	1,112	
Jul-Sep	---	2,235	---	45	1,773	4,053	5,100
October	144	1,064	---	302	68	1,578	
November	1,128	1,130	13	730	---	3,001	
December	695	860	101	455 3/	186	2,297	
Oct-Dec	1,967	3,054	114	1,487	254	6,876	7,900
January 1983	1,576	264	172 3/	400 3/	1,355	3,767	
February	1,277	238 3/	329 3/	N/A	1,505	3,349	

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses. Includes grain equivalent of flour.

2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.

3/ Preliminary

N/A Not Available

April 12, 1983

USSR Coarse Grain Imports
July-June 1972/73-1981/82 and Projection 1982/83

Year	Corn	Barley	Sorghum	Oats	Rye	Total
	million tons					
1972/73	4.1	2.0	1/	.2	.6	6.9
1973/74	4.8	.7	.1	--	.8	6.4
1974/75	2.2	.5	--	--	1/	2.7
1975/76	12.3	2.9	--	.4	--	15.6
1976/77	5.0	.7	--	--	--	5.7
1977/78	10.9	.8	--	--	1/	11.7
1978/79	9.6	.3	--	--	--	9.9
1979/80	14.5	2.7	.5	.2	.4	18.3
1980/81	11.8	3.1	2.8	1/	.3	18.0
1981/82 Prel.	17.3	4.3	3.4	--	.5	25.5
1982/83 Proj.	6.3	2.5	3.0	--	.2	12.0

1/ Less than 50,000 tons.

USSR Coarse Grain Production
1972-1980 Actual 1981-82 Estimated

Year	Barley	Corn	Rye	Other	Total
	million tons				
1972	36.8	9.8	9.6	16.1	72.3
1973	55.0	13.2	10.8	22.0	101.0
1974	54.2	12.1	15.2	18.2	99.7
1975	35.8	7.3	9.1	13.6	65.8
1976	69.5	10.1	14.0	21.4	115.0
1977	52.7	11.0	8.5	20.4	92.6
1978	62.1	9.0	13.6	20.7	105.4
1979	47.9	8.4	8.1	16.8	81.2
1980	43.4	9.5	10.2	17.4	80.5
1981 (Est.)	37.5	8.0	9.5	17.0	72.0
1982 (Est.)	41.0	13.5	14.0	17.5	86.0

Grain and Feed Division
April 12, 1983

USSR Grain Area, Yield, and Production
1973-1980,
1981 and 1982 Preliminary

Grain	Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat			
1973	63.2	1.74	109.8
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.2
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980	61.5	1.60	98.2
1981 (Preliminary)	59.2	1.35	80.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.3	1.50	86.0
Coarse Grains 2/			
1973	55.2	1.83	101.0
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	58.1	1.13	65.8
1976	60.9	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980	57.9	1.40	80.5
1981 (Preliminary)	58.0	1.24	72.0
1982 (Preliminary)	58.0	1.48	86.0
Total Grain 3/			
1973	126.7	1.76	222.5
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.8	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.7
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980	126.6	1.49	189.1
1981 (Preliminary)	125.5	1.27	160.0
1982 (Preliminary)	123.0	1.46	180.0

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture or foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

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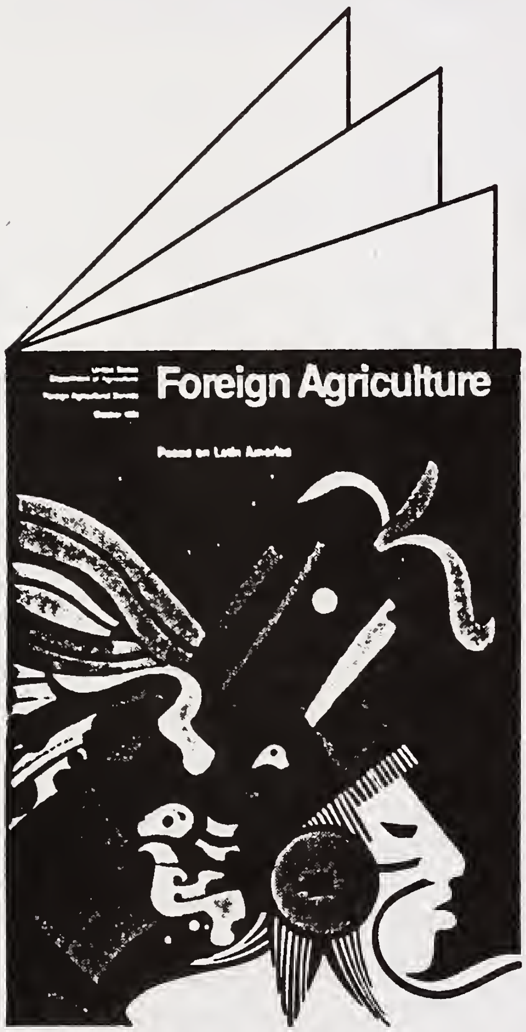

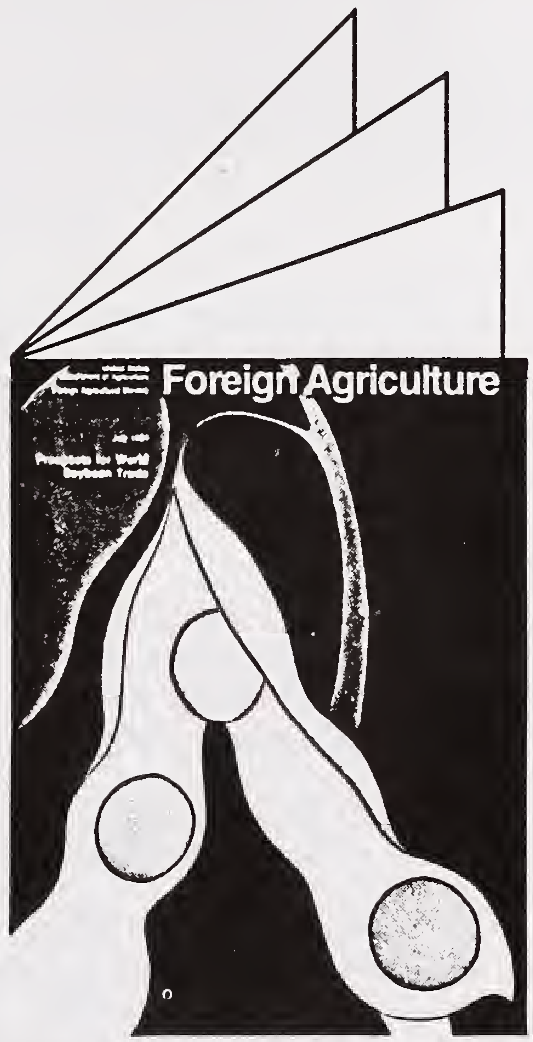

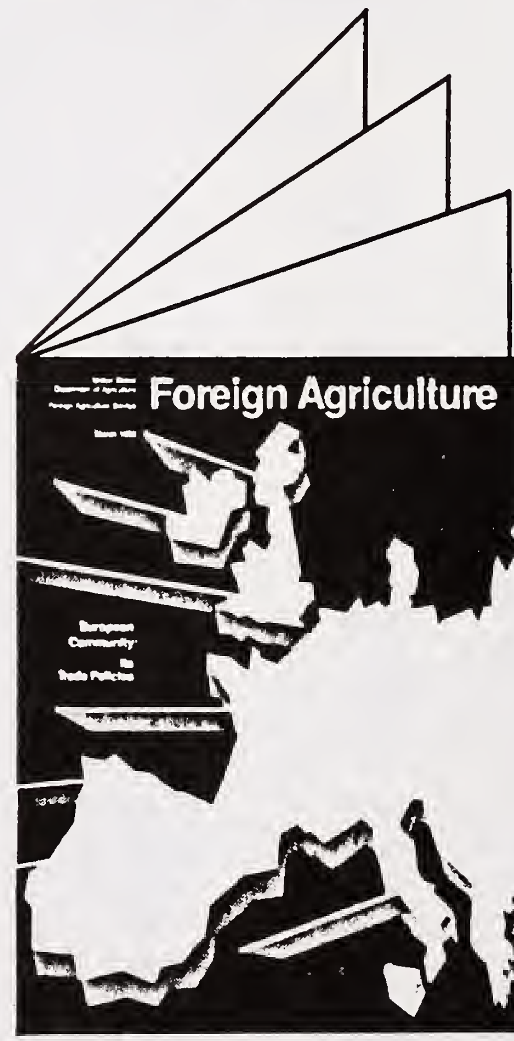

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April 13, 1983

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

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TABLES

Selected information from this and future World Grain Situation/Outlook reports is now available electronically from the University of Nebraska AGNET system, simultaneously with its Washington release. For further information on AGNET access, contact Pat Ebmeier (402) 382-1892. For questions concerning data, call (202) 447-2009.

TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 MAR14	1982/83 APR13
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	46.5	55.5	54.2	65.8	60.6	61.1
WEST EUROPE	15.7	16.7	22.7	21.6	24.5	24.4
USSR	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	8.1	5.3	7.1	6.3	7.7	8.5
TOTAL NON-US	73.0	78.1	84.6	94.2	93.7	94.9
U.S. 3)	89.2	108.8	114.3	110.5	97.4	95.6
WORLD TOTAL	162.1	186.8	198.8	204.7	190.8	190.2
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	29.6	30.6	28.3	29.4	27.5	27.3
USSR	15.1	30.5	34.1	45.1	33.0	33.0
JAPAN	23.6	24.5	24.7	23.9	23.8	23.8
EAST EUROPE	15.0	17.5	16.6	13.6	7.7	7.6
CHINA	11.1	10.9	14.6	14.5	15.5	15.5
OTHERS	67.7	72.8	80.5	78.2	83.2	82.9
WORLD TOTAL	162.1	186.8	198.8	204.7	190.8	190.2
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	103.8	92.2	104.7	113.6	108.8	106.1
WEST EUROPE	152.6	146.8	159.6	148.8	159.6	160.4
USSR 6)	226.2	171.3	178.7	152.0	171.0	172.0
EAST EUROPE	96.4	91.1	95.6	92.4	101.6	104.1
CHINA	132.9	145.8	139.4	140.4	148.0	148.0
OTHERS	218.1	220.6	230.0	240.6	235.0	233.8
TOTAL NON-US	929.9	867.8	908.1	887.8	923.9	924.5
U.S.	270.5	296.8	263.0	325.1	332.0	332.0
WORLD TOTAL	1200.4	1164.7	1171.1	1212.9	1255.9	1256.4
UTILIZATION 4) 7)						
WEST EUROPE	162.2	163.7	160.9	159.0	160.0	159.3
USSR 6)	219.7	214.4	217.2	196.5	203.5	204.5
CHINA	144.1	156.7	154.1	154.9	163.5	163.5
OTHERS	472.3	467.2	486.8	483.9	495.9	493.4
TOTAL NON-US	998.3	1001.9	1018.9	994.3	1022.8	1020.8
U.S.	180.0	182.7	168.4	177.4	181.2	181.5
WORLD TOTAL	1178.3	1184.6	1187.3	1171.7	1204.0	1202.3
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	120.4	94.8	94.2	94.1	95.2	96.5
USSR: STKS CHG	19.0	-13.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	71.6	77.3	61.6	102.8	153.2	154.6
WORLD TOTAL	192.0	172.1	155.8	197.0	248.4	251.1

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

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WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

Over the past month, estimates for the total 1982/83 world grain supply and demand have continued to point to contracting world trade, record large production and large ending stocks, particularly for coarse grains. World trade in foodgrains (wheat and rice) continues to be estimated at a near-record level. Significant developments that have occurred during the last month include:

--U.S. coarse grain exports (July 1982-June 1983) are now forecast at 54.1 million tons, down 1.8 million from a month ago, with most of this decline in corn exports.

--A 1-million-ton increase in the Soviet Union's wheat import estimate and a corresponding decrease in coarse grain imports.

--Further increases in the Canadian and Argentine wheat export estimates, with decreases in estimated Argentine and Australian coarse grain exports.

--A decline in estimated European Community (EC) wheat exports and coarse grain imports.

--Continuing drought across southern Africa that will force the Republic of South Africa and possibly other countries to import corn over the next year.

--A further increase to 2.0 million tons in Indonesia's expected calendar 1983 rice imports.

Early indications for the 1983/84 season point to wheat trade continuing at the level of the past two years, and to some growth in world coarse grain trade. For an early season assessment of winter grain crops that will be figured into the 1983/84 outlook, see pages 7-8.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY (INCLUDING MILLED RICE)
(Million Tons)

Item	AVERAGE 1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 Mar. 14	FORECAST 1982/83 Apr. 13
Beginning Stocks	155	220	196	178	218	218
Production	1,312	1,418	1,437	1,490	1,531	1,532
Total Supply	1,467	1,638	1,633	1,668	1,749	1,750
Utilization	1,292	1,442	1,456	1,450	1,484	1,483
Ending Stocks	175	196	178	218	265	268
Stocks/Util. %	(14)	(14)	(12)	(15)	(18)	(18)
Trade	158	200	213	217	203	202

WHEAT

Developments over the past month have strengthened the world trade estimate for wheat to 101 million tons--nearly equal to last year's record. Increasing competition among the surplus wheat producing countries for export

markets, together with large purchases by a few major importing countries (the Soviet Union, China and India are expected to account for almost 40 percent of world trade this year) have kept import demand strong. Nevertheless, with last year's bumper world wheat crop, world ending stocks are still expected to remain very large.

Major Importers

The Soviet Union's wheat import estimate has been raised by 1 million tons to a record 21 million. Additional purchases from Argentina and the EC for near-term delivery led to the increase. Overall, this increase has been partially offset by small changes in a few countries (Chile, Peru and the EC) where buying activity has not been as strong as previously anticipated.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Combined Canadian, Argentine and Australian wheat exports for 1982/83 (July-June) are forecast to reach 37 million tons, a million above last month's forecast and over 2 million above 1979/80 record wheat export levels. The increased wheat export forecast primarily reflects exceptionally heavy Argentine and Canadian shipments to date.

Argentine wheat exports during the January-March quarter reached a record 5-million-ton plus level, roughly 2 million above last season's movement for that period. Large sales to date, totaling approximately 8-8.5 million tons, are likely to insure continued heavy movement in the April-June quarter. The bulk of this season's exportable wheat supplies is, therefore, expected to be shipped in the 1982/83 (July-June) year and Argentine wheat exports are currently forecast at 8.5 million tons, half a million above last month's estimate.

Canadian wheat movement is also continuing at a record pace. January through March movement was well over 3 million tons, 600,000 tons above last year's record movement for the quarter and continues to run at 2.5-3.0 million above last year's record export level through March.

The European Community

France has signed new contracts for the sale of about 600,000 tons of soft wheat and 300,000 tons of barley to the Soviet Union. That will bring total EC wheat sales to the Soviets this season to approximately 3.6 million tons, compared to less than 900,000 tons sold in 1981/82. The barley sale is the first this year to the Soviets compared to about 700,000 tons sold to the Soviets last season.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The U.S. wheat export forecast remains unchanged from a month ago at 41.5 million tons (1,525 million bushels). Export shipments have been somewhat ahead of the pace required to meet the export estimate, with the Soviet Union, India and Japan the major destinations.

COARSE GRAINS

Developments in the last month have led to the eighth consecutive monthly reduction in estimated world coarse grain trade. While world utilization of coarse grains is expected to remain strong--near the record level of 1978/79--this is mainly the result of bumper crops in many importing countries last year, rather than increasing trade.

Major Importers

A major reason for a weaker coarse grain trade estimate this month is the 1-million-ton reduction in expected imports by the Soviet Union. At 12 million tons, the Soviet coarse grain import estimate is less than half the amount purchased last year. The slow pace of recent coarse grain purchases and the smaller than expected purchases from Argentina underlie the decrease. The USSR recently purchased about 200,000 tons of U.S. corn--the first Soviet coarse grain purchases from the United States since January 1983. The USSR has also recently bought additional barley from Canada and France for near-term delivery. Argentina has sold the USSR 2-2.5 million tons of coarse grains recently.

The only major importer to register a significant increase in expected coarse grain imports this month is South Korea, where growing industrial demand combined with continued strength in feeding has raised the estimate 200,000 tons from a month ago to 3.4 million tons.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Total Argentine, Australian, Canadian, Thai and South African coarse grain exports are expected to fall a half a million tons from last month's forecast, to about 24 million tons. The reduction reflects poorer sorghum prospects in Australia and sluggish Argentine corn sales. Strengthened world corn prices make it more likely that Thailand will be able to export additional quantities of corn, partially offsetting the other countries' reduced movement. Canadian and South African export forecasts remain unchanged.

The European Community

Another factor in the lower total coarse grain trade estimate this month is a 1-million-ton reduction in EC imports. With large internal EC coarse grain production, and the disincentive to import grains because of the larger price gap between imported and domestic feedgrains, 1982/83 EC use of imported coarse grains is expected to fall to 7.5 million tons--only half the 1978/79 level.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The July-June export forecasts for U.S. corn and sorghum have been lowered to 54 and 6 million tons, respectively. Sorghum sales and shipments have been slow because of competition from cheaper Argentine sorghum and competitively priced U.S. corn. U.S. corn exports were reduced because of overall weak world demand and the slow pace of sales into Western Europe.

U.S. corn prices have recently strengthened in light of tightening free stocks and heavy participation in the Payment-in-Kind (PIK) Program. Although weekly sales have continued strong in recent weeks, many of these purchases are for far-forward delivery. Export shipments in recent weeks have dropped from a month ago, with Mexico replacing the USSR as the major destination.

RICE

World rice production in 1982/83 is estimated up 1.3 million tons from last month's estimate based on upward revisions of last season's crop in Indonesia and the crop currently being harvested in Australia. These revisions more than offset the lower forecast for the Brazilian rice crop. World rice trade in calendar 1983 continues to be projected at 12.6 million tons, up 1.0 million from the depressed 1982 level. Increased import demand from Brazil and Indonesia point to a further tightening of world rice supply and demand, particularly for medium and high qualities, and have more than offset reduced import projections for the USSR. Upward revisions in the export forecasts for China, Pakistan and Australia (as a result of slightly improved production prospects) offset the lower calendar 1983 export estimates for the United States and Spain.

With near record rice trade levels projected in 1983 and reduced 1982/83 production levels in several key exporting countries, world rice ending stocks are projected to decline to the lowest level since 1974/75. Of the projected 5-million-ton decline in ending stocks, India and Japan account for 3.6 million tons. In sharp contrast, U.S. rice ending stocks are projected to increase .5 million tons because of a continued decline in rice exports.

Major Importers

The combination of relatively low stock levels and a main season rice crop which is described as only fair to good will likely result in Indonesia once again importing about 2 million tons of rice in 1983--the average level imported during the 1977-80 period. In addition to its late start, the monsoon rains have been erratic with the result that the harvests in East Java and Bali (which accounted for 22 percent of the crop in 1982) are likely to be disappointing. While the government will seek to maximize its domestic purchases, its stocks are estimated to have declined to below 1.0 million tons in the period immediately prior to the harvest on Java or 500-600,000 tons below year earlier levels. With import commitments to date of over 500,000 tons, Indonesia is expected to re-enter the world rice market within the next 30-45 days to make additional purchases.

Rice imports by Brazil in 1983 are currently forecast to reach 350,000 tons, up 150,000 tons over last month's estimate because drought conditions at planting time reduced the planted area in Maranhao state and some yield losses in southern Rio Grande do Sul were caused by recent heavy rains and lower than normal temperatures. The import forecast for the USSR has been reduced by 150,000 tons down to 600,000 tons to reflect the absence of new Soviet purchases outside of North Korea and India.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Thailand's rice export movement has picked up in March bringing shipments to 924,000 tons during the first quarter of 1983 and total sales for the year are estimated at 2.0 million tons against a projected export level of 3.5 million tons. Pakistan has sold an estimated 880,000 tons for 1983 delivery (including 266,000 tons of Basmati rice) against an export level forecast at nearly 1.2 million tons. Burma is forecast to export 800,000 tons of rice in 1983 of which an estimated 420,000 tons have already been sold. Reflecting the increased Indonesian import demand, the import estimate for China has been raised to 1.0 million tons. Japan, whose exports are expected to recover to 400,000 tons in 1983, has made export commitments totaling an estimated 165,000 tons and shipped nearly 65,000 tons through the first three months of the year. Current drought conditions in southern Spain will likely reduce the area planted in May. As a result, Spanish rice exports in 1983 are expected to be sharply reduced and will be primarily brokens.

U.S. Trade Prospects

While March export shipments picked up, U.S. rice exports in calendar year 1983 are expected to reach only 2.2 million tons, the same level forecast for the 1982/83 marketing year (August-July). The 100,000-ton reduction in the export estimate is based on poor export prospects to Nigeria.

1983 Winter Grain Conditions in the Northern Hemisphere Outside the United States 1/

Winter grains account for about 30 percent of combined world wheat and coarse grain production, and nearly two-thirds of the world wheat crop. In the Northern Hemisphere, excluding the United States, winter grains account for roughly one-half of all wheat and coarse grains produced each year.

The area sown to winter grains in the Northern Hemisphere during the fall of 1982 for harvest during 1983 was above the previous year's level; however, yield prospects, although generally favorable at this time, do not appear quite as good as a year ago, when record, or near record levels of grain production were achieved in many of the Northern Hemisphere countries/regions including Western and Eastern Europe, China, India, Pakistan and Turkey. Winter grain conditions in the Northern Hemisphere for harvest in 1983 are summarized below.

In Western Europe area sown to winter grains during the fall of 1982 is estimated to be 4 to 5 percent greater than last year. Plantings are up by 25 percent in the Federal Republic of Germany, 50 percent in Denmark, and 22 percent in Belgium and Luxembourg. The United Kingdom, Greece and Spain show a slight decrease in planted area of winter grains, while elsewhere in Western Europe plantings are up marginally over the previous year. Conditions

1/ This report is based on information received through March. For further information contact Andrew Aaronson, Foreign Production Estimates Division, (202) 382-8875.

are generally favorable over most of Western Europe due to generous pre-season and early season rains, and a relatively mild winter. However, dry conditions during the winter have plagued parts of Spain and Portugal.

Winter grain sowings are 3 percent higher in Eastern Europe compared with last season. Plantings are up by 24 percent in the German Democratic Republic. While a slight decrease in plantings is shown in Poland, elsewhere in Eastern Europe plantings are up marginally over last year. Early season dryness affected the central and northern areas and caused thin stand development. Many areas will need to be resown to spring grains. Conditions in Eastern Europe at time of planting in the southern areas were generally favorable. A relatively mild winter and normal to above normal levels of precipitation during the winter benefited most of Eastern Europe and improved overall conditions. Southern areas including Romania, Bulgaria and parts of Yugoslavia have been mostly dry since February; however, recent rains may have improved yield prospects.

The winter in the USSR was one of the mildest on record, and winterkill may be about average. Although mild, the winter was also dry and a significant winter grain area still will need to be resown this spring. At seeding time, a major winter wheat region in southeastern European USSR experienced dry weather which has persisted with only brief periods of slight relief. Because of the dryness, planting was delayed--or not done at all in some cases--and germination and plant development were impaired. While the wheat and barley crops have been vulnerable to winterkill because of above-normal temperatures and the general lack of snowcover, the cold temperatures that did come were accompanied by protective snowfalls. By contrast, conditions for the Soviet rye crop, grown further north, have been closer to normal all season.

In northwest Africa planting intentions were up over last year. However, early season dryness over most of Morocco and western Algeria delayed planting and may have prevented some of the areas from being sown. February rains over most of the drought-affected area may have encouraged resowing of winter grains, although dry conditions returned to these areas in March and further aggravated the situation. Conditions in eastern Algeria and Tunisia are generally favorable due to well-distributed early season and winter rains.

In India area sown to grains is up marginally over last year. Winter grain conditions in India were generally favorable. Good water supplies and above normal winter rains have benefited the predominantly irrigated northwestern region. Conditions in the northeastern areas, which are mostly rain fed, have been dry with rainfall levels 50 percent of normal for the November through March period. In Pakistan the area sown to winter grains is up slightly over last year's planted area. Early season and winter rains have been favorable, particularly in the rain fed winter grain areas.

Winter grains area in the People's Republic of China is up about 4 percent over last year's level due to government encouraged programs to increase grain production over the next several years. Wheat sown acreage is up 3 percent over last year primarily from acreage shifted from rapeseed production. Early season rains and a mild winter promoted favorable development of the winter grains. Winter rains were below normal; however, this should have little adverse impact because the winter grains were dormant. Normal to above normal March rains brought needed moisture for the continued favorable development of the grains.

In Turkey, area planted to winter grains was slightly smaller than last year due to dry conditions at time of planting. Dry fall weather delayed planting, germination and growth of the winter grains. Colder than normal December and January temperatures caused abnormally high levels of winterkill. Heavy snowfall during February in most grain producing areas helped to insulate the grains from further cold temperatures and winterkill and also improved the moisture situation for the spring. Elsewhere in the Middle East, the outlook for winter grains is favorable. Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Israel have benefited from above normal winter rains, lower than average temperatures and several heavy snows. In Israel winter grain area is up over last year.

Winter grain area in Mexico is down from last year due to damage caused by a number of unusually heavy storms in the northwestern region during the December through February period. The heavy rains resulted in some flood damage and producers in many areas were forced to replant their fields. Average yields are expected to be down due to the adverse weather.

WORLD WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 MAR14	1982/83 APR13
EXPORTS 1)						
CANADA	13.5	15.0	17.0	17.8	20.5	21.0
AUSTRALIA	6.7	14.9	10.6	11.0	7.5	7.5
ARGENTINA	3.3	4.8	3.9	4.3	8.0	8.5
SUBTOTAL	23.5	34.7	31.5	33.0	36.0	37.0
EC-10	8.8	10.4	14.7	15.5	16.5	16.0
USSR	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	6.0	3.2	5.6	3.8	5.5	5.9
TOTAL NON-US	39.7	48.8	52.3	52.8	58.5	59.4
U.S. 3)	32.3	37.2	41.9	49.1	41.5	41.5
WORLD TOTAL	72.0	86.0	94.2	101.9	100.0	100.9
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.7	3.8	3.8
USSR	5.1	12.1	16.0	19.5	20.0	21.0
JAPAN	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
EAST EUROPE	4.4	6.1	5.9	6.4	3.9	3.9
CHINA	8.0	8.9	13.8	13.2	13.0	13.0
OTHERS	44.0	48.1	48.2	52.5	53.7	53.7
WORLD TOTAL	72.0	86.0	94.2	101.9	100.0	100.9
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	21.1	17.2	19.2	24.8	27.6	27.6
AUSTRALIA	18.1	16.2	10.9	16.3	8.5	8.7
ARGENTINA	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.1	14.0	14.0
EC-10	50.3	48.8	55.1	54.4	59.5	59.7
USSR 6)	120.8	90.2	98.2	80.0	86.0	86.0
EAST EUROPE	35.9	27.6	34.5	30.5	33.2	33.8
CHINA	53.8	62.7	55.2	59.6	63.0	63.0
INDIA	31.7	35.5	31.8	36.3	37.8	37.8
OTHERS	58.5	58.9	63.9	61.9	65.5	65.8
TOTAL NON-US	398.5	365.2	376.5	372.0	395.3	396.4
U.S.	48.3	58.1	64.6	76.2	76.4	76.4
WORLD TOTAL	446.8	423.3	441.1	448.2	471.7	472.9
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	22.8	21.3	21.1	23.2	23.8	23.7
USSR 6)	106.5	114.8	116.7	99.0	105.5	106.5
CHINA	61.9	71.6	69.0	72.8	76.0	76.0
OTHERS	239.1	236.1	239.7	244.6	253.2	252.1
TOTAL NON-US	407.4	422.5	425.4	416.5	434.7	434.6
WORLD TOTAL	430.2	443.8	446.5	439.7	458.6	458.2
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	75.7	55.8	48.0	51.8	53.4	55.0
USSR: STKS CHG	18.0	-13.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	25.1	24.5	26.9	31.7	42.9	43.1
WORLD TOTAL	100.9	80.4	75.0	83.4	96.4	98.1

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAINS S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 MAR14	1982/83 APR13
EXPORTS						
CANADA	3.9	4.8	4.6	7.6	6.4	6.4
AUSTRALIA	2.6	4.1	2.2	3.4	1.6	1.2
ARGENTINA	11.5	6.6	9.9	13.6	11.3	10.8
S AFRICA	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.9	3.3	3.3
THAILAND	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.1	2.4
SUBTOTAL	23.1	20.8	22.7	32.9	24.6	24.1
WEST EUROPE	6.2	5.6	7.0	5.9	5.5	5.6
USSR	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.3	4.2	4.5
TOTAL NON-US	33.3	29.3	33.1	42.1	34.3	34.2
U.S. 3)	56.9	71.6	72.4	61.4	55.9	54.1
WORLD TOTAL	90.2	100.9	105.5	103.5	90.2	88.3
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	22.8	23.2	20.5	22.8	19.2	18.4
USSR	9.9	18.4	18.1	25.6	13.0	12.0
JAPAN	17.9	18.9	18.9	18.3	18.2	18.3
EAST EUROPE	10.6	11.4	10.7	7.2	3.8	3.7
CHINA	3.1	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.5	2.5
OTHERS	26.0	27.0	36.4	28.3	33.5	33.5
WORLD TOTAL	90.2	100.9	105.5	103.5	90.2	88.3
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	20.3	18.6	21.8	26.0	26.6	26.6
AUSTRALIA	7.1	6.2	5.2	6.7	4.2	3.8
ARGENTINA	17.3	10.6	21.0	18.4	16.6	16.6
S AFRICA	8.8	11.7	15.3	8.8	7.5	5.1
THAILAND	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.7
WEST EUROPE	94.0	91.1	94.9	87.9	91.7	92.3
USSR 6)	105.3	81.1	80.5	72.0	85.0	86.0
EAST EUROPE	60.5	63.4	61.1	61.9	68.4	70.3
CHINA	79.1	83.1	84.2	80.8	85.0	85.0
OTHERS	136.0	133.1	143.9	148.9	140.0	138.6
TOTAL NON-US	531.5	502.6	531.6	515.8	528.7	528.1
U.S.	222.1	238.7	198.4	249.0	255.5	255.5
WORLD TOTAL	753.6	741.4	730.0	764.8	784.2	783.6
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	157.2	161.4	147.3	154.2	157.4	157.9
USSR 6)	113.2	99.5	100.5	97.5	98.0	98.0
CHINA	82.2	85.1	85.1	82.1	87.5	87.5
OTHERS	395.5	394.8	407.9	398.3	402.6	400.7
TOTAL NON-US	590.9	579.4	593.5	577.9	588.1	586.2
WORLD TOTAL	748.1	740.8	740.8	732.0	745.4	744.1
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	44.7	38.9	46.1	42.4	41.8	41.5
USSR: STKS CHG	1.0	0.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	46.4	52.7	34.7	71.2	110.2	111.5
WORLD TOTAL	91.2	91.7	80.8	113.6	152.0	153.0

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY TABLE
TRADE, PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL 1983 MAR14	CAL 1983 APR13
EXPORTS 2)						
BURMA	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0
JAPAN	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2
THAILAND	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5
OTHERS	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.6
TOTAL NON-US	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.1	10.3	10.4
U.S.	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.2
WORLD TOTAL	11.6	12.6	12.8	11.6	12.6	12.6
IMPORTS 2)						
EC-10	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
INDONESIA	1.9	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.8	2.0
IRAN	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
IRAQ	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
NIGERIA	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.8	7.3	7.1
WORLD TOTAL	11.6	12.6	12.8	11.6	12.6	12.6
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1982/83
PRODUCTION 3)						
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5
BANGLADESH	19.3	19.1	20.8	20.7	21.2	21.1
BRAZIL	7.6	9.6	8.6	9.2	9.0	8.8
BURMA	10.6	9.8	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.0
CHINA, MAINL.	136.9	143.8	139.9	144.0	154.0	154.0
EC-10	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
INDIA	80.7	63.6	80.5	80.5	67.6	67.6
INDONESIA	25.8	26.3	29.7	32.8	32.8	34.1
JAPAN	15.7	14.9	12.2	12.8	12.8	12.8
KOREA, REP.	8.3	7.3	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.2
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1
THAILAND	17.5	15.8	17.4	18.8	17.3	17.3
OTHERS	50.9	54.3	55.4	57.4	58.4	58.6
TOTAL NON-US	380.3	371.4	390.8	404.1	401.1	402.4
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	7.0	7.0
WORLD TOTAL	386.4	377.3	397.4	412.4	408.1	409.4
UTILIZATION 7)						
BANGLADESH	13.2	13.2	13.6	14.1	14.5	14.4
CHINA, MAINL.	92.1	96.7	94.7	97.6	103.9	103.8
INDIA	50.3	45.9	53.3	54.4	46.8	46.8
INDONESIA	18.7	20.2	21.3	22.3	23.1	24.0
KOREA, REP	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
OTHERS	73.0	74.9	78.0	81.8	83.5	83.6
TOTAL NON-US	254.1	256.6	266.2	275.7	277.4	278.1
U.S.	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3
WORLD TOTAL	255.8	258.4	268.3	278.0	279.7	280.5
END STOCKS 4)						
BANGLADESH	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
INDIA	11.0	7.0	6.5	5.0	3.0	3.0
INDONESIA	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7
KOREA, REP.	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
THAILAND	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.6
OTHERS	12.0	12.7	10.1	9.9	7.9	7.9
TOTAL FOREIGN	26.7	22.6	21.7	20.2	14.9	14.7
U.S.	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.1	2.1
WORLD TOTAL	27.7	23.4	22.2	21.8	17.0	16.9

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS ARE ON MILLED BASIS.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS NORTH KOREA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD CORN S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 MAR14	1982/83 APR13
EXPORTS						
ARGENTINA	6.7	4.1	5.9	8.2	5.2	4.7
STH AFRICA	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.9	3.3	3.3
THAILAND	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.0	1.8	2.1
OTHERS	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.1
TOTAL NON-US	14.3	12.0	14.5	19.2	14.4	14.3
U.S. 3)	51.2	62.1	63.7	52.1	48.2	47.0
WORLD TOTAL	65.6	74.1	78.2	71.3	62.6	61.3
IMPORTS						
MEXICO	1.3	2.8	4.8	0.8	2.3	2.5
EC-10	12.2	11.1	11.6	10.4	8.0	7.0
USSR	9.6	14.5	11.8	17.3	7.1	6.3
JAPAN	10.9	11.9	14.0	13.0	13.7	13.7
EAST EUROPE	5.5	8.4	8.1	5.8	2.3	2.3
CHINA	3.0	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.5	2.5
TAIWAN	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.8
S. KOREA	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.1
SPAIN	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.5	5.3	5.3
PORTUGAL	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.2
OTHERS	11.5	11.7	14.9	10.1	13.5	13.6
WORLD TOTAL	65.6	74.1	78.2	71.3	62.6	61.3
PRODUCTION 5)						
BRAZIL	16.3	20.2	22.6	22.9	23.5	23.5
MEXICO	10.2	9.2	10.4	12.5	7.5	7.5
ARGENTINA	9.0	6.4	12.9	9.6	7.5	7.5
STH AFRICA	8.3	10.8	14.6	8.4	7.0	4.7
THAILAND	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.3
EC-10	16.9	18.1	17.5	18.4	19.0	19.2
USSR 6)	9.0	8.4	9.5	8.0	12.9	13.5
EAST EUROPE	27.7	34.5	29.4	29.6	34.0	35.3
CHINA	55.9	60.0	62.6	59.2	62.5	62.5
OTHERS	50.3	51.1	55.2	56.4	53.4	52.8
TOTAL NON-US	206.3	222.0	237.9	229.0	230.6	229.8
U.S.	184.6	201.7	168.8	208.3	213.3	213.3
WORLD TOTAL	390.9	423.7	406.7	437.4	443.9	443.1
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	41.0	41.5	38.9	39.6	39.3	38.9
USSR 6)	18.6	22.9	21.3	25.3	20.0	19.8
JAPAN	10.7	11.8	13.7	13.4	13.7	13.6
CHINA	58.9	62.0	63.4	60.3	65.0	65.0
OTHERS	134.5	143.6	153.6	143.9	147.5	146.5
TOTAL NON-US	263.6	281.8	290.8	282.5	285.4	283.8
U.S.	125.6	131.9	123.8	126.6	132.1	132.1
WORLD TOTAL	389.2	413.8	414.6	409.1	417.5	415.9
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	14.6	16.6	23.4	19.9	17.1	16.6
U.S.	33.1	41.1	26.3	58.1	87.2	88.5
WORLD TOTAL	47.7	57.6	49.7	78.0	104.4	105.1

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD SORGHUM S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 MAR14	1982/83 APR13
EXPORTS						
AUSTRALIA	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.5
ARGENTINA	4.3	2.2	3.7	5.2	5.7	5.7
OTHERS	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
TOTAL NON-USA	5.7	3.6	5.4	7.7	7.3	7.1
USA	5.0	8.2	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.0
WORLD TOTAL	10.8	11.8	12.2	14.7	13.9	13.1
IMPORTS						
USSR	0.0	0.5	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.0
JAPAN	5.2	5.3	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.3
MEXICO	1.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	3.0	2.7
VENEZUELA	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
TAIWAN	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
S. KOREA	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
SPAIN	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.6
PORTUGAL	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
SAUDI ARABIA	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
ISRAEL	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
OTHERS	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.3
WORLD TOTAL	10.8	11.8	12.2	14.7	13.9	13.1
PRODUCTION 5)						
AUSTRALIA	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0
ARGENTINA	6.5	3.0	7.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
S. AFRICA	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
THAILAND	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
MEXICO	3.2	2.0	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.2
INDIA	11.4	11.6	10.4	11.6	10.6	10.6
CHINA, MAINL	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0
NIGERIA	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
SUDAN	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
OTHERS	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.1
TOTAL NON-USA	44.4	39.6	44.0	46.3	45.3	44.3
USA	18.6	20.5	14.7	22.3	21.4	21.4
WORLD TOTAL	62.9	60.1	58.7	68.7	66.7	65.7
UTILIZATION 7)						
USA	14.1	12.6	8.1	11.2	8.8	9.3
USSR	0.0	0.5	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.0
CHINA,MAINL	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0
MEXICO	4.2	4.3	5.2	6.9	6.7	6.1
JAPAN	5.3	5.2	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.3
OTHERS	32.4	30.5	31.8	33.8	31.1	30.4
WORLD TOTAL	64.1	60.8	58.0	65.7	60.0	59.1
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	3.8	3.4	5.1	3.3	3.7	3.5
USA	4.1	3.7	2.8	7.5	13.9	13.9
WORLD TOTAL	7.8	7.1	7.8	10.8	17.6	17.4

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD BARLEY S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 MAR14	1982/83 APR13
EXPORTS						
CANADA	3.5	4.1	3.0	5.7	5.5	5.5
AUSTRALIA	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.6
EC-10	3.9	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.0
OTHERS	1.9	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.6
TOTAL NON-U.S.	11.0	11.2	10.3	13.4	12.0	11.7
U.S.	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.0
WORLD TOTAL	11.5	12.4	11.9	15.6	13.0	12.7
IMPORTS						
EC-10	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
U.S.S.R.	0.3	2.7	3.1	4.3	2.4	2.5
JAPAN	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1
EAST EUROPE	3.9	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
SAUDI ARABIA	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
OTHERS	5.0	5.0	3.4	6.6	5.9	5.7
WORLD TOTAL	11.5	12.4	11.9	15.6	13.0	12.7
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	10.4	8.5	11.3	13.7	14.1	14.1
AUSTRALIA	4.0	3.7	2.7	3.5	1.6	1.7
EC-10	40.4	39.9	41.4	39.4	41.0	41.4
U.S.S.R.	62.1	47.9	43.4	37.5	43.5	41.0
CHINA,MAINL	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.8
E. EUROPE	16.5	15.6	16.6	16.0	16.6	16.9
OTHERS	32.2	28.9	32.4	28.2	29.3	29.3
TOTAL NON-U.S.	172.7	151.9	155.3	145.8	154.0	152.2
U.S.	9.9	8.3	7.9	10.4	11.4	11.4
WORLD TOTAL	182.6	160.2	163.2	156.2	165.3	163.6
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	51.0	51.4	51.9	48.3	49.3	49.0
U.S.S.R.	60.4	50.6	48.5	41.8	45.9	43.5
EAST EUROPE	19.8	18.5	18.3	17.1	17.3	17.7
OTHERS	39.0	37.2	38.9	39.3	41.0	41.3
TOTAL NON-U.S.	170.2	157.6	157.6	146.5	153.6	151.5
U.S.	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.5
WORLD TOTAL	178.6	165.8	165.2	154.6	162.1	160.1
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	17.6	12.8	12.0	13.3	14.2	14.8
U.S.	5.0	4.2	3.0	3.3	5.3	5.3
WORLD TOTAL	22.5	17.0	15.0	16.5	19.5	20.1

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 MAR14	1982/83 APR13
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	32311	37198	41936	49077	41500	41500
CANADA	13459	15000	17000	17750	20500	21000
ARGENTINA	3300	4750	3910	4277	8000	8500
AUSTRALIA	6700	14950	10605	10967	7500	7500
EC-10	8765	10400	14700	15532	16500	16000
O. W. EUROPE	709	716	1863	766	1641	1607
EAST EUROPE	2208	1085	2465	1950	2235	2635
USSR	1500	500	500	500	500	500
TURKEY	1896	440	530	337	600	500
INDIA	643	350	50	100	100	100
SOUTH AFRICA	140	130	15	24	300	300
SUBTOTAL	71631	85519	93574	101280	99376	100142
OTHER COUNTRIES	384	481	651	574	585	805
WORLD TOTAL	72015	86000	94225	101854	99961	100947
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4638	5270	4480	4652	3800	3800
O. W. EUROPE	2040	2036	2142	2300	1565	1655
EAST EUROPE	4405	6089	5939	6405	3905	3900
JAPAN	5744	5599	5840	5577	5560	5560
CHINA	8047	8865	13789	13200	13000	13000
USSR	5142	12125	16000	19500	20000	21000
EGYPT	4800	5200	5600	5800	6000	6000
ALGERIA	1696	1579	2294	2592	2980	2980
MOROCCO	1422	1613	1960	2228	1860	1800
NIGERIA	1300	1350	1400	1550	1700	1700
TUNISIA	603	856	610	626	800	800
LIBYA	500	525	600	650	650	650
SUDAN	293	306	320	361	410	410
MEXICO	1055	1005	1235	900	50	50
BRAZIL	3734	4769	3893	4470	4100	4100
CHILE	900	865	963	897	1230	1000
PERU	724	813	853	975	1020	900
VENEZUELA	800	860	800	830	850	850
ECUADOR	268	287	304	312	320	350
BOLIVIA	325	199	230	151	275	275
CUBA	1000	1300	1030	1020	1050	1050
COLOMBIA	408	649	341	555	550	550
ISRAEL	578	524	414	344	625	625
JORDAN	308	355	300	310	400	400
LEBANON	305	366	360	345	410	375
SAUDI ARABIA	681	1374	777	682	700	700
SYRIA	434	521	511	294	700	700
YEMEN, AR	400	425	430	450	450	450
IRAN	1000	1250	1700	2000	2000	2000
IRAQ	1138	2300	1600	1300	2000	2000
MALAYSIA	454	422	431	460	470	470
VIETNAM	850	1200	1000	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	2054	2055	993	1111	1950	1870
INDONESIA	1225	1325	1500	1400	1500	1500
PAKISTAN	2002	554	305	400	400	400
TURKEY	0	0	0	748	50	50
INDIA	16	2	50	2265	4000	3950
SRI LANKA	635	753	503	600	600	600
REP. OF KOREA	1674	1845	2095	1979	2080	2080
PHILIPPINES	717	825	874	860	940	940
TAIWAN	636	703	571	673	650	650
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	268	407	410	410	410	410
SUBTOTAL	65719	79866	85947	93682	93510	94050
OTHER COUNTRIES	4554	4579	5119	5414	5191	5236
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1742	1555	3159	2758	1260	1661
WORLD TOTAL	72015	86000	94225	101854	99961	100947

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1978/79 - 1982/83
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 MAR14	1982/83 APR13
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	56910	71632	72360	61416	55900	54100
CANADA	3851	4848	4635	7629	6400	6400
ARGENTINA	11470	6574	9878	13630	11250	10750
AUSTRALIA	2603	4108	2194	3435	1575	1200
EC-10	5267	4986	5615	5210	4830	4800
O. W. EUROPE	944	602	1337	734	629	814
EAST EUROPE	1218	1844	1958	1257	1508	1580
USSR	1020	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND	2252	2339	2397	3226	2100	2450
SOUTH AFRICA	2903	2914	3628	4931	3300	3300
SUBTOTAL	88438	99847	104002	101468	87492	85394
OTHER COUNTRIES	1789	1058	1451	2081	2672	2915
WORLD TOTAL	90227	100905	105453	103549	90164	88309
IMPORTS						
EC-10	14518	13364	11615	10149	8500	7500
O. W. EUROPE	8263	9337	8908	12648	10667	10854
EAST EUROPE	10581	11406	10674	7195	3815	3715
JAPAN	17871	18888	18863	18319	18210	18275
CHINA	3099	2032	851	1300	2500	2500
USSR	9921	18400	18100	25600	13000	12000
EGYPT	724	686	1344	1215	1400	1400
ALGERIA	474	430	344	829	1000	1000
MOROCCO	91	123	260	427	130	160
TUNISIA	212	257	352	477	375	375
CANADA	700	1017	1428	795	815	815
MEXICO	2950	5034	8153	2060	5410	5260
BRAZIL	1591	1743	2083	118	35	115
CHILE	222	397	448	318	380	380
PERU	220	185	535	492	490	490
VENEZUELA	900	838	1222	1676	1400	1400
JAMAICA	158	162	149	158	176	175
CUBA	440	440	475	475	500	500
COLOMBIA	142	359	288	284	357	360
ISRAEL	1015	1269	1132	1204	1400	1400
LEBANON	219	338	216	255	275	195
SAUDI ARABIA	473	1000	1900	2500	2800	2800
SYRIA	150	489	310	275	300	300
IRAN	1200	880	900	1075	1300	1050
IRAQ	186	425	350	425	425	425
MALAYSIA	629	617	725	808	885	885
REP. OF KOREA	2648	2460	2457	2712	3200	3400
TAIWAN	3734	3307	3618	3702	3850	3850
SINGAPORE	519	543	540	540	540	540
SUBTOTAL	83850	96926	98240	98031	84135	82119
OTHER COUNTRIES	2507	3729	4700	4603	4598	4985
UNACCOUNTED 1)	3870	250	2513	915	1431	1205
WORLD TOTAL	90227	100905	105453	103549	90164	88309

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1979 TO 1983
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL 1983 MAR14	CAL 1983 APR13
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	2267	2977	3008	2487	2300	2200
ARGENTINA	95	107	110	125	100	100
AUSTRALIA	400	321	335	530	300	375
BURMA	590	675	674	713	800	800
CHINA, MAINL.	1053	1116	583	500	900	1000
CHINA, TAIWAN	409	261	92	275	800	800
EC-10	744	804	785	613	869	869
EGYPT	95	178	134	25	25	25
GUYANA	86	81	78	40	60	60
INDIA	340	501	1031	602	250	250
JAPAN	564	653	795	318	400	400
KOREA, N.	234	284	200	250	300	300
NEPAL	100	10	43	50	0	0
PAKISTAN	1366	968	1127	794	1100	1175
PHILIPPINES	127	231	93	0	100	100
THAILAND	2696	2700	3049	3620	3500	3500
URUGUAY	115	165	220	217	225	225
SUBTOTAL	11281	12032	12357	11159	12029	12179
OTHER COUNTIES	309	572	470	422	566	467
WORLD TOTAL	11590	12604	12827	11581	12595	12646
IMPORTS						
BANGLADESH	652	168	34	415	300	300
BRAZIL	711	239	20	102	200	350
CANADA	90	95	105	108	105	105
CHINA, MAINL.	71	18	110	250	100	100
CUBA	161	224	200	200	200	200
EAST EUROPE	321	332	366	334	342	342
EC-10	959	839	1277	1051	1016	1017
HONG KONG	361	359	360	353	360	350
INDONESIA	1934	2040	543	332	1750	2000
IRAQ	382	379	350	386	475	475
IRAN	371	500	600	600	650	650
IVORY COAST	257	290	379	350	350	350
KOREA, S.	355	822	2292	228	221	221
KUWAIT	90	85	95	100	110	110
MALAGASY	159	177	193	360	300	300
MALAYSIA	239	167	322	388	350	350
MEXICO	34	128	66	16	20	20
NIGERIA	241	387	658	649	650	650
PERU	150	251	103	58	50	50
PORTUGAL	75	20	128	110	75	75
SAUDI ARABIA	496	475	500	500	500	500
SENEGAL	259	228	321	350	425	425
SINGAPORE	214	187	178	175	220	175
SOUTH AFRICA	121	126	134	130	128	128
SRI LANKA	211	189	168	200	160	160
SYRIA	128	39	72	110	110	110
U.A. EMIRATES	175	350	225	250	250	250
U.S.S.R.	631	694	1283	750	750	600
VIET NAM, SOC. REP.	250	47	140	130	100	100
SUBTOTAL	10098	9905	11222	8985	10267	10463
OTHER COUNTRIES	1789	2044	2126	2052	2214	2181
UNACCOUNTED 1)	-297	655	-521	544	114	2
WORLD TOTAL	11590	12604	12827	11581	12595	12646

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-10: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MARKET YEARS 1974/75 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF HECTARES OR METRIC TONS

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	- - IMPORTS - - MKT YR	JUL/JUN 1/	- - EXPORTS - - MKT YR	JUL/JUN 1/	DOMESTIC FEED USE	UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS										
1974/75	28.3	3.96	112.1	35.6	20.7	23.4	10.8	71.8	120.6	17.9
1975/76	27.8	3.63	101.0	38.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.7	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.41	94.7	42.2	28.7	20.4	9.0	68.4	116.7	12.6
1977/78	27.3	3.90	106.7	37.5	20.6	26.0	10.5	70.1	118.9	11.9
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	34.9	19.1	28.5	14.0	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	118.0	33.5	18.6	30.8	15.4	72.4	122.4	14.5
1980/81	28.3	4.40	124.8	31.1	16.0	34.9	20.3	70.4	119.9	15.5
1981/82 2/	28.0	4.36	122.3	31.0	15.1	36.5	20.9	69.1	118.5	13.8
1982/83 3/	28.1	4.66	130.7	29.9	11.4	38.4	20.2	69.1	118.8	17.1
WHEAT										
1974/75	12.2	3.92	47.7	9.9	4.9	12.3	6.9	12.2	42.8	10.0
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.42	41.5	9.7	4.4	10.9	5.1	9.9	40.5	7.4
1977/78	11.0	3.66	40.2	12.5	5.5	12.6	5.0	10.7	41.3	6.2
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	12.3	43.3	8.0
1980/81	12.6	4.36	55.1	10.3	4.5	20.7	14.7	12.8	43.9	8.8
1981/82 2/	12.6	4.30	54.4	11.2	4.7	22.1	15.6	13.8	44.6	7.7
1982/83 3/	13.0	4.60	59.7	10.6	3.9	23.3	16.0	13.8	44.6	10.1
COARSE GRAINS 4/										
1974/75	16.2	3.99	64.4	25.7	15.8	11.1	3.9	59.5	77.8	7.9
1975/76	16.4	3.70	60.8	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.8	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.40	53.2	32.6	24.3	9.5	4.0	58.4	76.2	5.2
1977/78	16.4	4.06	66.5	25.0	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.4	77.6	5.7
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.3	60.6	79.8	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	69.1	22.6	13.4	13.3	5.0	60.1	79.1	6.5
1980/81	15.8	4.42	69.7	20.8	11.5	14.3	5.6	57.5	76.0	6.7
1981/82 2/	15.4	4.41	67.9	19.9	10.4	14.4	5.3	55.4	73.9	6.1
1982/83 3/	15.1	4.70	71.0	19.2	7.5	15.1	4.2	55.3	74.2	7.1

1/ EXCLUDES INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ PRELIMINARY.
3/ FORECAST.
4/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1975/76 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1975/76	29.6	2.97	88.1	12.7	4.3	8.4	97.6	-0.8
1976/77	29.7	3.18	94.5	14.8	3.8	11.0	103.3	1.8
1977/78	29.6	3.17	93.9	13.3	4.1	9.2	103.4	-0.0
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	15.0	3.4	11.6	109.6	-0.4
1979/80	29.0	3.14	91.1	17.5	2.9	14.6	104.4	-0.0
1980/81	29.0	3.30	95.6	16.6	4.4	12.2	109.8	-0.4
1981/82 3/	28.6	3.23	92.4	13.6	3.2	10.4	102.9	0.3
1982/83 4/	29.0	3.59	104.1	7.6	4.2	3.4	107.7	0.5
WHEAT								
1975/76	10.0	2.87	28.7	5.2	1.4	3.7	33.7	-1.6
1976/77	10.4	3.37	35.0	6.0	2.4	3.6	37.8	0.7
1977/78	10.1	3.42	34.6	5.0	2.3	2.7	37.2	0.1
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	39.1	-0.5
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.1	1.1	5.0	32.1	0.0
1980/81	9.7	3.56	34.5	5.9	2.5	3.5	38.2	0.3
1981/82 3/	9.0	3.38	30.5	6.4	1.9	4.5	35.8	-0.3
1982/83 4/	9.5	3.57	33.8	3.9	2.6	1.3	35.4	-0.1
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1975/76	19.6	3.03	59.4	7.5	2.9	4.6	64.0	0.8
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	8.8	1.3	7.5	65.5	1.1
1977/78	19.5	3.05	59.3	8.3	1.8	6.6	66.2	-0.1
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.6	1.2	9.4	70.6	0.1
1979/80	19.8	3.21	63.4	11.4	1.8	9.6	72.3	-0.1
1980/81	19.3	3.17	61.1	10.7	2.0	8.7	71.5	-0.7
1981/82 3/	19.5	3.17	61.9	7.2	1.3	5.9	67.1	0.6
1982/83 4/	19.5	3.60	70.3	3.7	1.6	2.1	72.3	0.6

1/ REPRESENTS APPARENT UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDES ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2/ INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES OR COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA | GRAIN AND FEEDS DIVISION

USSR AND CHINA: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1975/76 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
USSR								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1975/76	120.1	1.10	132.0	25.6	0.5	25.1	171.2	-14.0
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	214.4	-13.0
1980/81	119.3	1.50	178.7	34.1	0.5	33.6	217.2	-5.0
1981/82 3/	117.3	1.30	152.0	45.1	0.5	44.6	196.5	0.0
1982/83 4/	115.3	1.49	172.0	33.0	0.5	32.5	204.5	0.0
WHEAT								
1975/76	62.0	1.07	66.2	10.1	0.5	9.6	86.8	-11.0
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	114.8	-13.0
1980/81	61.5	1.60	98.2	16.0	0.5	15.5	116.7	-3.0
1981/82 3/	59.2	1.35	80.0	19.5	0.5	19.0	99.0	0.0
1982/83 4/	57.3	1.50	86.0	21.0	0.5	20.5	106.5	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1975/76	58.1	1.13	65.8	15.5	0.0	15.5	84.4	-3.0
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	99.5	0.0
1980/81	57.9	1.39	80.5	18.1	0.0	18.1	100.5	-2.0
1981/82 3/	58.0	1.24	72.0	25.6	0.0	25.6	97.5	0.0
1982/83 4/	58.0	1.48	86.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	98.0	0.0

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
CHINA								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1975/76	68.3	1.67	114.2	2.2	0.1	2.1	116.3	0.0
1976/77	62.4	1.94	120.9	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.0	0.0
1977/78	62.0	1.80	111.8	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	132.9	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.1	0.0
1979/80	63.1	2.31	145.8	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.7	0.0
1980/81	61.7	2.26	139.4	14.6	0.0	14.6	154.1	0.0
1981/82 3/	59.4	2.36	140.4	14.5	0.0	14.5	154.9	0.0
1982/83 4/	58.9	2.51	148.0	15.5	0.0	15.5	163.5	0.0
WHEAT								
1975/76	27.7	1.64	45.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	47.5	0.0
1976/77	28.4	1.77	50.4	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.5	0.0
1977/78	28.1	1.46	41.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.7	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.84	53.8	8.0	0.0	8.0	61.9	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.14	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	0.0
1980/81	29.2	1.89	55.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	69.0	0.0
1981/82 3/	28.3	2.11	59.6	13.2	0.0	13.2	72.8	0.0
1982/83 4/	27.9	2.26	63.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	76.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1975/76	40.6	1.70	68.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	68.8	0.0
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	0.0
1979/80	33.7	2.46	83.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.1	0.0
1980/81	32.5	2.59	84.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	85.1	0.0
1981/82 3/	31.1	2.60	80.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	82.1	0.0
1982/83 4/	31.0	2.74	85.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	87.5	0.0

1/ FEED USE DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR CHINA.
2/ FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THOUGH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN. SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDED ARE MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS. PULSES AND RICE.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WHEAT: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. AND MAJOR COMPETITORS
1970/71 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	- - EXPORTS 1/ - - JUL/JUN	MKT YEAR	MKT YEAR 2/ END STOCKS
	CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)						
1970/71	5.1	1.79	9.0	4.6	11.5	11.8	20.0
1971/72	7.9	1.83	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73	8.6	1.68	14.5	4.3	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.0	17.0	16.3	8.6
1981/82 3/	12.4	2.00	24.8	5.2	17.8	18.4	9.7
1982/83 4/	12.6	2.19	27.6	5.2	21.0	21.0	11.2
	AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1970/71	6.5	1.22	7.9	2.6	9.5	9.1	3.7
1971/72	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74	8.9	1.34	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.6	10.6	9.6	2.1
1981/82 3/	11.9	1.37	16.3	3.3	11.0	12.1	3.0
1982/83 4/	9.0	0.97	8.7	3.6	7.5	7.0	1.1
	ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1970/71	3.7	1.33	4.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.7
1971/72	4.3	1.32	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.39	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74	4.0	1.66	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.8	4.8	0.4
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.4
1981/82 3/	5.9	1.38	8.1	4.1	4.3	3.6	0.7
1982/83 4/	7.3	1.91	14.0	4.2	8.5	10.0	0.5
	TOTAL COMPETITORS						
1970/71	15.2	1.43	21.8	11.3	22.7	22.0	24.3
1971/72	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.0	23.7	23.1	17.6
1972/73	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.6
1973/74	22.5	1.54	34.7	12.4	18.3	20.0	13.1
1974/75	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.1	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.8	15.5
1980/81	27.4	1.38	37.8	12.6	31.5	29.7	11.0
1981/82 3/	30.2	1.63	49.2	12.6	33.0	34.2	13.5
1982/83 4/	28.9	1.74	50.3	13.0	37.0	38.0	12.8
	U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUN/MAY)						
1970/71	17.7	2.08	36.8	21.0	19.9	20.2	22.4
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.4	16.9	16.3	26.8
1972/73	19.1	2.20	42.1	22.3	31.8	30.4	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.12	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.5	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.9	19.7	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.7	2.04	58.5	20.5	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	27.0	2.06	55.7	23.4	31.5	30.6	32.1
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81	28.7	2.25	64.6	21.1	41.9	41.2	26.9
1981/82 3/	32.8	2.32	76.2	23.2	49.1	48.3	31.7
1982/83 4/	31.9	2.40	76.4	23.7	41.5	41.5	43.1
	TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS						
1970/71	32.9	1.78	58.6	32.3	42.6	42.1	46.7
1971/72	38.6	1.88	72.8	35.4	40.6	39.4	44.6
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.7	56.4	53.5	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.3	32.9	49.6	53.1	22.3
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.5	32.1	54.9	56.0	29.8
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.7	32.6	53.1	54.7	47.3
1977/78	51.0	1.78	90.6	35.0	61.1	56.8	46.2
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.93	99.6	34.1	71.9	71.2	40.1
1980/81	56.1	1.82	102.4	33.7	73.5	70.9	38.0
1981/82 3/	63.0	1.99	125.4	35.9	82.1	82.4	45.2
1982/83 4/	60.8	2.08	126.8	36.7	78.5	79.5	55.8

1/ INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2/ NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTED.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

SELECTED COARSE GRAINS
MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS
PRODUCTION YEARS 1975 - 1982
THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	- - - E X P O R T S - - - JUL/JUN	OCT/SEP	MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS
ARGENTINA	CORN (MAR/FEB)							
(75) 1976/77	2766	2.12	5855	2863	4384	5385	3238	515
(76) 1977/78	2532	3.28	8300	3401	5995	6377	5231	183
(77) 1978/79	2660	3.65	9700	3533	6664	6200	5916	434
(78) 1979/80	2899	3.10	9000	3296	4063	3460	5965	173
(79) 1980/81	2490	2.57	6400	3048	5899	8950	3417	108
(80) 1981/82	3394	3.80	12900	3700	8205	4920	9098	210
(81) 1982/83 1/	3159	3.04	9600	3500	4700	5000	5800	510
(82) 1983/84 2/	2700	2.78	7500	3400			4400	210
SOUTH AFRICA	CORN (MAY/APR)							
(75) 1976/77	4549	1.61	7314	6438	1366	1496	1465	987
(76) 1977/78	4453	2.18	9727	6553	2697	2788	2525	1636
(77) 1978/79	4499	2.27	10201	6665	2722	2224	3012	2115
(78) 1979/80	4598	1.80	8271	6702	2689	3303	2325	1359
(79) 1980/81	4618	2.34	10794	6757	3440	3930	3444	1952
(80) 1981/82	4716	3.11	14645	7097	4930	4700	4955	4545
(81) 1982/83 1/	4677	1.79	8355	7673	3300	2100	4041	1316
(82) 1983/84 2/	4453	1.06	4738	7000			76	478
THAILAND	CORN (JUL/JUN)							
(75) 1975/76	1312	2.18	2863	369	2386	2411	2386	142
(76) 1976/77	1285	2.08	2675	653	2116	1920	2116	48
(77) 1977/78	1205	1.39	1677	477	1217	1366	1217	31
(78) 1978/79	1386	2.01	2791	691	2078	1927	2078	53
(79) 1979/80	1525	2.16	3300	1050	2150	2067	2150	153
(80) 1980/81	1450	2.21	3200	1108	2142	2035	2142	103
(81) 1981/82 1/	1650	2.48	4100	1134	3008	2792	3009	61
(82) 1982/83 2/	1750	1.89	3300	1100	2150	2100	2000	261
ARGENTINA	GRAIN SORGHUM (MAR/FEB)							
(75) 1976/77	1834	2.76	5060	1668	4638	4770	3433	222
(76) 1977/78	2377	2.78	6600	2579	4405	4390	4122	121
(77) 1978/79	2254	3.19	7200	2417	4255	3956	4652	252
(78) 1979/80	2117	3.07	6500	2856	2191	1611	3755	141
(79) 1980/81	1279	2.31	2960	1585	3735	4860	1494	22
(80) 1981/82	2100	3.38	7100	2050	5216	5060	4940	132
(81) 1982/83 1/	2493	3.21	8000	2475	5700	5800	5600	57
(82) 1983/84 2/	2500	3.20	8000	2500			5500	57
AUSTRALIA	GRAIN SORGHUM (APR/MAR)							
(75) 1976/77	504	2.23	1124	116	829	666	972	59
(76) 1977/78	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77) 1978/79	394	1.81	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78) 1979/80	469	2.40	1125	502	550	650	669	134
(79) 1980/81	519	1.78	922	367	470	510	506	183
(80) 1981/82	658	1.83	1204	408	1300	1145	856	123
(81) 1982/83 1/	650	2.02	1311	373	500	350	1050	11
(82) 1983/84 2/	810	1.23	1000	531			390	90
AUSTRALIA	BARLEY (DEC/NOV)							
(75) 1975/76	2329	1.36	3179	857	1963	2237	2231	277
(76) 1976/77	2321	1.23	2847	933	2100	1911	1943	248
(77) 1977/78	2803	0.85	2383	1315	1325	1236	1117	199
(78) 1978/79	2785	1.44	4006	1560	1744	2007	2112	533
(79) 1979/80	2482	1.49	3703	1310	2951	2900	2824	102
(80) 1980/81	2451	1.09	2682	1290	1500	1540	1306	188
(81) 1981/82 1/	2677	1.31	3511	1822	2000	2075	1756	121
(82) 1982/83 2/	2000	0.87	1740	1368	600	300	400	93
CANADA	BARLEY (AUG/JUL)							
(75) 1975/76	4468	2.13	9520	6704	4161	4306	4156	2764
(76) 1976/77	4354	2.41	10513	6459	3782	3783	3600	3218
(77) 1977/78	4753	2.48	11799	6460	3005	3557	3349	5208
(78) 1978/79	4259	2.44	10387	7146	3510	3898	3554	4895
(79) 1979/80	3724	2.27	8460	7537	4083	2963	3832	2006
(80) 1980/81	4634	2.43	11259	6835	3025	4012	3236	3203
(81) 1981/82 1/	5476	2.51	13724	7032	5718	5543	5722	4173
(82) 1982/83 2/	5189	2.71	14074	7300	5500	5500	5500	5447

NOTE: YEARS IN PARENTHESES DENOTE PRODUCTION YEARS USED FOR AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (E.G. 1982/83) ARE MARKETING YEARS.

1/ PRELIMINARY.
2/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1982/83

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	34.2	1,776	1	1,194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.2	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	71.0	33.4	2,374	3	1,514	51	776
1981/82	989	81.0	34.5	2,799	3	1,773	142	854
1982/83	1,164	78.8	35.6	2,809	4	1,525	165	870
1983/84	1,582							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,784	4,335
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.1	7,268	1	2,133	4,368	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.7	7,939	1	2,433	4,519	5,194
1980/81	1,617	73.0	91.0	6,645	1	2,355	4,139	4,874
1981/82	1,034	74.7	109.8	8,202	1	1,967	4,173	4,984
1982/83	2,286	73.2	114.8	8,397	1	2,000	4,300	5,200
1983/84	3,484							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	692
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	694
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	234	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	212	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	229	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	246	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.5	46.3	579	0	299	307	318
1981/82	109	13.7	64.1	879	0	249	431	442
1982/83	297	13.8	59.0	841	0	225	355	366
1983/84	547							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.3	49.6	361	10	77	174	349
1981/82	137	9.2	52.3	479	10	100	202	376
1982/83	150	9.2	57.3	522	10	45	215	392
1983/84	245							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.7	53.0	458	1	13	432	506
1981/82	177	9.4	54.0	509	2	7	451	529
1982/83	152	10.4	58.4	617	1	5	440	515
1983/84	250							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.7	25.8	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.4	17	0	8	7	17
1981/82	4	0.7	26.7	19	0	2	9	19
1982/83	3	0.7	28.5	20	1	2	7	17
1983/84	5							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Exports Include Major Products Bar-Corn and Sorghum.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

April 13, 1983
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1309G

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61 - 1982/83

	BEGINNING STOCKS	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	DOMESTIC TOTAL USE
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1960/61	105.6	73.3	2.4	178.8	0.6	29.0	110.1	137.7
1961/62	118.3	64.1	2.5	161.0	0.5	34.7	112.8	140.8
1962/63	104.3	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	32.9	109.6	137.9
1963/64	93.2	61.6	2.8	171.5	0.4	39.7	106.9	135.3
1964/65	90.1	60.2	2.6	157.5	0.4	39.3	104.4	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.6	3.0	179.1	0.3	48.9	120.0	148.9
1966/67	58.2	60.2	3.0	180.7	0.3	41.1	118.2	148.6
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.9	0.3	41.5	118.8	149.5
1968/69	62.7	62.0	3.2	197.6	0.3	31.1	126.9	157.8
1969/70	71.8	58.3	3.4	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.0	165.0
1970/71	72.8	58.4	3.1	182.9	0.4	38.8	132.1	162.8
1971/72	54.6	62.9	3.7	233.6	0.4	40.5	143.1	174.6
1972/73	73.4	57.5	3.9	224.1	0.5	69.1	147.8	180.9
1973/74	48.0	63.5	3.7	233.3	0.3	73.8	143.0	176.7
1974/75	31.1	67.1	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	106.5	140.1
1975/76	27.3	70.8	3.4	243.3	0.5	82.0	116.7	153.7
1976/77	35.5	72.0	3.5	252.8	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.2	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.5	66.0	4.1	270.5	0.3	92.7	141.7	180.0
1979/80	71.6	67.1	4.4	296.8	0.4	108.8	141.2	182.7
1980/81	77.3	70.1	3.8	263.0	0.3	110.7	124.6	168.4
1981/82	61.6	76.4	4.3	325.1	0.4	106.9	132.0	177.4
1982/83	102.8	75.5	4.4	332.0	0.4	99.1	134.0	181.5
1983/84	154.6							
WHEAT								
1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.3	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.3	7.1	23.4
1972/73	26.8	19.1	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.4	5.5	22.3
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.5	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.1	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.8
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.3	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.7	2.2	64.6	0.1	41.2	1.4	21.1
1981/82	26.9	32.8	2.3	76.2	0.1	48.3	3.9	23.2
1982/83	31.7	31.9	2.4	76.4	0.1	41.5	4.5	23.7
1983/84	43.1							
COARSE GRAINS								
1970/71	46.1	40.7	3.6	146.1	0.4	18.6	126.9	141.8
1971/72	32.2	43.6	4.3	189.5	0.3	24.2	136.0	151.3
1972/73	46.6	38.4	4.7	182.0	0.4	38.7	142.3	158.6
1973/74	31.7	41.6	4.5	186.8	0.2	40.7	139.5	156.2
1974/75	21.8	40.7	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.4	121.8
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.7	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	137.3	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.7	0.3	71.4	138.8	161.4
1980/81	52.7	41.3	4.8	198.4	0.3	69.5	123.2	147.3
1981/82	34.7	43.6	5.7	249.0	0.3	58.6	128.1	154.2
1982/83	71.2	43.6	5.9	255.5	0.3	57.6	129.5	157.9
1983/84	111.5							

NOTES: COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.

SOURCE: OFFICIAL USDA STATISTICS OR ESTIMATES.

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1982/83 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1/ 1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(---------------Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis				-----------------)
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,039	879	4,271	3	2,431	1,708
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,986	1,014	4,324	3	2,706	1,794
1980/81	1,340	4.95	6,629	841	4,838	7	3,028	2,113
1981/82 (Est.)	1,535	5.46	8,289	545	6,060	13	2,683	2,247
1982/83 (Proj.)	1,316	5.29	6,994	1,600	5,036	16	2,200	2,341
1983/84 (Proj.)			5,011	2,113	3,608	16	2,200	2,420
				1,117				

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(--------------------Million Hundredweight Rough Basis					-------------------------)
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1		---	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9		0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5		0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4		0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6		0.1	82.6	55.3
1980/81	3.3	44.13	146.2	25.7		0.2	91.4	64.2
1981/82 (Est.)	3.8	48.19	182.7	16.5		0.4	82.1	68.6
1982/83 (Proj.)	3.3	47.42	154.2	49.0		0.4	67.5	71.0
1983/84 (Proj.)			110.5	65.2		0.5	67.5	74.5
				34.2				

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.2	1.18	238.4	41.9	234.8	81.8	34.8
1961/62	203.4	1.10	224.8	46.8	236.3	70.2	29.7
1962/63	206.9	1.22	251.8	44.3	248.1	74.0	29.8
1963/64	206.3	1.13	233.9	56.0	240.0	67.8	28.3
1964/65	215.9	1.25	270.4	52.0	262.0	76.2	29.1
1965/66	215.5	1.22	263.3	61.0	281.5	55.3	19.7
1966/67	213.7	1.44	306.8	56.0	279.9	82.1	29.4
1967/68	219.3	1.36	297.6	51.0	289.1	90.6	31.3
1968/69	223.9	1.48	330.9	45.0	306.5	115.0	37.6
1969/70	217.8	1.42	310.0	50.0	327.2	97.8	30.0
1970/71	207.0	1.52	313.8	55.0	337.3	74.3	22.0
1971/72	212.9	1.65	350.9	52.0	344.2	81.0	23.5
1972/73	211.2	1.63	343.5	67.0	361.8	62.6	17.3
1973/74	217.0	1.72	373.0	63.0	365.4	70.2	19.2
1974/75	220.1	1.64	360.2	64.3	366.4	64.0	17.4
1975/76	225.4	1.58	356.5	66.7	356.2	64.1	18.0
1976/77	233.2	1.81	421.3	63.3	385.6	99.8	26.2
1977/78	227.1	1.69	384.1	72.8	399.3	84.3	20.9
1978/79	228.9	1.95	446.8	72.0	430.2	100.9	23.8
1979/80	228.3	1.85	423.3	86.0	443.3	80.4	18.3
1980/81	236.6	1.86	441.1	94.2	446.5	75.0	16.8
1981/82 4/	238.7	1.88	448.2	101.9	439.7	83.4	19.1
1982/83 5/	235.6	2.01	472.9	101.4	458.2	98.1	21.6
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.4	1.38	447.9	24.0	437.2	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.4	1.35	434.2	30.0	449.3	94.7	21.1
1962/63	320.9	1.43	459.5	31.0	461.5	92.7	20.1
1963/64	326.5	1.43	467.7	34.0	462.5	97.9	21.2
1964/65	323.5	1.46	472.6	35.0	479.5	90.9	19.0
1965/66	320.1	1.51	434.7	42.0	500.5	75.1	15.0
1966/67	321.9	1.62	521.2	40.0	520.2	76.1	14.6
1967/68	327.3	1.68	551.4	39.0	542.3	85.2	15.7
1968/69	326.8	1.69	552.6	37.0	548.6	89.2	16.2
1969/70	330.7	1.74	576.7	39.0	576.6	89.2	15.5
1970/71	331.8	1.74	576.3	46.0	593.3	72.2	12.2
1971/72	333.4	1.89	629.1	49.0	615.4	87.0	14.2
1972/73	329.1	1.85	609.9	59.0	626.9	69.9	11.1
1973/74	344.5	1.94	669.7	71.0	673.0	65.9	9.8
1974/75	342.1	1.84	628.1	64.9	633.6	58.9	9.3
1975/76	348.3	1.85	645.0	75.1	645.6	58.3	9.0
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.2	82.7	685.3	77.5	11.3
1977/78	345.1	2.03	700.6	84.0	692.0	85.9	12.4
1978/79	342.8	2.20	753.6	90.2	748.1	91.2	12.2
1979/80	342.3	2.17	741.4	100.9	740.8	91.7	12.3
1980/81	342.3	2.13	730.0	105.4	740.8	80.8	11.0
1981/82 4/	348.4	2.20	764.8	103.6	732.0	113.6	15.4
1982/83 5/	341.4	2.30	783.6	87.7	744.1	153.0	20.4
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	526.6	1.30	686.3	65.9	672.0	191.5	28.5
1961/62	525.8	1.25	659.0	76.8	685.6	164.9	24.1
1962/63	527.8	1.35	711.4	75.4	709.6	166.6	23.5
1963/64	532.8	1.32	701.6	90.0	702.6	165.7	23.6
1964/65	539.4	1.38	743.0	87.0	741.5	167.2	22.5
1965/66	535.6	1.40	748.0	103.0	782.1	130.4	16.7
1966/67	535.6	1.55	827.9	96.0	800.1	158.2	19.8
1967/68	546.6	1.55	849.0	89.9	831.4	175.8	21.1
1968/69	550.8	1.60	883.5	82.0	855.1	204.2	23.9
1969/70	548.5	1.62	886.6	89.1	903.8	187.0	20.7
1970/71	538.7	1.65	890.0	101.0	930.5	146.5	15.7
1971/72	546.3	1.79	980.0	101.0	959.6	167.9	17.5
1972/73	540.3	1.76	953.4	126.0	988.7	132.4	13.4
1973/74	561.5	1.86	1042.7	133.9	1038.4	136.1	13.1
1974/75	562.2	1.76	988.3	129.2	1000.1	122.9	12.3
1975/76	573.7	1.75	1001.4	141.8	1001.8	122.4	12.2
1976/77	576.9	1.95	1125.5	145.9	1071.1	177.3	16.6
1977/78	572.2	1.90	1084.8	156.8	1091.3	170.2	15.5
1978/79	571.7	2.10	1200.4	162.2	1178.3	192.0	16.4
1979/80	570.6	2.04	1164.7	186.9	1184.6	172.1	14.5
1980/81	578.9	2.02	1171.1	199.7	1187.3	155.8	13.2
1981/82 4/	587.1	2.07	1212.9	205.5	1171.7	197.0	16.8
1982/83 5/	577.0	2.18	1256.4	189.2	1202.3	251.1	20.9

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
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4/ PRELIMINARY.
5/ PROJECTION.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD RICE 1/
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2/	- - PRODUCTION - - ROUGH	MILLED	CAL YR EXPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 3/	ENDING STOCKS 4/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	120.1	1.95	233.8	158.6	6.5	158.9	8.0	5.0
1961/62	115.7	1.86	215.3	146.2	6.3	146.7	7.1	4.8
1962/63	119.6	1.91	228.8	153.9	7.3	154.0	6.9	4.5
1963/64	121.5	2.05	248.5	167.6	7.7	165.7	8.8	5.3
1964/65	125.3	2.12	265.4	179.2	8.2	176.1	11.8	6.7
1965/66	124.0	2.05	254.0	171.6	7.9	171.4	12.0	7.0
1966/67	125.7	2.09	262.6	177.4	7.8	178.8	10.6	5.9
1967/68	127.0	2.19	278.6	187.6	7.2	184.5	13.7	7.4
1968/69	128.7	2.22	286.2	193.7	7.5	190.7	16.8	8.8
1969/70	131.4	2.26	297.2	199.7	8.1	197.7	18.7	9.5
1970/71	132.7	2.36	312.4	211.4	8.5	212.4	17.8	8.4
1971/72	134.5	2.35	316.5	213.8	8.6	216.4	15.2	7.0
1972/73	132.7	2.32	307.4	207.5	8.3	212.6	10.1	4.8
1973/74	136.6	2.45	334.2	225.3	7.6	223.1	12.4	5.5
1974/75	137.8	2.41	332.1	223.9	7.3	225.7	10.5	4.6
1975/76	143.0	2.52	359.9	242.3	8.3	233.8	19.0	8.1
1976/77	141.3	2.46	348.1	234.4	10.5	235.6	17.8	7.6
1977/78	143.2	2.58	369.7	249.0	9.5	244.0	22.8	9.4
1978/79	144.1	2.68	386.4	260.7	11.6	255.8	27.7	10.8
1979/80	142.0	2.66	377.3	254.2	12.6	258.4	23.4	9.1
1980/81	144.5	2.75	397.4	267.1	12.8	268.3	22.2	8.3
1981/82 5/	145.2	2.84	412.4	277.5	11.6	278.0	21.8	7.8
1982/83 6/	142.3	2.88	409.4	275.5	12.6	230.5	16.9	6.0

NOTE: STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASES; STOCKS, EXPORTS, AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESSED ON A MILLED BASIS.
2/ YIELDS ARE BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
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WORLD TOTAL GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1982/83
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	646.7	1.31	844.8	72.4	830.9	199.5	24.0
1961/62	641.6	1.26	805.2	83.2	832.3	172.0	20.7
1962/63	647.4	1.34	865.3	82.7	863.6	173.6	20.1
1963/64	654.2	1.33	869.2	97.7	868.3	174.5	20.1
1964/65	664.7	1.39	922.2	95.3	917.7	179.0	19.5
1965/66	659.6	1.39	919.6	110.9	953.4	142.4	15.0
1966/67	661.3	1.52	1005.3	103.7	978.8	168.9	17.3
1967/68	673.6	1.54	1036.5	97.1	1015.8	189.5	18.7
1968/69	679.4	1.59	1077.2	89.5	1045.8	221.0	21.1
1969/70	679.9	1.60	1086.3	97.2	1101.5	205.7	18.7
1970/71	671.4	1.64	1101.5	109.5	1142.9	164.3	14.4
1971/72	680.8	1.75	1193.8	109.7	1176.0	183.2	15.6
1972/73	673.0	1.72	1160.3	134.4	1201.3	142.6	11.9
1973/74	698.1	1.82	1268.0	141.5	1261.5	148.5	11.8
1974/75	700.0	1.73	1212.2	136.5	1225.8	133.4	10.9
1975/76	716.7	1.74	1243.7	150.0	1235.6	141.4	11.4
1976/77	718.3	1.89	1359.9	156.4	1306.6	195.0	15.0
1977/78	715.4	1.86	1333.8	166.2	1335.3	193.1	14.4
1978/79	715.8	2.04	1461.1	173.8	1434.1	219.8	15.4
1979/80	712.6	1.99	1418.8	199.5	1443.1	195.5	13.6
1980/81	723.3	1.99	1438.2	212.5	1455.6	178.0	12.3
1981/82 4/	732.3	2.04	1490.5	217.1	1449.7	218.8	15.1
1982/83 5/	719.2	2.13	1532.0	201.8	1482.8	267.9	18.1

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS; RICE IS ON A CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
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EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980-APRIL 1983
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12 1/2	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
1980 (Jan/Dec)	175	203	209	176	130	160
1981 (Jan/Dec)	177	189	212	175	134	137
Jan. 1982	174	177	192	169	116	119
Feb.	173	180	192	167	115	114
Mar.	170	179	191	159	116	110
Apr.	170	179	193	158	121	112
May	162	174	189	156	120	111
June	153	164 2/	185	158	116	108
July	153	160 2/	184	154	113	119
Aug.	155	113 2/	183	154	105	116
Sept.	156	163 2/	184	159	100	105
Oct.	149	151 2/	182	158	93	93
Nov.	158	149 2/	182	164	104	98
Dec.	165	148 2/	181	167	109	103
Jan. 4, 1983	164	147 2/	181	166	108	104
11	165	149 2/	177	166	107	104
18	167	149 2/	179	167	109	104
25	166	145 2/	177	165	113	105
Feb. 1	166	143	180	167	116	103 3/
8	165	143	179	163	115	104 3/
15	167	143 2/	181	166	121	125 3/
22	166	143	178	166	119	124 3/
Mar. 1	165	143	178	168	121	120 3/
8	166	146 4/	179	184	122	122 3/
15	167	140 3/	182	168	122	119 3/
22	167	138 3/	185	170	127	125 3/
29	169	140 3/	187	172	133	128 3/
Apr. 5	169	138 3/	187	172	133	129 3/
12	169	136	191	171	134	133 3/

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator
2/ January-March 1983 Delivery
3/ April-May 1983 Delivery
4/ March-April 1983 Delivery

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1981/83
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn	Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1981/82 (June-May)	193.90	202.75	215.30	135.40	143.45
1982/83					
June	178.50	175.75	198.20	126.65	125.00
July	178.00	176.00	199.00	125.00	120.00
August	173.60	N/A	194.00	116.00	116.00
September	173.50	N/A	193.00	114.90	117.75
October	170.65	N/A	194.10 5/	104.10	112.05
November	177.15	N/A	204.25 5/	116.75	120.00
December	182.70	N/A	202.50 4/	119.20	127.00
Jan. 4	183.50	N/A	202.00 4/	117.50	N/A
11	184.00	N/A	200.00 4/	116.75	N/A
18	186.25	N/A	199.00 4/	119.00	N/A
25	185.00	N/A	199.00 4/	123.75	N/A
Feb. 1	187.00	N/A	198.50 4/	126.00	N/A
8	187.00	N/A	198.50 4/	130.00	N/A
15	170.00 4/	N/A	197.00 4/	133.00	N/A
22	169.50 4/	N/A	198.00 4/	132.00	N/A
Mar. 1	166.50 4/	N/A	197.00 4/	133.00	N/A
8	168.75 4/	N/A	N/A	137.50	N/A
15	171.00 4/	N/A	192.00 4/	133.00	N/A
22	177.25 4/	N/A	194.00 4/	137.00	N/A
29	177.50 4/	N/A	197.50 4/	143.50	N/A
Apr. 5	184.00 4/	N/A	199.00 4/	146.00	N/A
12	185.50 4/	N/A	204.00 4/	145.50	N/A

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30-day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS-12.5 percent protein.
4/ April-May delivery.
5/ Preliminary price.

FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization; i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes; see footnote 8.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation and Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-7-83, March 14, 1983. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-4-83, April 11, 1983, and "Current USSR Grain Situation" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-10-83, April 12, 1983.

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FG-12-83

EXPORT MARKETS FOR U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES
April 29, 1983

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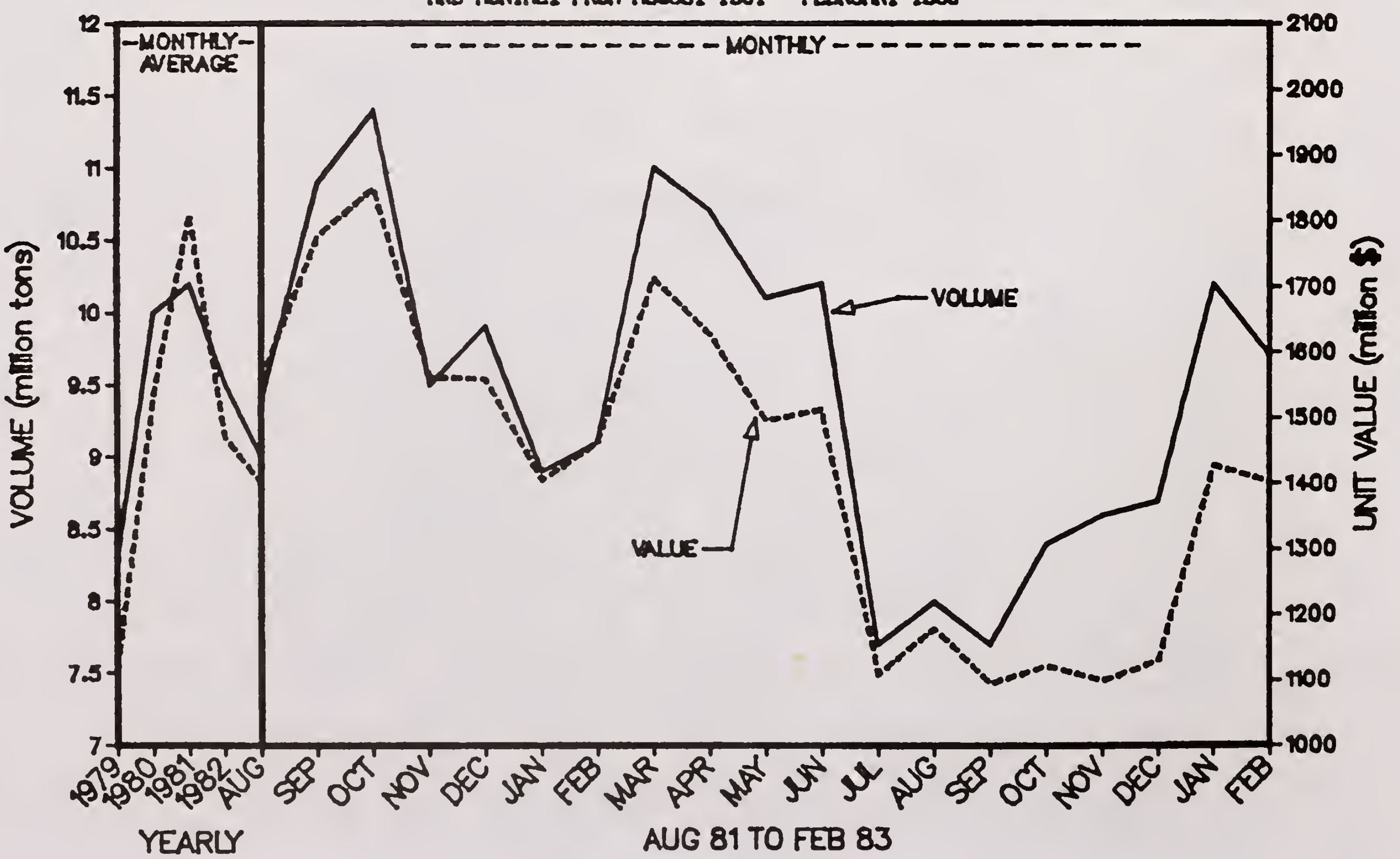
TABLES AND GRAPHS

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITY EXPORTS
IN FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND COMPARISON WITH PRECEDING YEAR

	FEBRUARY		CUMULATIVE OCT THRU FEB		ACTUAL EXPORTS	PROJECTED EXPORTS
	FY 82	FY 83	FY 82	FY 83	FY 82	FY 83
WHEAT (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	3,775	3,990	18,646	15,549	44,607	39,460
Value Per Ton (dollars)	174	161	177	164	166	165
Value (In million dollars)	666	652	3,239	2,505	7,434	6,511
CORN (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	3,726	4,091	21,301	21,453	49,608	50,370
Value Per Ton (dollars)	121	114	123	107	120	124
Value (In million dollars)	451	468	2,623	2,285	5,962	6,246
SORGHUM (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	487	450	3,203	2,779	6,290	5,715
Value Per Ton (dollars)	122	121	121	113	119	129
Value (In million dollars)	59	54	389	313	746	737
BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	178	31	1,116	324	2,020	1,050
Value Per Ton (dollars)	133	115	135	111	128	119
Value (In million dollars)	24	4	151	36	259	125
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	4,391	4,572	25,620	24,556	57,918	57,135
Value Per Ton (dollars)	122	115	123	107	120	124
Value (In million dollars)	534	525	3,162	2,635	6,967	7,108
RICE (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	234	146	1,168	682	2,776	2,200
Value Per Ton	443	382	459	412	414	400
Value (In million dollars)	104	56	563	281	1,149	880
PULSES						
Quantity (1000 tons)	79	34	549	245	911	700
Value Per Ton (dollars)	600	379	649	421	601	450
Value (In million dollars)	47	13	357	103	547	315
FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS						
Quantity (1000 tons-gr. equiv)	326	332	834	1,755	2,433	2,500
Value Per Ton (dollars)	162	177	227	118	214	280
Value (In million dollars)	53	59	189	208	520	700
FORAGE, HAY, MIXED FEED AND GRAIN BYPRODUCTS						
Quantity (1000 tons)	431	603	2,363	2,689	6,000	6,000
Value Per Ton (dollars)	172	161	171	166	166	167
Value (In million dollars)	75	97	403	447	998	1,000
TOTAL VALUE (In million dollars)	1,479	1,402	7,887	6,179	17,615	16,514

Source: US Census

MONTHLY EXPORT RATES FOR U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM AUGUST 1981 - FEBRUARY 1983



HIGHLIGHTS

Export prospects for U.S. corn improved somewhat since mid-April. With the deteriorating South African corn export situation and persistent quality problems with Thai corn, opportunities for U.S. corn sales opened up in eastern Asia and southern Africa markets. Near-term prospects for corn exports appear favorable as the United States takes up the slack left by South Africa and Thailand. Wheat exports are slowing as several of the world's major importing countries have been turning to other exporters for supplies. Other important developments of the past month are highlighted below.

-- President Reagan has announced the United States' willingness to negotiate a new long-term grain agreement with the Soviet Union.

-- The Soviet Union purchased another 600,000 tons of French wheat, bringing total 1982/83 purchases of French wheat to between 3.2 and 3.5 million tons. This is well above the 1981/82 1-million-ton level.

-- An apparent European Community (EC) attempt at restricting 1982/83 (August-July) wheat exports through export restitution reductions could result in sharply higher 1983/84 EC wheat exports, and lower demand for U.S. feedgrains.

-- Taiwan purchased sizeable quantities of U.S. corn as the potential for South African corn exports disappeared. South Africa has been forced to cancel remaining 1982/83 contracts and the 1983/84 agreement with Taiwan.

-- Southern Africa, including South Africa and Zimbabwe, may be an important market for U.S. corn during 1982/83 and 1983/84 as the countries of the region attempt to meet their drought-induced corn supply deficit.

WHEAT

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES

<u>Export Forecast</u>. As of April 22, the official forecast for 1982/83 (June-May) wheat exports--excluding roughly 2 million tons of products--remained unchanged at 39.5 million tons (1,450 million bushels). Market activity for 1982/83 continued relatively slow as large volume importers--the USSR, China and India--remained on the sidelines.

Shipments and Sales. U.S. wheat shipments during the four-week period ending April 21 slowed from the pace set during the past few months. India was the primary destination, followed by Japan, the USSR and China. Despite the reduced level of U.S. shipments over the period, the proportion of shipments by wheat class remained fairly normal with hard red winter wheat predominant (58 percent), succeeded by hard red spring and white wheat (13 percent each). Although Australian shipments dropped sharply during the past month, the United States did not benefit directly from the decline. Conversely, shipments from other major exporters have tended to be larger than a year ago.

Overall, U.S. export sales picked up somewhat from last month. The largest buyers were Chile and Brazil, followed by Iraq and Egypt. Hard red winter wheat made up nearly 50 percent of total sales.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Purchasing activity from the world market continued steady, with little unexpected activity. Delivery, for the most part, is for the near term as large current world supplies discourage importers from making longer term commitments or holding excess stocks. The Soviet Union returned to the market during the period for about 600,000 tons of French wheat, the first Soviet activity in nearly four months.

RECENT WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN MARCH 24 AND APRIL 27, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Quantity (Tons)	Grade 1/	Price Range 2/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 3/
4/8	Algeria	U.S.	90,000	No. 3 HAD	195.00 C&F	Apr-Jun
3/29	Bangladesh	U.S.	100-200,000	SRW	141.50 @ 144.00	May
4/6	Brazil	U.S.	99,000	HRW 11%	158.00 @ 160.20	Jul
4/6	Brazil	U.S.	33,000	SRW	139.98	Jul
4/13	Brazil	U.S.	264,000	HRW 11%	158.33 @ 161.75	Jun-Jul
4/13	Brazil	U.S.	33,000	SRW	140.67	Aug
3/29	Chile	U.S.	144,000	HRW	?	Mar-May
3/29	Chile	U.S.	192,000	HRW	?	83/84
4/18	Cyprus	U.S.	8,000	HRS	191.67 C&F	Apr-May
3/31	Dominican Rep.	U.S.	34,000	HRS 14%	168.19 @ 171.87	Apr-May
3/30	Ecuador	U.S.	25,000	HRW 12%	165.50	May
4/8	Egypt	France & Others	169,500	Soft Wheat	Various	Apr-May
4/13	Egypt	U.S.	228,400	White	167.19 @ 172.94	Apr-May
4/22	Egypt	U.S.	150,000	SRW	135.88-137.71	May
3/31	Indonesia	U.S.	25,000	HRS 13%	?	Apr
3/29	Iraq	U.S.	50,000	HRW	?	Mar-May
3/29	Iraq	U.S.	100,000	HRW	?	83/84
3/28	Israel	U.S.	22,000	HRW 12%	167.30	Nov
3/31	Jordan	Greece	37,000	Wheat	?	May-Jun
3/24	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	20,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	May-Jun
3/25	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	41,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Apr-May
4/4	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	22,500	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Apr-May
4/8	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	23,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	May-Jun
4/11	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	23,000	HRW, SRW, HRS	Various	May-Jun
4/15	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	36,500	White, HRW, HRS	Various	May-Jun
4/21	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	21,000	White, HRW, HRS	164.80 @ 179.10	May-Jun
3/24	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	178.75	May
3/30	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	177.98	Jun
4/6	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	White Wheat	170.50	Jun
4/13	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	White	152.98	Aug
4/14	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	181.25	Jun
4/20	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	180.74	Jul
4/8	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	HRW	166.45	May-Jun
4/8	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	SRW	142.47	May-Jun
4/27	Portugal	U.S.	14,000	#3 HAD	194.75 C&F	Jun
4/18	Tunisia	U.S.	40,000	SRW	150.00 @ 151.75 C&F	May-Jun
4/18	Tunisia	France	40,000	Soft Wheat	150.00 @ 151.75 C&F	May-Jun
4/4	USSR	France	550-600,000	Wheat	137.00	Apr-Jun
3/31	Yugoslavia	U.S.	61,000	SRW	141.20	Apr-May
3/24	Zaire	U.S.	14,000	HRW 12.5%	167.93	FH Apr
3/31	Zambia	U.S.	16,652	HRW 11%	168.14	Apr-May

1/ HRW=Hard Red Winter, HRS=Hard Red Spring, SRW=Soft Red Winter, HAD=Hard Amber Durum.
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted.
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half.

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

US WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(JUNE/MAY--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments		
4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
January 27	3.0	3.5
February 24	4.0	3.9
March 24	4.2	3.5
April 21	3.7	2.8
Cumulative for MY......	42.5	34.8

Monthly Sales 2/		
4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
January 27	2.4	1.8
February 24	3.0	2.6
March 24	3.3	2.0
April 21	2.9	2.6
Cumulative for MY......	52.2	39.4

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates	Million MT	Million BU
Week Ending April 14.................	0.7	25.9
Week Ending April 21.................	0.7	23.9
Official Estimate for Current MY		
(Grain only)	39.5	1450
Implied Weekly Average...............	0.8	27.9
Latest Six Weeks		
Weekly Average	0.7	27.2
Marketing Year-To-Date		
Weekly Average	0.8	28.7
Weekly Avg. Extrapolated Annually..	40.6	1492
Balance of Year To Achieve Estimate		
Implied Weekly Average	0.6	23.3

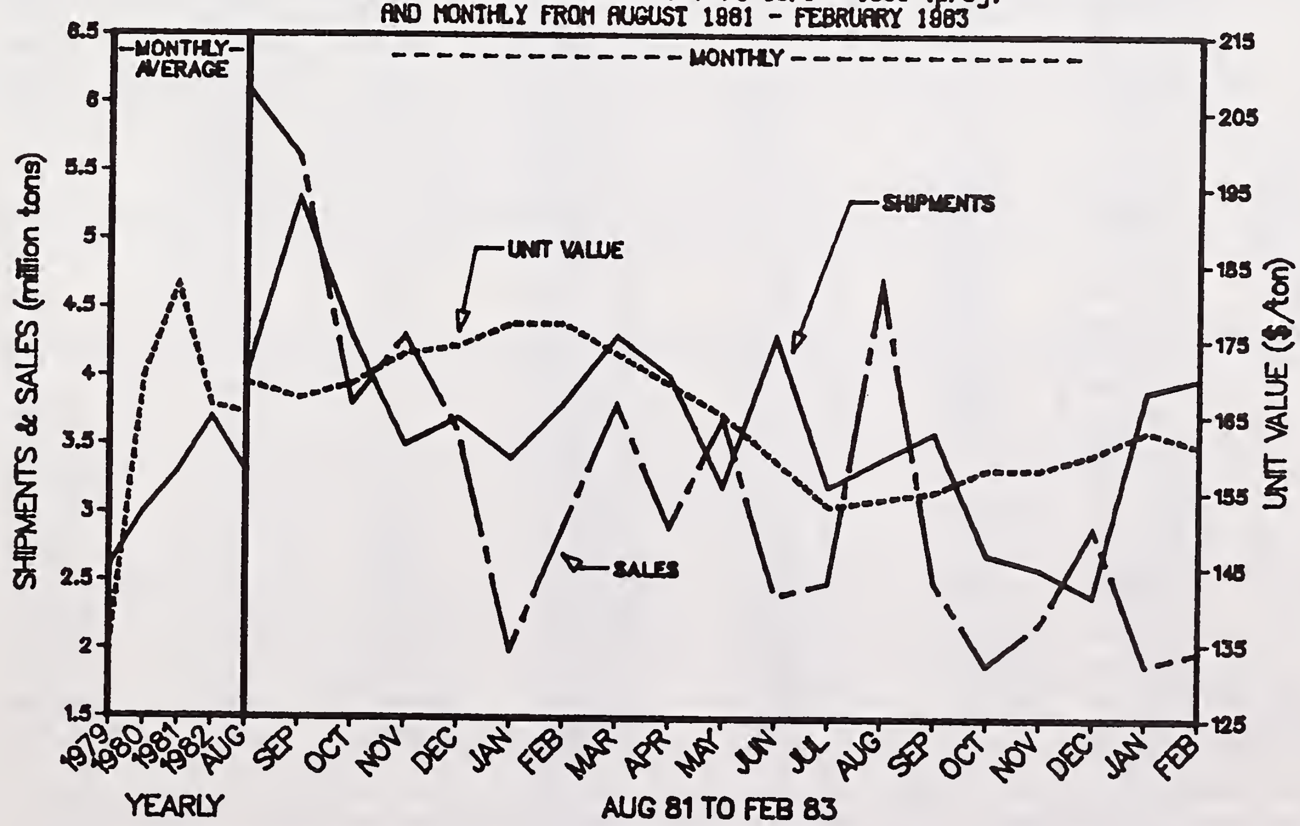
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

	Canada		Australia		Argentina		France 3/		Total	
4 Weeks Ending 1/	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
January 27	.7	1.0	1.1	.8	.9	1.6	.5	1.0	3.2	4.4
February 24	.8	.9	1.2	.9	1.4	1.6	.0	.5	3.4	3.9
March 24	1.2	1.1	1.7	.7	.9	1.7	.4	.7	4.2	4.2
April 21	1.6	1.3	1.5	.3	.2	0.8	.5	N/A	2.3	N/A
Cumul. since July 1	13.0	14.8	8.9	6.8	4.2	5.3	5.7	N/A	30.3	N/A
Total for Season 2/	17.8	21.0	11.0	7.5	4.3	8.5	7.3	8.0	40.4	44.0

1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
3/ Excludes intra-EC trade.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM AUGUST 1981 - FEBRUARY 1983

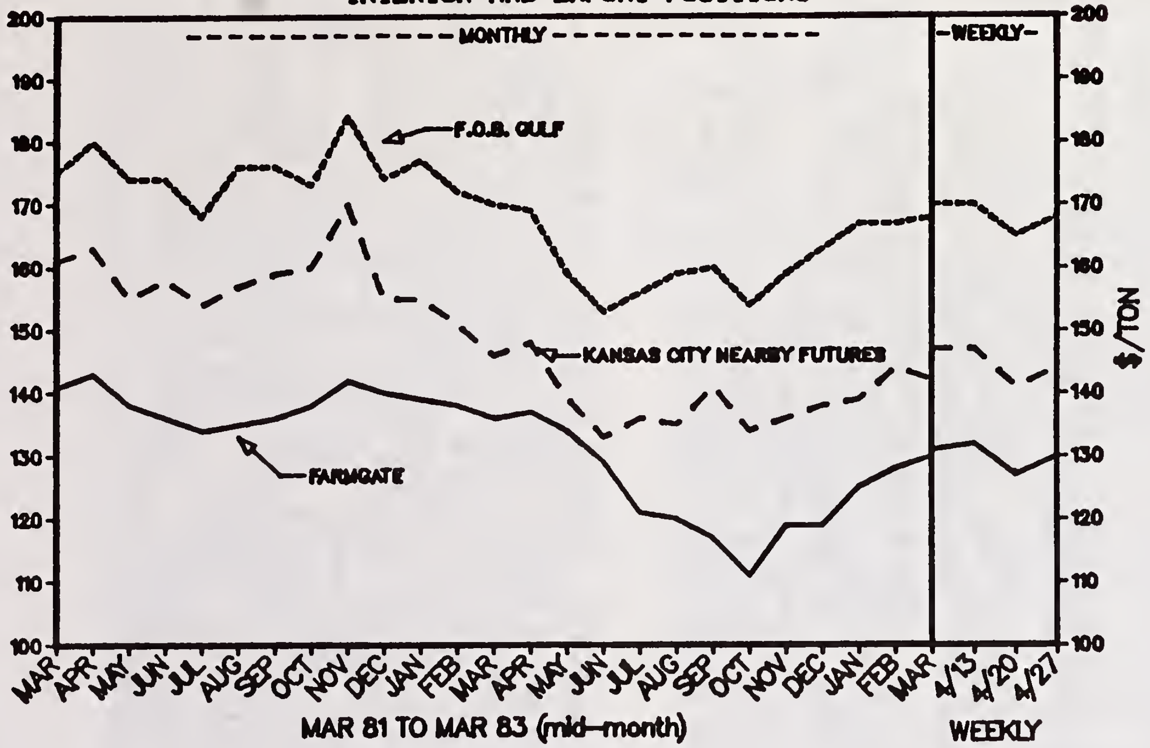


U.S. WHEAT EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1980/81-1981/82; COMMITMENTS TO DATE FOR 1982/83 WITH COMPARISON TO 1981/82
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

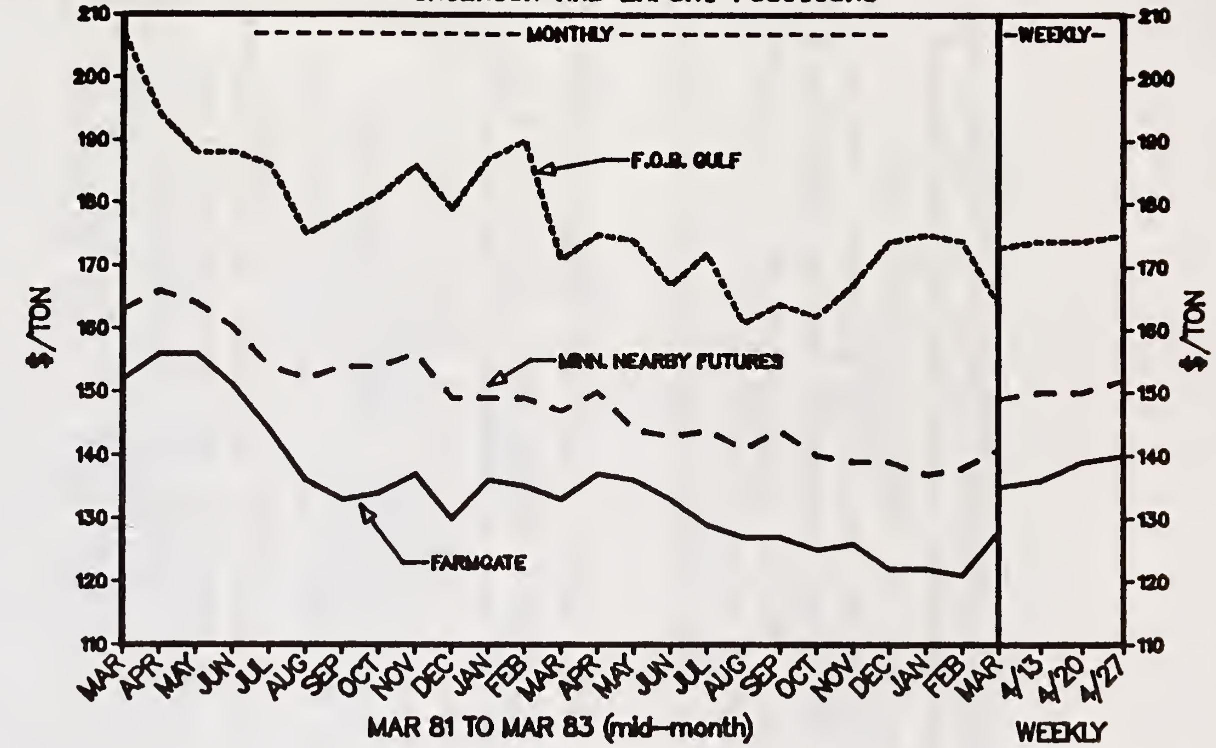
Destination	Marketing Year	Hard Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	Soft Red	All White	Durum	Total Exports
EC-10	1980/81	396	1,328	96	2	669	2,491
	1981/82	185	1,416	123	5	749	2,478
	1981/82†	185	1,285	123	5	764	2,361
	1982/83*	3	1,085	35	53	490	1,666
Other W. Europe	1980/81	521	130	360	7	148	1,166
	1981/82	709	244	1,151	11	97	2,213
	1981/82†	657	241	1,171	11	141	2,221
	1982/83*	373	95	291	4	7	770
Eastern Europe	1980/81	255	--	721	164	90	1,230
	1981/82	22	--	425	--	107	554
	1981/82†	22	--	425	--	82	529
	1982/83*	--	--	89	--	73	162
USSR	1980/81	3,000	--	--	--	--	3,000
	1981/82	6,539	--	--	--	--	6,539
	1981/82†	6,822	--	--	--	--	6,822
	1982/83*	3,370	--	--	--	--	3,370
China	1980/81	1,693	120	6,158	732	--	8,703
	1981/82	115	--	7,830	5	--	7,950
	1981/82†	53	--	7,938	5	--	7,996
	1982/83*	416	--	4,973	--	--	5,389
Japan	1980/81	1,362	888	--	1,225	38	3,513
	1981/82	1,301	831	60	1,193	32	3,417
	1981/82†	1,302	844	60	1,176	29	3,410
	1982/83*	1,263	1,027	20	1,138	--	3,448
India	1980/81	--	--	--	24	--	24
	1981/82	498	--	--	1,082	--	1,580
	1981/82†	498	--	--	1,082	--	1,580
	1982/83*	2,605	--	--	1,405	--	4,010
Rep. of Korea	1980/81	621	117	--	1,320	--	2,058
	1981/82	621	149	3	1,048	--	1,821
	1981/82†	595	139	--	939	--	1,673
	1982/83*	610	163	--	1,011	--	1,784
Other Asia and Oceania	1980/81	2,099	951	55	1,609	--	4,714
	1981/82	1,598	1,429	1,008	1,297	--	5,330
	1981/82†	1,367	1,277	993	1,153	--	4,790
	1982/83*	2,812	1,893	868	581	1	6,154
Egypt	1980/81	92	--	349	1,135	--	1,576
	1981/82	--	--	--	2,483	--	2,483
	1981/82†	--	--	--	2,337	--	2,337
	1982/83*	--	--	288	1,367	--	1,655
Nigeria	1980/81	1,009	105	19	--	--	1,133
	1981/82	1,193	118	31	--	--	1,272
	1981/82†	1,278	134	27	--	--	1,440
	1982/83*	914	242	83	--	--	1,239
Other Africa	1980/81	774	62	359	268	403	1,866
	1981/82	526	86	1,329	--	907	2,917
	1981/82†	612	71	1,302	--	857	2,842
	1982/83*	617	95	1,338	--	481	2,531
Mexico	1980/81	1,102	--	20	--	--	1,122
	1981/82	767	--	--	--	--	767
	1981/82†	816	--	--	--	--	816
	1982/83*	57	--	--	--	--	57
Brazil	1980/81	2,157	--	--	--	--	2,157
	1981/82	2,961	--	126	--	28	3,115
	1981/82†	3,025	--	126	--	28	3,179
	1982/83*	2,248	--	--	--	--	2,248
Other W. Hemis.	1980/81	2,572	1,154	253	222	243	4,444
	1981/82	2,602	1,257	307	176	315	4,657
	1981/82†	2,585	1,242	313	151	277	4,568
	1982/83*	2,238	1,577	570	10	281	4,676
Total 2/	1980/81	17,653	4,926	8,390	6,718	1,608	39,245
	1981/82	19,637	5,540	12,391	7,300	2,242	47,110
	1981/82†	20,222	5,500	12,648	7,088	2,305	47,763
	1982/83-To Date*	17,576	6,283	8,497	5,569	1,449	39,374
	MY Projection 1/	18,507	6,396	9,798	5,307	1,497	41,505

† Sales plus accumulated exports as of Apr. 22, 1982, excluding sales for next marketing year.
* Sales plus accumulated exports as of Apr. 21, 1983, excluding sales for next marketing year.
1/ Projection for 1982/83, including flour and products.
2/ Discrepancies due to rounding and sales to unknown destinations.
Source: U.S. Export Sales

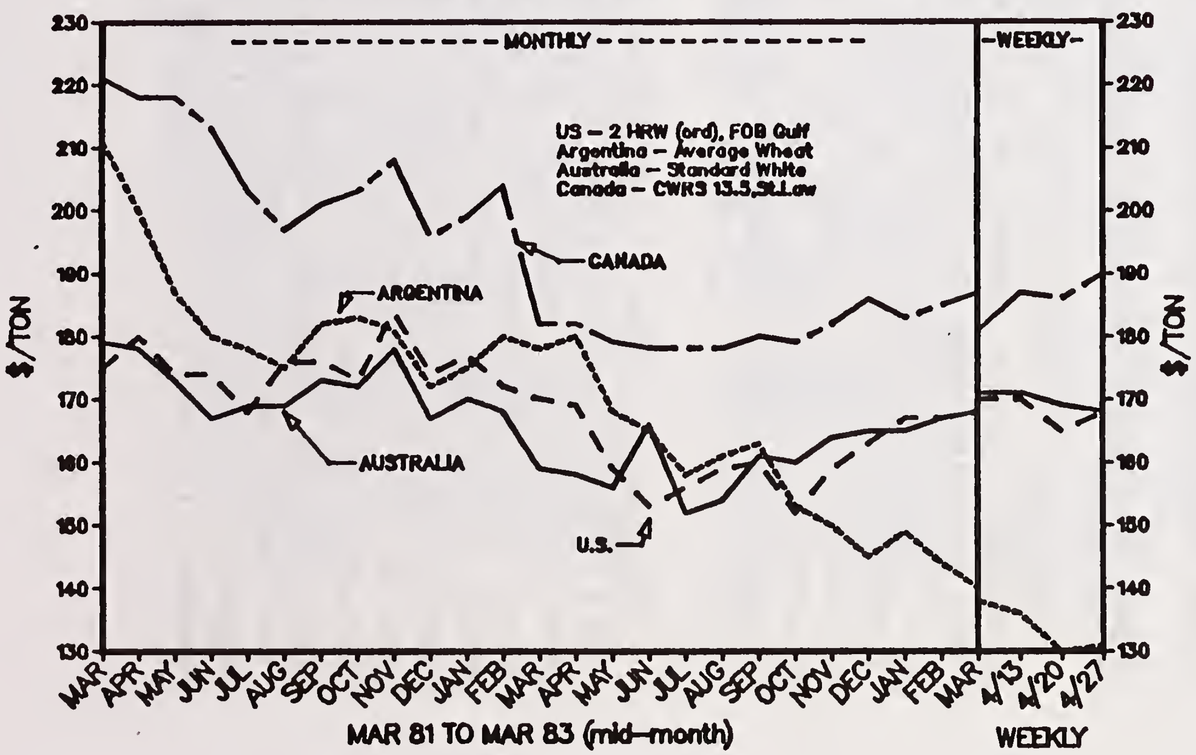
U.S. HARD RED WINTER WHEAT PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



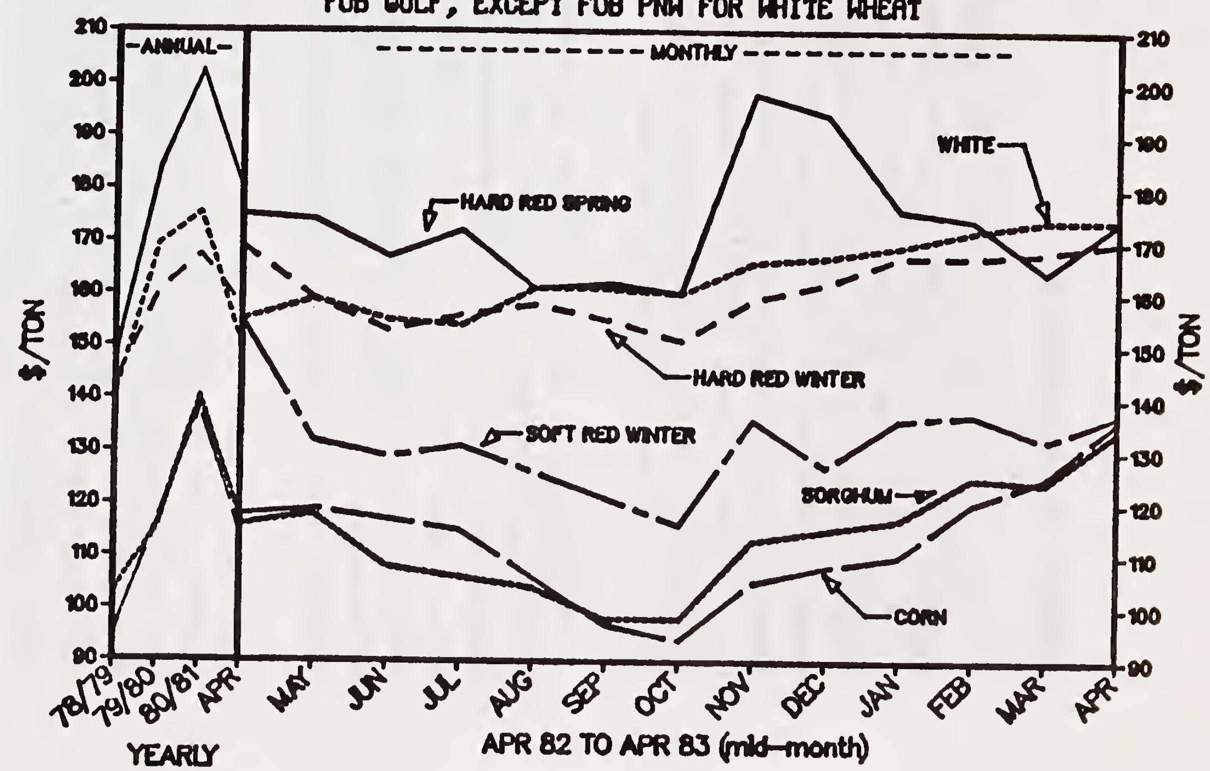
U.S. HARD RED SPRING WHEAT PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



WHEAT: COMPETITOR ASKING AND U.S. EXPORT PRICES



U.S. GRAIN COMMODITY EXPORT PRICES
FOB GULF, EXCEPT FOB PNW FOR WHITE WHEAT



MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Uruguay: Projections for 1982/83 (December-November) indicate Uruguay may import nearly 210,000 tons of wheat to meet domestic demand during the second half of the marketing year. Uruguay is expected to have a sizeable 1982/83 supply deficit due to the reduced wheat crop--down nearly 30 percent from last year; consumption is expected to remain relatively constant; and an ambitious wheat export program is underway (see below). While Uruguay has not purchased U.S. wheat since 1978/79--when it last imported unusually large quantities--the current situation may enable the United States to again supply wheat to the Uruguayan market.

**Lebanon: The Lebanese government has officially asked the Canadian Wheat Board to suspend calendar year 1983 wheat shipments under their bilateral wheat agreement for 150,000-200,000 tons annually. A government decision is also expected soon on wheat trade liberalization which would shift control of wheat importation from the government back to the private sector. Liberalization would also result in the removal of wheat import subsidies, saving the Lebanese treasury $35-50 million annually.

Implementation of the proposed changes is projected to increase Lebanese wheat imports by 25,000-50,000 tons annually--to 400,000-425,000 tons--as millers would then be permitted to export flour to other countries in the region. As the United States has been supplying 25-30 percent of Lebanon's wheat imports for the past five years, U.S. wheat is in a good position to take advantage of the expanding market when the changes occur.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Other Exporting Countries Selling Activity and Competitive Practices

**Uruguay: Given the tight financial situation and scarcity of foreign exchange, the government of Uruguay is currently encouraging wheat exports. This is being done by granting a domestic tax rebate to exporters equal to 11.9 percent of the f.o.b. value of exported wheat. To date, Uruguay has sold 25,000 tons to Syria and 60,000 tons to Iran. Shipments to Iran are part of an "agricultural products for oil" barter agreement between the two countries. Presently, Uruguay is expected to export 125,000 tons of wheat in 1982/83 (December-November)--up over 200 percent from last year and second only to 1980/81's record of 150,000 tons.

**Australia: The recent 10-percent devaluation of the Australian dollar (A$) significantly reduces the possibility of a future deficit in the Wheat Pool account and appears to eliminate the possibility that Australian wheat would be in an export subsidy position. Devaluation also gives the Australian Wheat Board (AWB) greater marketing flexibility in pricing decisions as the margin between initial payment levels and current export prices is increased. Due to this decision, Australia has already increased its wheat export earnings by about A$20 per ton (US$17) and introduced the possibility of raising 1983 producer payment levels, further stimulating production. With realization of more normal production levels in 1983/84, the AWB can be expected to return aggressively to the export market, employing price competition as the cornerstone of its marketing strategy.

EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS ON AUSTRALIAN WHEAT PRICES

Date	Exchange Rate	Asking Price 1/ US$/ton	Asking Price 1/ A$/ton	Initial Payment Level* A$/ton	Margin A$/ton 2/
1/21/82	A$1 = US$1.11	169	151	141.32	10
5/13/82	A$1 = US$1.07	156	146	141.32	5
3/1/83	A$1 = US$.96	168	175	141.32	33
3/10/83	A$1 = US$.85	166	195	141.32	54

1/ Australian Standard White.
2/ Difference between asking price and guaranteed minimum payment level (without factoring in f.o.b. costs).
* The 1982 minimum payment level is A$141.32, $.23 below 1981 levels; 1983 payment will be announced in October.

**EC: Although the EC is apparently implementing a strategy of restraining soft wheat and flour exports in 1982/83, plans under discussion to support the local wheat market in the face of additional carry-over supplies could mean sharply higher wheat export volumes in 1983/84, particularly in the beginning of the new year, and lower demand for imported U.S. feedgrains. Among the plans under consideration is the early opening of 1983/84 export tenders which would enable exporters to make new year commitments for delivery beginning in August. That action, however, will simply defer current export pressures from the 1982/83 year to the beginning of next year, and in fact, could exacerbate 1983/84 export pressures if the new crop is near the size of last year's harvest.

Other considerations include the transfer of intervention stocks from member states with the greatest supply to those in a deficit position (Italy and Ireland) and implementation of a subsidized scheme to move 1-2 million tons of wheat into feed. Both plans could result in lower imported feedgrain demand--the United States provides over 90 percent of EC corn imports--as well as increased pressure to export barley displaced in feed rations by the subsidized wheat.

**Argentina: Wheat exports for 1982/83 (July-June) are projected to reach a record 8.5 million tons--double 1981/82 levels--as a result of a record 14.5-million-ton wheat crop--up 80 percent from last year--and Argentina's price competitiveness. Due in part to lower f.o.b. prices--$15-20 below U.S. f.o.b. prices--Argentina has realized record sales to the USSR and China this season, as well as emerging as Iran's predominant supplier and again competing in former Latin American markets, such as Peru and Chile. First quarter 1983 wheat movements reached over 5 million tons, exceeding the total annual wheat exports for most years. Although the record 1982/83 crop may not be matched in the near future, continuing economic pressure to generate foreign exchange earnings will encourage Argentina to maintain higher-than-usual levels of wheat production and exports.

Argentina's wheat production and export system is manipulated primarily through the use of reference prices. The producer reference price is the minimum payment guaranteed to producers by the Argentine Grain Board and usually amounts to at least 85 percent of export prices. Thus, the Grain Board stimulates or discourages wheat production by raising or lowering the producer reference price.

The exporter reference price, which operates as a currency exchange mechanism, can be used to encourage or discourage export registrations and thereby sales. For example, if the reference price is $145 per ton, and the quantity to be registered for export is 100,000 tons, the exporter must exchange an amount equal to the quantity times the reference price (100,000 tons X $145 = $14.5 million) at the current legal exchange rate. If the exporter gets more for the grain than the set export reference price, he realizes a net foreign currency gain. Thus, when export reference prices are low relative to world prices, export registrations are encouraged and exporters have more pricing flexibility and higher earnings. High export reference prices discourage exports. To keep the export registration system from becoming overly speculative, exporters must cash in 10 percent of their registered quantities even if they cannot sell them for export (effectively a 10-percent penalty for over-registration).

To increase the efficiency of Argentina's export sector, the government has decreased the responsibilities of the Grain Board by allowing private ownership of grain export elevators. Private entities have acquired export capacity by purchasing existing elevators and constructing new facilities. Privately owned elevators increased their grain handling from only 5 percent of total grain exports in 1980--about 900,000 tons--to 22 percent in 1982--4.5 million tons. Efforts by private industry increased Argentine loading capacity over 20 percent--to about 3.5 million tons per month--and is expected to reach 4 million tons per month with current construction.

ARGENTINE WHEAT PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

Year	Production	Exports
1978/79	8.1	3.3
1979/80	8.1	4.7
1980/81	7.8	3.9
1981/82	8.1	4.3
1982/83 1/	14.5	8.5

1/ Preliminary estimate of U.S. agricultural counselor.

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**USSR: Reports indicate a recent Soviet purchase of around 600,000 tons of French wheat. This sale puts total 1982/83 (August-July) purchases of French wheat at between 3.2 and 3.5 million tons. This is in excess of the trade anticipated under the framework of the Soviet-Franco trade pact--3 million tons--signed in October 1982. Last year, Soviet purchases of French wheat amounted to about 860,000 tons.

The impact of these recent purchases of French wheat on the potential for more U.S. wheat purchases is marginal at best, as the Soviets have already met their total commitment under the current U.S.-USSR long-term grain agreement.

Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries

**Argentina: The government has announced plans to establish a reference price for durum wheat (December 1983-November 1984) similar to the reference price already in place for bread wheat, but with a higher value. The government hopes to encourage durum production, which has dwindled in recent years to about 100,000 tons currently. The move may also be linked to the wheat export agreement with Algeria, which specifies trade of 50,000-100,000 tons of durum annually through 1985/86. Presently, this agreement is not being filled for lack of supplies.

**India: The government of India recently announced a new wheat procurement price of Rs1,510 per ton (US$151 per ton). This price, which applies during the 1983/84 (April-March) marketing year, is more than 6 percent higher than last year and exceeds the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The higher price has been established in an attempt to ensure that the government will be able to procure adequate amounts of the current wheat harvest for the public distribution system. The level of Indian wheat imports in 1983/84 will be partially predicated upon the government's success at procuring domestic grain.

**Major Exporters: The latest internal support prices for the principal world wheat exporters are listed below. Prices are not strictly comparable because of quality differences and because U.S., Argentine and EC prices are on a local delivery point basis, while Canadian and Australian prices are basis export position. Also, the Canadian price is for No. 1 CWRS, which only represented 25 percent of the 1982 crop. Canadian No. 2 CWRS is discounted approximately Can$6 per ton and No. 3 CWRS about Can$11 per ton. EC prices given below do not include monthly storage payments that all producers receive.

MAJOR EXPORTER SUPPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT

Exporter	1982/83 U.S.$ Equivalent		1982/83 Local Currency	1983/84 U.S.$ Equivalent		1983/84 Local Currency
	per bu	per ton	per ton	per bu	per ton	per ton
U.S. (loan)	3.55	130	130 ($)	3.65	134	134 ($)
(reserve loan)	4.00	147	147	3.65	134	134
Argentina (reference)	3.97	146	4,450,000 (M$N) 1/	N/A	N/A	N/A
Australia (min. pay.)	4.10	151	141 ($A)	N/A	N/A	N/A
(final pay.)	5.15	189	177	N/A	N/A	N/A
Canada (initial pay.)	3.87	142	175 (Can$)	3.78	139	170 (Can$)
(final pay.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC (intervention)	4.68	172	179 (ECU)	N/A	N/A	N/A
(reference)	5.47	201	209	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ November price; thereafter, prices adjusted monthly.
2/ Projected; for the EC, assumes approval of proposed 7 percent price rise.
N/A Not available.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**China: U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) reports that China is pursuing the possibility of establishing fast food outlets. During recent ceremonies for the opening of the USW Demonstration Bakery, a high-level Chinese official outlined plans to open a pilot fast food outlet in downtown Beijing and showed samples of wheat-based foods that will be used in the fast food program. USW is now initiating plans to bring a Chinese team to the United States to study the fast food industry.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**Indonesia: In the annual grain report from Jakarta, the U.S. agricultural counselor reports: "Major expansion at both Bogasari's Surabaya and Jakarta flour mills is likely to be completed sometime in early 1984. This expansion is expected to increase Indonesia's milling capacity from 1.84 million tons per annum to 3.17 million tons. Assuming a 75-percent milling rate, potential for flour production will increase to 2.38 million tons from a current level of 1.38 million tons. While there are no plans to expand the Ujung Pandang flour mills, production is scheduled to increase by some 30 percent on April 1.

"Expanded milling capacity at the two Bogasari flour mills and additional modern off-loading facilities at the port of Jakarta could enhance the U.S. position in the Indonesian wheat market; i.e., increased handling efficiency and expanded production will reduce the transportation disadvantage for U.S. wheat. Further, the United States can provide many types of good quality wheat at reasonable prices."

CORN AND SORGHUM

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES

Export Forecast. As of April 22, the official 1982/83 (October-September) U.S. corn export forecast (excluding 400,000 tons of products) is 50.4 million tons (1,983 million bushels), down 2 percent from a month ago as a result of unexpectedly slack demand for U.S. corn in recent months from a few major importers. Expectations for corn exports during the latter half of this year, however, are for strong demand in east Asia and Mexico. Competitor export availabilities are down, largely because of a disastrous drought in South Africa and a milder one in Argentina.

U.S. sorghum exports are currently forecast at 5.7 million tons (225 million bushels), down nearly 10 percent from the March estimate. Competition from Argentine sorghum and importer switching to corn and other coarse grains have contributed to the lowest export forecast in five years.

Shipments and Sales. For the four weeks ending April 21, corn shipments fell off somewhat from the pace of the previous months. Japan, Mexico and the Republic of Korea remained principal destinations. Delivery of remaining Soviet corn purchases was completed during this month. Sales to eastern Asia buyers were strong, with Japan being the largest followed by Taiwan and the Republic of Korea. Activity in the Asian markets is due in part to the lack of competition from South African corn and the poor quality of Thai corn. Mexico and Portugal also continued to buy corn at a rapid rate. Sorghum shipments and sales remain weak, with Mexico accounting for nearly all activity during the period.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Purchasing on the world market gained momentum as Korean and Mexican activity continued strong for forward months, and Taiwan increased its purchases to cover the loss of South African corn. The USSR also added to the month's activities by returning to the market for the first time since last November, buying U.S. corn and Argentine sorghum.

RECENT CORN AND SORGHUM IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN MARCH 24 AND APRIL 27, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Quantity (Tons)	Grade 1/	Price Range 2/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 3/
4/8	Algeria	Yugoslavia	30,000	Corn	?	May
4/8	Colombia	U.S.	20,000	#2 YS	151.34 C&F	Apr
4/18	Cyprus	U.S.	13,500	#2 YC	155.73 C&F	Apr-May
4/18	Cyprus	Argentina	14,000	YC	153.45 C&F	May-Jun
4/18	Cyprus	Argentina	8,000	YS	137.35 C&F	May-Jun
4/22	Cyprus	U.S.	5,000	#3 YC	170.95 C&F	Apr
4/15	Eygpt	U.S.	125,000	#2 YC	137.15 @ 138.97	May
4/15	Greece	France	82,000	YC	?	Apr-May
3/25	Israel	U.S.	30,000	#2 YC	132.00	Sep-Oct
4/14	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	300,000	#3 YC	?	May-Jun
4/19	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	150,000	#3 YC	135.72 @ 136.59	May-Jul
4/22	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	105,000	#2 YC	147.90 PNW, 136.33 Gulf	May-Jun
3/29	Mexico	U.S.	120,000	#3 YC	?	May
3/29	Mexico	U.S.	207,500	#2 YS	?	May
4/12	Mexico	U.S.	88,000	#3 YC	146.79 @ 159.10	Apr
4/14	Mexico	U.S.	226,700	YC/YS	?	May
4/14	Peru	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	136.18	FH May
4/18	Peru	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	136.47	Apr-May
3/25	Philippines	Thailand	25,000	Corn	162.95 C&F	May
3/30	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	144.70	May
3/24	Portugal	U.S.	75,000	#3 YC	131.60 @ 133.65	Mar-May
4/20	Portugal	U.S.	120,000	#3 YC	136.30 @ 137.45	May-Aug
4/8	Spain	U.S.	32,000	YC	135.42	Apr
3/30	Taiwan	U.S.	27,000	#2 YC	160.45 C&F	LH May
3/31	Taiwan	U.S.	30,000	YS	143.03 C&F	May-Jun
4/14	Taiwan	U.S.	270,000	YC	156.39 @ 159.14 C&F	Jun-Aug
4/15	Taiwan	U.S.	366,000	#3 YC	154.90 @ 166.48 C&F	Apr-Sep
4/15	Taiwan	U.S.	27,000	#2 YC	163.17 C&F	Jun
3/29	USSR	U.S.	100,000	YC	?	82/83
3/30	USSR	Argentina	300-400,000	YS	108.00	Apr-May
3/31	USSR	U.S.	100,000	YC	?	82/83

1/ YC=Yellow Corn and YS=Yellow Sorghum.
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted.
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half.

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Taiwan: Due to the continuing drought, South Africa is unable to supply Taiwan with the remaining 160,000 tons of corn under their 1982/83 agreement and the 600,000 tons planned for 1983/84. Furthermore, reports indicate ongoing problems with Thai corn will sharply limit purchases from Thailand. Due to this scenario, Taiwan's 1982/83 (July-June) purchases of U.S. corn have increased significantly from earlier expectations, and 1983/84 purchases will probably come mainly from the United States.

CORN EXPORTS TO TAIWAN
(JULY/JUNE--1,000 TONS)

Origin	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 1/
South Africa	635	891	400
Thailand	200	229	150
U.S.	1,868	1,328	2,260 2/
Argentina	--	--	50
Others	185	1	--
Total	2,703	2,449	2,900

1/ Estimated.
2/ Commitments to date.

US CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments

4 Weeks Ending	CORN 81/82	CORN 82/83	SORGHUM 81/82	SORGHUM 82/83
January 27	3.8	4.0	0.6	0.5
February 24	3.7	4.4	0.6	0.4
March 24	4.5	4.2	0.7	0.6
April 21	4.3	3.5	0.3	0.2
Cumul. in MY	30.5	28.9	4.3	3.5

Monthly Sales 2/

4 Weeks Ending	CORN 81/82	CORN 82/83	SORGHUM 81/82	SORGHUM 82/83
January 27	3.6	4.7	0.5	0.1
February 24	5.1	4.1	0.4	0.1
March 24	5.3	4.8	0.5	0.1
April 21	4.1	3.9	0.5	0.5
Cumul. in MY	40.4	40.5	5.2	4.2

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates (Million)

	CORN MT	CORN BU	SORGHUM MT	SORGHUM BU
Week Ending April 14................	1.2	49.1	0.02	0.8
Week Ending April 21................	0.8	30.6	0.04	1.6
Official Estimate for Current MY				
(Grain Only)........................	50.4	1983	6.2	225
Implied Weekly Average............	1.0	38.1	0.1	4.3
Latest Six Weeks				
Weekly Average....................	0.9	34.6	0.1	2.9
Marketing Year-To-Date				
Weekly Average....................	1.0	38.3	0.1	4.2
Weekly Avg. Extrapolated Annually.	50.5	1990	5.6	219
Balance of Year to Achieve Estimate				
Implied Weekly Average............	1.0	38.0	0.1	4.5

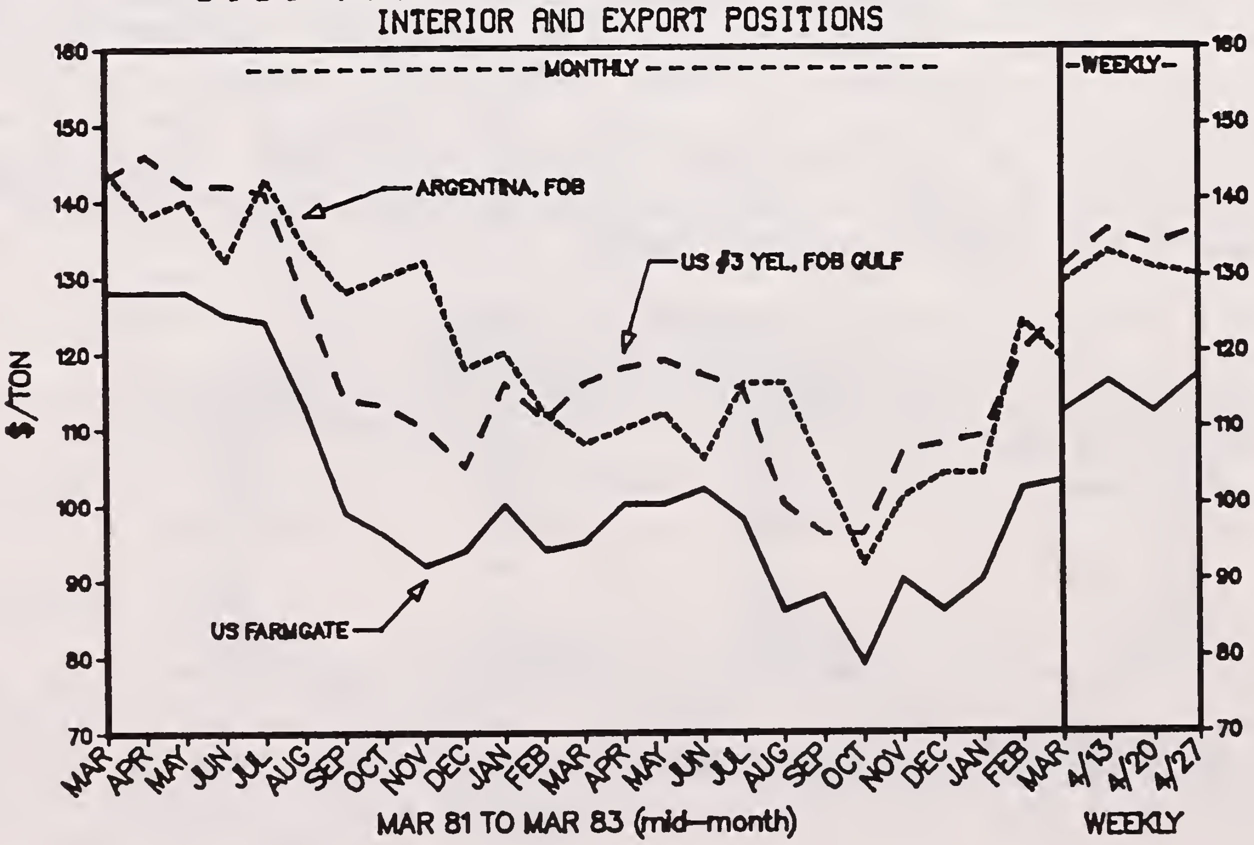
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.
Source: Export Sales; FGIS

CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--MILLION TONS)

	SORGHUM		CORN					
	Argentina		Argentina		Thailand		TOTAL	
4 Weeks Ending 1/	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
January 27	*	.2	--	.4	.4	.1	.4	.7
February 24	*	*	*	.2	.3	.1	.3	.3
March 24	.3	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	.8	.4
April 21	.9	.5	1.4	.4	.2	.1	2.5	1.0
Cumul. since Oct. 1	1.5	1.2	6.5	1.8	2.6	1.2	10.1	4.2
Total For Season 2/	5.1	5.8	4.9	5.0	2.8	2.1	12.8	12.9

N/A Not available
1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. AND ARGENTINE CORN PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS

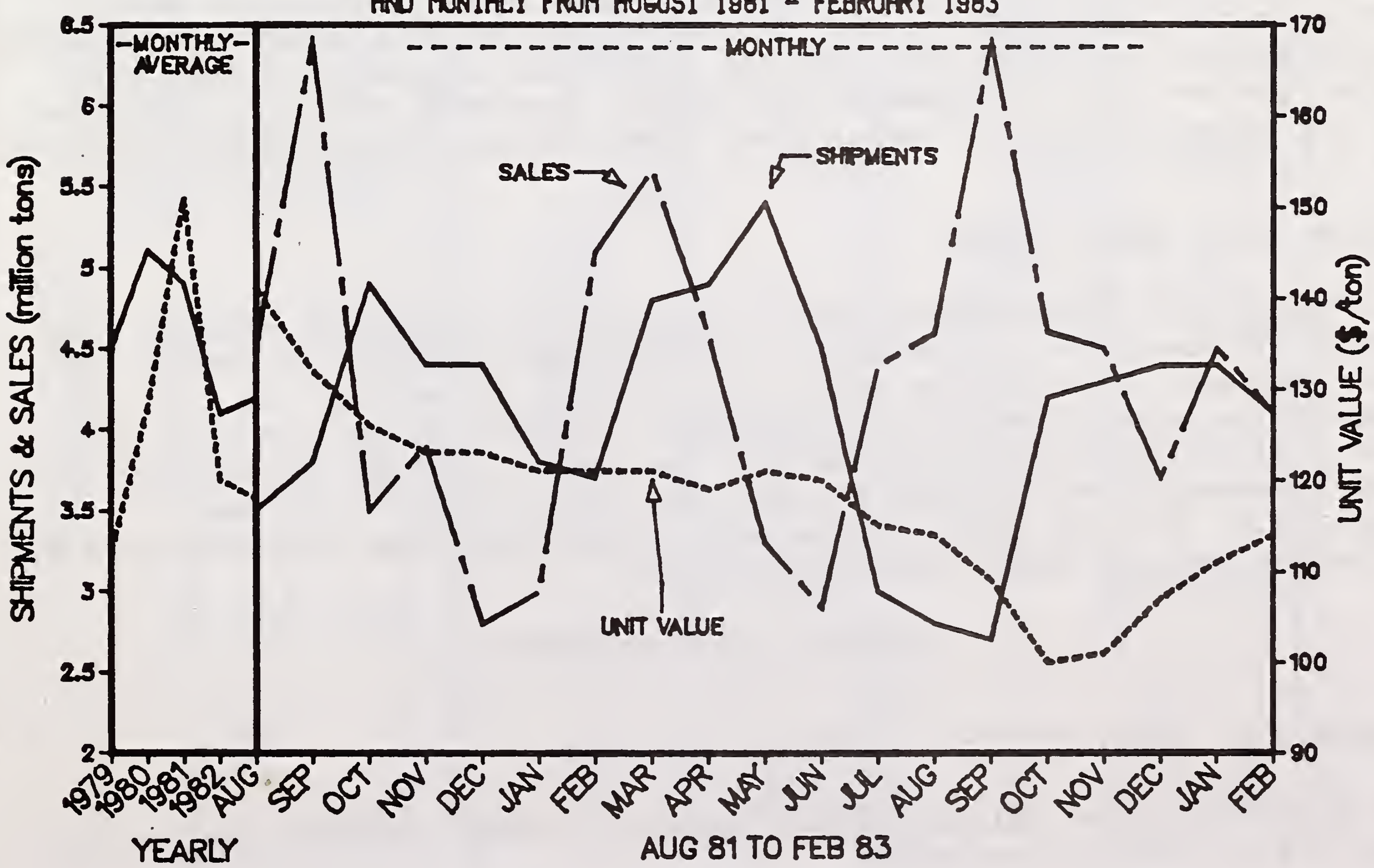


U.S. CORN AND SORGHUM EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 4/22/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 4/21/83 1/
CORN					
EC-10	10,496	9,185	6,357	4,052	2,575
Other W. Europe	5,151	5,503	8,907	4,813	3,808
Eastern Europe	7,288	6,741	3,883	3,210	1,112
USSR	5,342	4,947	7,773	7,770	3,208
China	1,788	725	1,151	996	2,105
Japan	11,193	12,586	11,926	9,609	12,911
Taiwan	2,113	1,502	1,652	1,450	3,126
Rep. of Korea	2,130	2,304	2,901	1,816	2,707
Egypt	874	1,129	1,229	730	1,108
Canada	1,266	1,050	709	333	152
Mexico	3,870	3,832	476	478	2,563
Venezuela	729	692	403	262	582
Others	8,728	8,694	4,693	4,709	4,157
Total	61,417	59,368	51,351	40,228	40,114
SORGHUM					
Spain	648	179	821	823	149
Other W. Europe (excluding Spain)	404	595	499	413	233
Japan	3,973	2,725	2,985	2,686	738
Mexico	2,255	2,647	536	--	2,294
Venezuela	126	501	633	269	--
Israel	348	449	366	368	292
Others	445	606	862	681	478
Total	8,199	7,702	6,702	5,240	4,184

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales, excluding sales for next marketing year.
Source: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. CORN SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM AUGUST 1981 - FEBRUARY 1983



**South Africa: Prospects for the 1982/83 corn crop and exports remain bleak as the drought continues. The South African government's corn production estimate was recently lowered from 4.7 to 4.35 million tons, which may well mean a corn import level higher than the South African Maize Board's announced 1.5 million tons. Current reports speculate South African corn imports could exceed 2 million tons. The Maize Board indicated the United States would be South Africa's principal supplier.

**Southern Africa: As drought continues to impact on the current corn crop in southern Africa--Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe--the potential for higher corn imports increases. Corn is the region's predominant crop with a regular regional harvest of near 20 million tons and exports from South Africa and Zimbabwe, the region's traditional suppliers to deficit production areas, normally near 4.5 million tons. Currently, the region's 1982/83 drought-ridden corn crop is expected to be less than 7 million tons, eliminating any potential for exports from South Africa and Zimbabwe, and necessitating regional corn imports in excess of 3 million tons.

While some Argentine corn can be expected to move into the region, the bulk of corn imports will likely be of U.S. origin.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**Republic of Korea: Given continued expansion of livestock feeding activities, strong demand for processed corn products and the favorable shift in the price of corn relative to sorghum, 1982/83 (November-October) corn consumption is expected to reach 3.35 million tons, up nearly 15 percent from last year. As Korean corn production is small, imports constitute nearly 95 percent of total consumption. In 1982/83, Korean feed millers are reported to be unlikely to import Thai corn due to the high moisture and aflatoxin levels in last year's shipments, and imports from South Africa are precluded by the current drought in that region. These factors should enhance purchases of U.S. corn.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**Indonesia: From Jakarta, the U.S. agricultural counselor reports: "The early 1984 completion of the modern bulk handling facility near Jakarta will give Indonesia the option of using the facilities for buying bulk corn and bagging for transshipment within Indonesia. If this facility is used for corn, the United States could benefit. One major constraint is the fear of corn infestation getting into the wheat and flour stored in the same facility." In recent months, Indonesia has been importing 25,000-30,000 tons of bagged corn per month, all from Thailand.

BARLEY, OATS AND RYE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES

As of April 22, the official 1982/83 (June-May) export forecasts for barley, oats and rye remained unchanged.

U.S. BARLEY EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 4/22/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 4/21/83 1/
EC	49	247	301	249	112
Other W. Europe	134	20	472	474	226
Eastern Europe	218	92	111	111	--
Taiwan	129	226	373	373	146
Japan	45	209	336	352	118
Canada	--	--	128	216	--
Others	575	853	546	650	318
Total Barley	1,150	1,647	2,267	2,314	920

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. OATS EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 4/22/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 4/21/83 1/
EC	7	35	3	3	--
Mexico	3	35	4	4	--
Venezuela	11	28	3	2	1
Others	31	113	5	5	3
Total Oats	52	211	15	14	4

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. RYE EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY—1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 4/22/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 4/21/83 1/
EC	8	18	1	1	--
Other W. Europe	31	40	13	13	--
Canada	--	--	15	15	--
Others	23	72	3	3	--
Total Rye	62	130	32	32	--

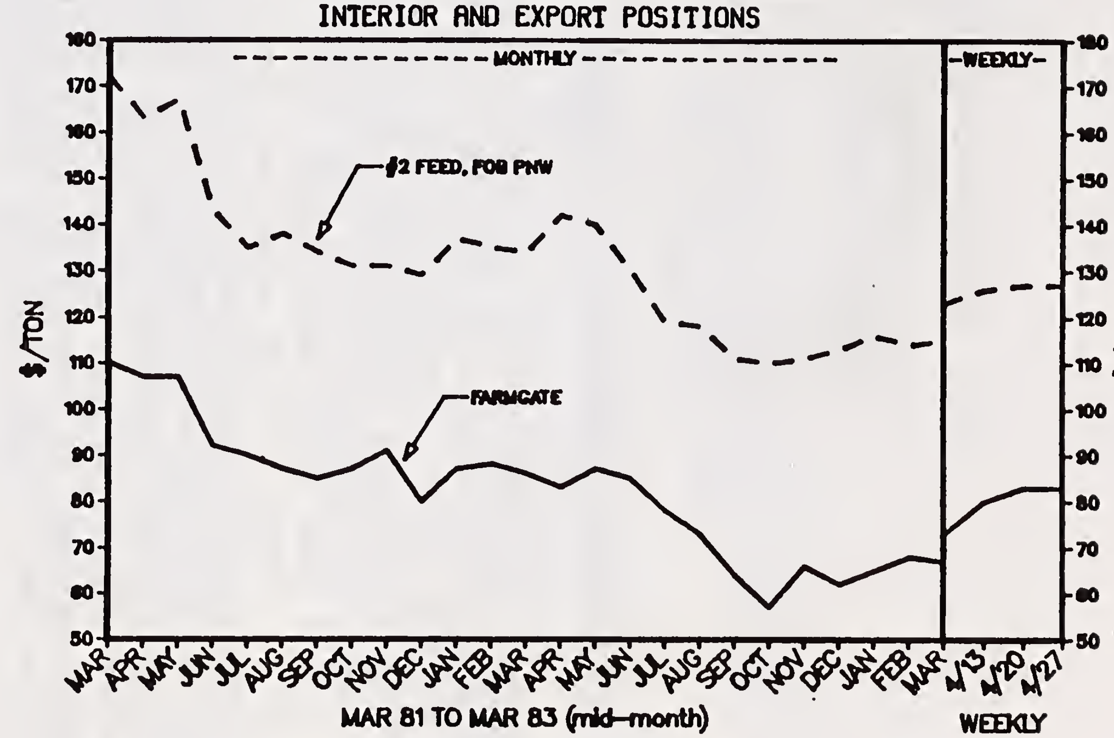
1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

BARLEY SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	U.S. 81/82	U.S. 82/83	CANADA 81/82	CANADA 82/83	FRANCE 2/ 81/82	FRANCE 2/ 82/83	U.K. 2/ 81/82	U.K. 2/ 82/83	Total 81/82	Total 82/83
January 27	.2	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	.0	.2	.7	.7
February 24	.2	.1	.4	.3	.0	.1	.0	.2	.6	.7
March 24	.1	.1	.4	.2	.2	.1	.1	*	.8	N/A
April 21	.1	---	.3	.3	.2	N/A	.1	N/A	.4	N/A
Cumul. since July 1	2.0	.8	4.4	4.0	2.7	N/A	.8	N/A	7.6	N/A
Total For Season 3/	2.2	1.0	5.7	5.5	1.5	.8	1.3	1.5	10.7	8.8

1/ Or closest date thereto.
2/ Excludes intra-EC trade.
3/ Projection for 1982/83.
N/A Not available.
* Less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. FEED BARLEY PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



U.S. EXPORTS OF BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Grain	1981/82	1982/83 1/
Barley	2,177	980
Oats	102	73
Rye	50	38

1/ Projected.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

**Sweden: The Swedish Grain Trade Association (GTA) has announced plans for storage and utilization of Sweden's 1982 crop oats surplus--estimated at about 160,000 tons. Exports of oats have been reduced this year by slack purchasing activity from Sweden's largest traditional markets--the USSR and the German Democratic Republic. Of the unsold oats, the GTA plans to store at least 50,000 tons until next season, with the remainder going into poultry feed and to export through sales and foreign aid programs. The GTA expects to subsidize dehulled oats prices for the poultry industry by $16 per ton--which is expected to displace 25,000 tons of imported U.S. corn. Also, as the current redemption (support) price for oats is about $155 per ton--nearly 70 percent higher than the mid-March export price of $92 per ton--exported oats will continue to require a substantial export subsidy to be competitive. The GTA has said it will not sell below world prices.

As a result of this year's surplus oats situation, the spread between domestic redemption prices for oats and barley is likely to increase for the 1983 crop. Should this occur, more oats will be used by the feed industry in 1983/84, resulting in a large exportable barley surplus.

**Spain: As Spain's barley production has outpaced rising consumption, 1982/83 (July-June) imports are expected to decline nearly 20 percent from last year's record 800,000 tons. Thus far, Spain has purchased the bulk of its 1982/83 imports from the United Kingdom and Canada, with the United Kingdom replacing the United States as predominant supplier. Last year, Spain was the principal market for U.S. barley exports. As of mid-April, Spanish purchases of U.S. barley were off nearly 70 percent from a year ago as Spain shifted its buying attention toward a record U.K. barley crop, taking advantage of EC subsidized barley prices.

BARLEY EXPORTS TO SPAIN
(JULY/JUNE--1,000 TONS)

Origin	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 1/
U.S.	121	0	470	104
U.K.	236	0	110	330
Canada	0	0	183	210
France	156	0	35	0
Others	17	25	2	--
Total	530	25	800	650 2/

1/ Shipments to date.
2/ Projected.

RICE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES 1/

Export Forecast. U.S. rice exports in 1982/83 and 1983/84 (August-July) are forecast as of April 22 at 2.2 million tons (milled rice basis), unchanged from last month's estimate and 18 percent under the 1981/82 level.

Shipments. Despite the resumption of shipments to the Republic of Korea, U.S. rice exports during the four-week period ending April 21 slipped to 187,200 tons, compared to shipments of 190,200 tons during the previous four-week period. Shipments to the Republic of Korea and Iraq accounted for 54 percent of all shipments made in the last four weeks. Cumulative shipments reached 1.5 million tons, still trailing behind the 2.0-million-ton export level reached by this date last year. Monthly exports will need to average about 200,000 tons for the rest of the marketing year to reach 2.2 million tons.

Sales. Reflecting heavy sales to Iraq, new sales for 1982/83 delivery for the four-week period ending April 21 recovered to 153,900 tons, considerably above the previous low four-week total of 94,900 tons. Export sales for the year to date continue to fall further behind last year's pace. Total export commitments for 1982/83 delivery now stand at 2.1 million tons, off 15 percent from the 2.4 million tons registered as of that time last year.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Importer buying activity continued slow in the past month. Significant purchases were made by Indonesia (from Thailand and Taiwan) and Iran (from Thailand) and by international traders from Burma. Buying by European importers has also continued slow in recent weeks.

**Indonesia: With the purchase of 200,000 tons each from Thailand and Taiwan and the signing of a P.L.-480 agreement for approximately 50,000 tons, Indonesia has secured an estimated 965,000 tons of rice. With total import needs now estimated at 2.0 million tons, Indonesia is expected to make additional purchases in the next month or so. If past behavior is any indication, such purchases will be made quietly and with a view toward minimizing the impact on the world market. According to trade sources, Indonesia is exploring the possible purchase of an additional 150,000 tons of Thai rice. Purchases from Pakistan are also likely (previous inquiries were for 25,000-40,000 tons). In addition to its size, the new Thai purchase was of interest because it was of a lower quality than previous purchases this year to date and because of the extended delivery period. The latter probably indicates an effort by Indonesia not to disturb the market--the shipping schedule at a later date can always be accelerated or can be augmented by additional purchases of Thai rice. The quality purchased reflects that Indonesia has significant import needs in 1983.

1/ Shipments and sales data are on a product weight basis.

Indonesia imported nearly 247,000 tons through the first quarter of 1983. With market releases continuing to fall sharply as the harvest begins, government-held stocks declined 60,000 tons in March to below 1.02 million tons or 560,000 tons below year-earlier levels.

RECENT RICE IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN MARCH 24 AND APRIL 27, 1983

Buyer	Origin	Quantity 1,000 Tons	Quality 1/	Price $/MT 2/	Delivery Period	Date of Report
Ghana	Pakistan	8.0	40/45%	215 4/	Apr	4/22
Guinea-Bissau	Pakistan	10.0	40/45%	268 5/	Aug	4/27
Indonesia	Thailand	200.0	25% Super	224	Jun-Dec	4/15
	Taiwan	200.0	15% SG	N/A	May-Oct	4/26
Iran	Thailand	10.0	100% B	265	May	4/8
	Thailand	50.0	100% B	263-265	Apr-May	4/22
Iraq	U.S.	87.5	4% LG	421-428	May-Jul	3/25
	Thailand	15.0	100% B	N/A	Apr-May	4/22
		10.0	F 100%	360	Apr-May	4/22
Italy/Reunion	Burma	6.0	B 5%	188	Apr-May	4/18
	Thailand	12.0	B 5%	175-188	Aug-Sep	4/21
Nigeria 3/	Thailand	10.0	P 5%	N/A	N/A	3/25
		15.0	P 5%	N/A	Apr	4/8
		13.5	P 5%	258-260	N/A	4/22
Portugal	Uruguay	10.0	B, LG	420 4/	July	4/27
Syria	Italy/Australia	30.0	5%	282-285 4/	May-Jul	4/21
WFP	Burma	8.0	35%	± 195	May	4/22
Zambia	U.S.	6.3	20% MG	286-287 6/	Apr-May	3/30
N/A	Burma	55.0	15%	210	N/A	4/18
N/A	Burma	25.0	35%	180	May-Aug	4/18
N/A	Pakistan	30.0	40/45%	182	May-Jun	4/26
N/A	Pakistan	10.0	15/20%	210	May-Jun	4/26
N/A	Philippines	30.0	15%	238	N/A	3/25

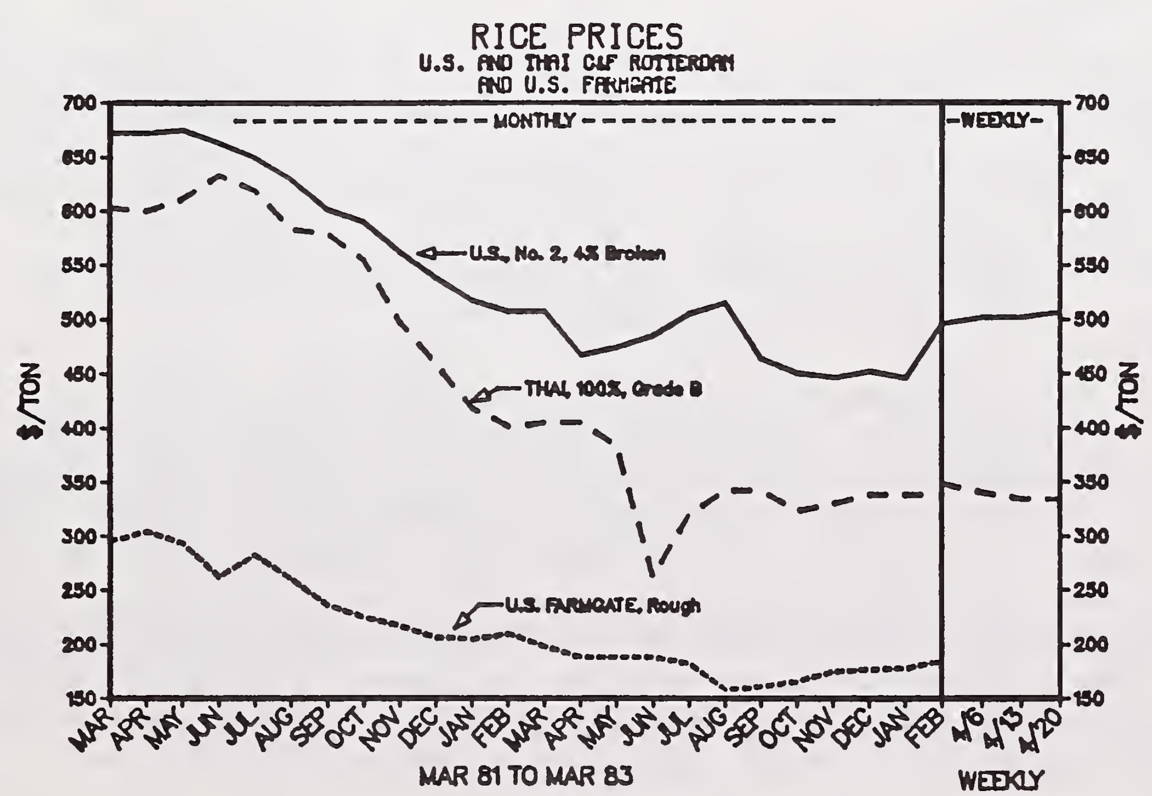
1/ P = Parboiled, LG = Long Grain, MG = Medium Grain, SG = Short Grain, Gl = Glutinous, B = Brown, F = Fragrant, and P/B = Parboiled Brown.
2/ F.o.b. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.
3/ Includes Nigeria/West Africa.
4/ C&F.
5/ Includes 2-year financing.
6/ P.L.-480 sale, FAS basis.

N/A Not available.

U.S. RICE EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
FOR 1980/81-1981/82, AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH APRIL 21 FOR 1982/83
(AUGUST/JULY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	Marketing Year	Long Grain Milled	Long Grain Brown 2/	Other 1/ Milled	Other 1/ Brown 2/	Total Exports
EC 10	1980/81	4	223	1	--	228
	1981/82	2	305	56	192	555
	1982/83	1	219	14	--	234
Other W. Europe	1980/81	24	51	1	*	76
	1981/82	58	81	6	28	173
	1982/83	31	47	5	4	87
E. Europe & USSR	1980/81	7	--	25	--	32
	1981/82	*	--	--	--	*
	1982/83	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	1980/81	--	--	--	--	--
	1981/82	85	--	--	--	85
	1982/83	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	1980/81	134	--	--	--	134
	1981/82	270	--	--	--	270
	1982/83	324	--	--	--	324
Saudi Arabia	1980/81	263	--	8	--	271
	1981/82	250	--	15	--	265
	1982/83	225	3	1	--	229
Other Middle East	1980/81	109	4	1	--	114
	1981/82	110	8	18	3	139
	1982/83	42	--	1	--	43
South Korea	1980/81	--	--	--	1,282	1,282
	1981/82	--	--	--	339	339
	1982/83	--	--	*	325	326
Other Asia & Oceania	1980/81	133	--	10	*	143
	1981/82	4	--	39	--	43
	1982/83	17	--	79	--	96
Nigeria	1980/81	239	--	--	--	239
	1981/82	347	--	--	--	347
	1982/83	106	--	--	--	106
Other Africa	1980/81	178	107	45	4	34
	1981/82	116	117	86	4	323
	1982/83	125	111	142	4	382
W. Hemisphere	1980/81	207	42	73	38	360
	1981/82	129	25	13	15	182
	1982/83	111	30	66	42	249
Total 3/	1980/81	1,298	426	164	1,202	3,211
	1981/82	1,379	535	232	581	2,974
	1982/83	994	409	306	375	2,084

* Less than 500 tons.
1/ Includes medium, short, and mixed.
2/ Data not converted to a milled equivalency. Includes rough rice.
3/ Discrepancies due to rounding and changes to unknown destinations.
SOURCE: U.S. Export Sales



**Nigeria: New purchasing activity slowed in the last month, as did shipments, because the Nigerian Central Bank has not released foreign exchange to accompany the latest batch of import licenses. Estimated purchases to date total in excess of 315,000 tons, but an estimated 100,000 tons remain unshipped awaiting the necessary allocation of foreign exchange. It is reported that Nigeria has been exploring with Thai rice exporters the possibility of bartering 5 million barrels of crude oil for 500,000 tons of parboiled rice.

**Iraq: The Iraqi Grain Board (IGB) was again a significant buyer of rice last month. Responding to favorable U.S. prices offered in its tender of March 25, the IGB utilized blended credit and GSM-102 to purchase 87,500 tons--37,500 tons each for May and June shipment and 12,500 tons for July. These purchases, plus an apparent purchase of 25,000 tons of Thai rice, bring Iraq's estimated total purchases to nearly 400,000 tons. Total import needs, including stock rebuilding, are estimated at 475,000 tons. With such a large portion of its needs already covered, it is unclear when Iraq will return to the market.

**Iran: With recent Thai purchases, Iran has covered an estimated 425,000 tons of its projected import needs of 650,000 tons. While Thailand has accounted for only roughly half of the purchases to date, Iran will need to turn to Thailand for nearly all of its purchases for the July-December period due to limited availability of higher qualities from other origins.

**Ivory Coast: Because of the Thai parliamentary elections, government-to-government negotiations with Thailand for 200,000 tons of low-quality rice have been delayed until late April or early May. According to trade sources, the Ivory Coast, which recognized the People's Republic of China last month, may also be exploring the possibility of a direct purchase of Chinese rice. If the Ivory Coast is unable to conclude these government-to-government contracts, it may be in the market in May for limited quantities of rice.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Spain: While overall production prospects will greatly depend on the amount of rainfall in the next few weeks, dry weather experienced through mid-April will reduce rice plantings in southern Spain and result in that country being a net importer of rice in 1983. Depending on actual production levels, imports in 1983 could range from 40,000 tons to more than 100,000 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Madrid. Spain normally exports over 50,000 tons annually.

**Portugal: EPAC, the grain monopoly, is currently projecting its 1983 import needs at 30,000 tons with nearly 17,000 tons already purchased. While EPAC will be reviewing its needs in June or July, it appears that drought conditions south of the Tagus River (where 75 percent of the crop is grown) will reduce plantings significantly. While rice plantings are just beginning and reliable area estimates will not be available until late May, most sources believe that plantings in the south will be about 40 percent below average. According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Lisbon, Portugal's rice crop in 1983 may total only 118,000 tons, down 16 percent from last year's level. If accurate, rice imports this year could rise to about 130,000 tons.

**Peru: Due to heavy rains, rice producers expect to have large plantings in April-May using short-growing varieties. Harvesting will likely begin in July and end in September. Rice production in 1983 may decline to 618,000 tons of rough rice, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Lima. It is unlikely that rice areas in Piura, which were to have been replanted in April and May, will be replanted because of the continuing rains and floods. Further, irrigation and drainage canals may be filled with sand and mud and not be serviceable for several months. With demand estimated at about 550,000 tons, Peru could need to import as much as 130,000 tons, assuming no drawdown in government-held stocks. ECASA, the food authority, is reported to be attempting to limit its rice distributions, causing frequent shortages in Lima. Further, recent flooding may have damaged some stocks while also disrupting transport from the mills located in the jungle.

**Finland: While Finnish rice imports dipped 6 percent to 17,228 tons in 1982, the market share for U.S. rice imports increased from 14 percent in 1981 to 42 percent in 1982. U.S. rice producers have benefitted from the decline in Egyptian rice exports, Finland's dominant supplier for 20 years. Egypt now has only limited quantities of rice to export and ships only milled rice. Most of the rice imported by Finland is brown, round-grain rice which is polished by the two large rice millers, the Vassa Mills and the Raisio factories. Spain, which until 1981 was also a large supplier, suffered from a shortage in supply in 1982. As a result, Finnish rice millers bought almost all of their needs in 1982 from Australia and the United States.

Because of drought conditions in Spain and Australia, the United States may have the opportunity in 1983 to maintain or even further increase its rice exports to Finland. The exceptionally high U.S. imports in 1982 were mainly due to one large shipment at a favorable price. If the United States is to consolidate its market share, this must reoccur.

**Sweden: Sweden's rice imports, while small, have increased significantly in recent years. 1982 turned out to be the best year ever for U.S. rice exports to Sweden. While total imports increased 26 percent in 1982, reaching 25,500 tons, imports from the United States rose 52 percent. Several reasons underly the increase in the U.S. share from 60 percent in 1981 to 73 percent in 1982. First, rice is becoming more and more popular in Sweden as a side dish to meat, fish and poultry, reflecting consumer concerns that potatoes are fattening. As a result, long-grain rice consumption is steadily rising, and here the United States has been and is the dominant supplier. Secondly, round-grain rice is mainly used for rice porridge which, while eaten year-round, is usually a holiday dish. In 1981, round-grain rice was not available from Spain, Italy and China--Sweden's traditional suppliers. Importers turned to the United States and were very satisfied with both the quality and the prices.

The Swedish rice trade forecasts that rice imports will rise 10 percent in 1983 reaching 28,000 tons.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

While U.S. rice prices strengthened in the last month, world rice prices generally weakened creating an even greater price spread between U.S. rice and that from competing origins. While supply-demand fundamentals point to significant price increases, especially for the better qualities, such increases have not materialized. Thai rice exporters continue to report that they are currently losing money and reports circulating in Bangkok indicate that the dry-season crop may be smaller than previously thought. Nonetheless, when initial resistance to higher price ideas is encountered from buyers, the Thai exporters continue to sharply undercut each other, especially with the current low level of shipments and sales for nearby delivery. Actual prices paid to private exporters for 100 percent, grade B has retreated to the $263-265 level, although recent government-to-government sales have been at $270 per ton or $20 below the posted price (which has remained unchanged in the last month). With the announcement of the recent sales to Iran and Iraq, export prices reportedly have firmed at around $280, but no business has been done at this level. The posted price for Thai parboiled, 5 percent has been cut $5 per ton in the last month and as of April 28 was at $265 per ton f.o.b. Bangkok. With continued weak Nigerian demand, parboiled prices have declined to around $255-258. As a result of the diverging prices, high-quality U.S. rice is currently priced at about $170-175 per ton above Thai rice.

In the April 26 Pakistani tender, export prices retreated to below those levels received in February and March. A cargo of medium-quality rice was sold for $290.57 per ton f.o.b. Karachi--more than $2 per ton below that paid in a previous tender. The price of low-quality rice dropped even further to $181.60 per ton or $7 per ton below that obtained in the March tender.

**<u>Thailand</u>: Reflecting the continued slowdown in new sales, especially for nearby shipment, Thai rice exports have been very disappointing in April. Shipments through April 16 totaled 991,602 tons--virtually the same level as was shipped one year ago.

WEEKLY THAI RICE EXPORTS
(TONS)

Week Ending	Actual	4-Week Moving Avg.
March 19	87,850	75,567
March 26	69,003	77,985
April 2	46,200	72,167
April 9	28,876	57,984
April 16	30,139	43,554

Thai export sales and commitments for 1983 delivery are estimated at over 2.3 million tons.

RECENT THAI RICE SALES

Destination	Quantity (1,000 MT) Current	Est. Cumulative 1/	Quality 2/	Price $/MT 3/	Delivery	Date Of Report
Algeria	5.3	18.7	100% B	N/A	N/A	4/8
China	22.0	178.1	35%	N/A	N/A	4/22
Hong Kong	5.3	29.3	100% B	N/A	N/A	3/25
Indonesia	200.0	346.5	25% S	224	Jun-Dec	4/18
Iran	10.0		100% B	265	May	4/8
	50.0	195.0	100% B	263-265	Apr-May	4/22
Iraq	10.0		F 100%	N/A	Apr-May	4/22
	15.0	125.0	100% B	N/A	Apr-May	4/22
Italy	4.3	6.8	B 100% B	N/A	N/A	4/22
Italy/Reunion	12.5	12.5	B 5%	175-188	May-Jun	4/21
Ivory Coast	20.0	25.4	35%	N/A	N/A	4/22
Kuwait	5.0		P 5%	N/A	N/A	3/25
	4.0	10.2	100% B	N/A	N/A	4/22
Madagascar	20.0	67.8	A-1 S	N/A	N/A	4/8
Malaysia	30.0		100% B	270	Apr-Jun	4/18
	20.0	90.0	10%	250	Apr-Jun	4/18
Mali	1.7	21.7	A-1 S	N/A	N/A	4/15
Nigeria	10.0		P 5%	N/A	N/A	3/25
	15.0		P 5%	N/A	Apr	4/8
	13.5	275.0 4/	P 5%	258-260	N/A	4/22
Saudi Arabia	1.0	10.6	P 100%	N/A	N/A	4/15
Singapore	4.4		100% B	N/A	N/A	3/25
	1.0		100% B	N/A	N/A	4/22
	10.0		100% B	270.5	Jul-Sep	4/26
	2.0	69.8	10%	252.5	May-Sep	4/26
Somalia	6.0	11.0	P 10%	N/A	N/A	4/22

1/ For all qualities for 1982 delivery.
2/ P=Parboiled, B 5%, etc.=Brown rice 5% broken, etc., Gl=Glutinous, S=Super, F=Fragrant
3/ F.o.b. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.
4/ Includes Nigeria/West Africa.
N/A Not available.

**Pakistan: Apparently with a view toward maximizing its export earnings before June 30, the end of its fiscal year, the Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP) again tendered April 26 for 40,000 tons of medium- and low-quality rice. These sales, combined with the commitment with Guinea-Bissau for 10,000 tons under a newly signed long-term agreement (under which Guinea-Bissau will annually purchase 5,000-20,000 tons during each of the next three years) bring estimated RECP export commitments to 935,000 tons. Total exports this year are forecast to reach 1.18 million tons. It is reported that the RECP currently has more than 100,000 tons each of medium- and low-quality rice which is currently available for export. In addition, it is reported that additional quantities may become available later in the year.

**Burma: With large sales in the last month, Burma's total sales for 1983 delivery are estimated at 515,000 tons. In addition, it is reported that a French consortium is negotiating the barter of 100,000 tons of rice in return for French locomotives. While an additional 500,000 tons of lower qualities is reported to be available for export, it is unlikely that Burmese exports this year will exceed 800,000 tons.

**Philippines: While the Philippine government in recent months has indicated that it had targeted to sell for export 200,000 tons, the drought in the southern part of the country has resulted in the Philippines becoming a reluctant seller. Export sales to date are estimated at 50,000 tons against a projected 1983 export level of 100,000 tons.

**India: With the beginning of the "lean period" in the most southern states and in other states like Orissa, West Bengal and Maharashtra, open market grain prices have tended to increase, resulting in increased demand for foodgrains through the subsidized fair price ration shops and as part of drought relief efforts. The entire demand is not currently being met as the government is seeking to conserve its foodgrain stocks. Monthly market releases of rice are estimated at 600,000 tons in February and March--roughly the average level experienced for this period over the previous three years. While there is increased speculation that India will import rice, politically this would be difficult. In addition, while government-held stocks are estimated to have fallen to below 5.2 million tons at the end of March, rice stocks continue to run about 1 million tons below year-earlier levels. Also, rice continues to be procured by the government--albeit at a diminished rate. Through March, domestic rice procurement reached 6.05 million tons, compared to 6.47 million tons for the same period last year.

**Sierra Leone: Sierra Leone will reduce its rice imports in 1983 to an estimated 75,000 tons or 14 percent below last year's level. The reduced import level is expected as a result of a bumper rice harvest and changes in the import regime. The Sierra Leone Producer Marketing Board (SLPMB) will no longer be responsible for commercial rice imports. The SLPMB will only purchase locally produced rice and handle concessional imports, such as P.L. 480 rice from the United States. It is currently planned that other rice imports will be left to the private sector. In addition, rice imports, unlike wheat, will fall under the commercial foreign exchange rate (Le2.50=US$1) rather than the official rate of exchange (Le1.25=US$1) in an effort to improve the price advantage of domestically produced rice and increase domestic production.

**Madagascar: In order to reduce rice imports, the World Bank has announced a loan of $18 million to Madagascar to increase rice production in the Lake Alaotra area. The loan will finance rehabilitation of existing modern and traditional irrigation schemes, reinforce agricultural development institutions, extend services and supply farm inputs. Over the next eight years the project is expected to increase production by over 50,000 tons.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**GSM-102: As of April 27, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) had available credit lines totaling $25.7 million for future rice purchases. The outstanding credit lines were: Iraq $8.3 million; Jamaica $2.1 million; Portugal $10.0 million; Trinidad $2.0 million; and North Yemen $3.3 million.

**Blended Credit: In the past month, no new blended-credit programs were announced. As of April 27, the CCC had available credit lines for $70.3 million of blended credit for rice purchases. The outstanding credit lines included: $62.7 million for Iraq; $5.9 million for Morocco; $0.4 million for North Yemen; and $1.3 million for Jamaica.

**P.L. 480: In the past month new agreements were signed with Indonesia and Peru. Also last month, Zambia purchased nearly 6,300 tons of rice under P.L. 480. The following table summarizes the status of this year's P.L.-480 program.

STATUS OF P.L. 480 TITLE I/III RICE PROGRAMS FOR FY 1983

Country	Allocation $ Million	Agreement Signed	P.A. Issued	Tender Results Date	TMT Purchased	Price $/MT FAS	Quality 1/
Completed							
Costa Rica	3.1	x	x	12/22	9.8	316-321	MG
						347	LG
Madagascar	3.0	x	x	1/14	10.5	285-290	MG
Liberia	15.0	x	x	1/18	45.6	289-320	MG, P
						327-401	LG
Bangladesh	10.0	x	x	1/25	35.4	283	MG
Jamaica	5.7	x	x	3/17	16.3	343-358	LG
Somalia	5.3	x	x	3/21	18.2	282-294	MG
Zambia	1.8	x	x	3/30	6.3	286-287	MG
Subtotal	43.9				142.1		
Pending							
Ghana	5.0						
Guinea	2.5						
Indonesia	15.0	4/16					
Kenya	2.5	x	3/1				
Mauritius	2.5	12/30					
Peru	10.0	3/29					
Senegal	7.0						
Sierra Leone	3.0						
Tanzania	5.0						
Other	23.4						
Subtotal	75.9						
Total	119.8						

1/ No. 5/20 percent unless otherwise indicated.

P=Parboiled, MG=Medium Grain, and LG=Long Grain.

WHEAT FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS

Special Report: Italian Semolina Exports

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Rome has sent in the following report: "During recent years, Italy has become the major exporter of semolina to the world market. Italian semolina exports have grown from negligible in 1973-75 to significant quantities last year. Algeria has always been the major outlet for the Italian product, although recently Libya has also become a substantial customer. Proximity to North African markets and a modern milling industry have been important elements in the Italian success. In addition, the system of temporary imports under the EC's onward processing scheme (OPS) has been fully utilized by Italian millers. Under this system, exporters of semolina have been entitled to import durum wheat levy-free on an equivalent ratio to semolina exports, which move out without need for restitutions. A comparison of Table 2 with Table 1 reveals a close relationship between durum wheat

imports under the OPS, and semolina exports. Calculating the grain equivalent of 10 years of semolina exports indicates a figure of 3,045,000 tons, of which 79 percent are accounted for by durum wheat imports under the OPS. Only in certain months of some years was the restitution system chosen because it was temporarily a more remunerative alternative.

"During the current marketing year, for the first time signs have appeared indicating an erosion of the strong position achieved so far by Italian semolina exporters. Turkey has reportedly stepped in with subsidized sales of 200,000 tons of semolina to Algeria. Greek durum wheat production is building up and may eventually disrupt the EC policy for this wheat. The OPS is subject to strong criticism by the EC, and may eventually be changed or eliminated permanently. In addition, Algeria is reportedly expanding its milling capacity, and there is a desire to switch to more whole durum imports and less semolina. It is too early to predict with certainty a decline of Italian exports. What is certain, however, is that difficult times are ahead."

TABLE 1: ITALIAN SEMOLINA EXPORTS
(AUGUST/JULY--1,000 TONS)

Destinations	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Algeria	0	0	81.9	112.6	192.2	315.4	350.6	355.4	585.2
Libya	0	0	0	0	1.3	5.2	9.5	46.3	52.2
France	0	0.4	4.1	1.1	0.1	7.3	4.3	2.5	15.6
Others	0.5	1.2	2.9	7.0	5.9	1.0	4.4	1.9	8.3
Total	0.5	1.6	88.9	120.7	199.5	328.9	368.8	406.1	661.3

Source: ISTAT

TABLE 2: ITALIAN DURUM WHEAT IMPORTS
(AUGUST/JULY--1,000 TONS)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Total	867	891	481	372	1,365	479	762	667	1,026
Under OPS	29	18	112	100	213	309	454	274	904

Source: ISTAT

PULSES

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**Lebanon: The U.S. agricultural attache based in Damascus (who has reporting responsibilities for Lebanon) has submitted the following report on pulse trade in Lebanon: "Trade sources estimate calendar year lentil imports at about 18,000 tons, mainly from Turkey and Syria, compared to estimated imports of 30,000 tons in 1981. Local production is estimated at 2,000 tons, consumption at 12,000 tons and exports at 5,000 tons. We forecast 1983 lentil imports at 25,000 tons from the same sources. Chickpea imports in 1982, practically all from Turkey, are estimated at 15,000 tons, all for local consumption. Chickpea imports in 1983 are expected to remain unchanged. About 12,000 tons of dried beans were imported in 1982 for local consumption, particularly lingo beans from Argentina, great northern and cranberry beans from the United States and broadbeans from the United Kingdom. We expect bean imports from the United States to increase to 2,000-3,000 tons in 1983."

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, Tel. (202) 447-2009.

U.S. WHEAT PROGRAMS

	1981 Program		1982 Program		1983 Program	
	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price
	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)
Trigger Release Price	$208	$4.65	$208	$4.65		
Target Price	$177	$3.81	$186	$4.05	$195	$4.30
Loan (Reserve)	$165	$3.50	$184	$4.00	$171	$3.65
Current Farm Price			$175	$3.75 2/		
Season Average Producer Price	$171	$3.65	$164	$3.45 3/	$173	$3.70 4/
National Loan	$154	$3.20	$167	$3.55	$171	$3.65
Paid Diversion	--	--	--	--	$136	$2.70

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjusted from $/bu at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $1.00/bu.
2/ ASCS 5 day moving average as April 27, 1983.
3/ Projected.
4/ Mid-point of range.

U.S. CORN PROGRAMS

	1981 Program		1982 Program		1983 Program	
	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price
	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)
Trigger Release Price	$156	$3.15	$159	$3.25		
Current Farm Price			$150	$3.00 2/		
Loan (Reserve)	$132	$2.55	$146	$2.90	$136	$2.65
Target Price	$126	$2.40	$138	$2.70	$144	$2.86
Season Average Producer Price	$130	$2.50	$138	$2.55 3/	$146	$2.90 4/
National Loan	$126	$2.40	$132	$2.55	$136	$2.65
Paid Diversion	--	--	--	--	$91	$1.50

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjust from $/bu, at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $.80/bu.
2/ ASCS 5-day moving average as of April 27, 1983.
3/ Projected.
4/ Mid-point of range.

RECENT CHANGES IN PRODUCER AND ENDUSER PRICES FOR GRAIN
(PER TON)

-WHEAT-

Country	Producer								Miller							
	Support/Guaranteed				Selling Price				Price for Domestic Wheat				Price for Imported Wheat			
	1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84	
	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency
Canada	142	175 1/	137	170 1/		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	--	--	--	--
India	150	1,420	151	1,510	150	1,420	151	1,510	160	1,600 2/	172	1,720 2/	160	1,600 2/	172	1,720 2/
Portugal	253	21,200 3/	297	28,800 3/	253	21,200 3/	297	28,800 3/	209	17,521 3/	262	25,408 3/	216	18,121 4/	268	26,008 4/
Spain	195	20,300	161	21,750	195	20,300	161	21,750	207	21,518 4/		N/A	207	21,518 5/		N/A

-CORN-

Country	Producer								Compounder							
	Support/Guaranteed				Selling Price				Price for Domestic Corn				Price for Imported Corn			
	1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84	
	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency
Portugal	197	16,500	206	20,000	197	16,500	206	20,000	137	11,500	118	11,500	137	11,500	118	11,500
Spain	195	20,300	161	21,750		N/A		N/A	164	17,100 6/		N/A	173	18,000 7/		N/A

Note: N/A denotes not available, -- denotes not applicable, and WP denotes world price.

1/ For No. 1 CWRS wheat.
2/ Price to fair price/ration shops.
3/ Class A wheat.
4/ For U.S hard red winter No. 2. For French wheat, the price is 25,608 in 1983/84.
5/ Excluding monthly increments for storage.
6/ Minimum selling price, based on threshold.
7/ Threshold price for Aug-Dec 1982, excluding monthly increments.

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Export Markets for U.S. Grains

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WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

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TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1983/84
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 MAY12	
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	55.5	54.2	65.8	61.1	62.5	± 4
WEST EUROPE	16.7	22.7	21.7	24.3	23.9	± 2
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	--
OTHERS	5.3	7.1	6.4	8.7	7.2	± 1
TOTAL NON-US	78.1	84.6	94.5	94.9	94.2	± 4
U.S. 3)	108.8	114.3	110.5	94.3	97.0	± 9
WORLD TOTAL	186.8	198.9	204.9	188.9	191.1	± 8
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	30.6	28.3	33.1	25.9	23.7	± 5
USSR	30.5	34.1	45.1	33.0	34.0	±12
JAPAN	24.5	24.7	23.9	23.8	24.1	± 1
EAST EUROPE	17.5	16.6	13.6	8.2	8.8	± 2
CHINA	10.9	14.6	14.5	15.5	15.0	± 1
OTHERS	72.8	80.5	74.7	82.5	85.4	± 5
WORLD TOTAL	186.8	198.9	204.9	188.9	191.1	± 8
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	92.2	104.7	113.6	106.2	118.6	± 7
WEST EUROPE	146.8	159.6	148.7	160.8	159.9	± 7
USSR 6)	171.3	178.7	152.0	172.0	190.0	±20
EAST EUROPE	91.1	95.7	92.6	104.1	97.8	± 3
CHINA	145.8	139.4	140.4	151.4	157.0	± 5
OTHERS	220.6	230.4	241.2	234.2	245.3	± 6
TOTAL NON-US	867.8	908.6	888.5	928.7	968.6	±40
U.S.	296.8	263.0	325.1	332.0	252.9	±23
WORLD TOTAL	1164.6	1171.6	1213.6	1260.7	1221.5	±37
UTILIZATION 4) 7)						
WEST EUROPE	163.7	160.9	159.2	159.1	160.6	± 2
USSR 6)	214.4	217.2	196.5	204.0	211.5	±10
CHINA	156.7	154.1	154.9	166.9	172.0	± 5
OTHERS	467.3	487.2	485.7	491.2	507.3	± 8
TOTAL NON-US	1002.0	1019.4	996.4	1021.2	1051.4	±15
U.S.	182.7	168.4	177.4	187.7	189.4	±10
WORLD TOTAL	1184.7	1187.8	1173.8	1208.9	1239.8	±30
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	94.7	94.1	92.7	96.5	113.6	±10
USSR: STKS CHG	-13.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	± 6
U.S.	77.3	61.6	102.8	150.5	115.1	±10
WORLD TOTAL	171.9	155.7	195.6	247.0	228.7	±20

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

The early season outlook for 1983/84 world grain supply and demand points to sharply reduced U.S. production, record production elsewhere and continued stagnation of world trade volume. World grain utilization is forecast to exceed production for the first time in three years, due largely to the anticipated steep decline in U.S. production. U.S. stocks are forecast to fall by about 35 million tons by the end of 1983/84, nearly 25 percent below 1982/83 ending stocks. An anticipated buildup of wheat stocks in the USSR, European Community, Australia and other major producing countries, however, is expected to partially offset the sizeable U.S. decline. Significant factors that lie behind this general outlook include:

--A decline in total U.S. grain production by nearly one-fourth from a year ago, as a result of producer participation in acreage-reduction programs.

--Very favorable crop prospects in most non-U.S. countries. Record grain crops are expected this year in China, India and the European Community.

--A shrinkage in world wheat trade for the second consecutive year. Imports are forecast down from 1982/83 in most major importing countries, including the USSR, China, India, and Brazil.

--Despite the expected contraction in world wheat import demand, wheat exports by major non-U.S. exporting countries could increase again, which would cause U.S. wheat exports to fall off sharply for the second year in a row.

--A more favorable outlook for world coarse grain trade, stemming mainly from expectations for larger purchases this year by the USSR and unprecedented imports by South Africa. U.S. coarse grain exports should gain somewhat from the sharply reduced 1982/83 level, though remaining well below levels of 1979/80 and 1980/81.

--Preliminary analysis of the 1983/84 rice outlook points to record production and some reduction in trade.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY (INCLUDING MILLED RICE)
(Million Tons)

Item	AVERAGE 1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	PRELIMINARY 1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84
Beginning Stocks	155	220	196	178	217	264
Production	1,312	1,418	1,437	1,491	1,542	1,507
Total Supply	1,467	1,638	1,633	1,669	1,759	1,771
Utilization	1,292	1,442	1,456	1,452	1,495	1,528
Ending Stocks	175	196	178	217	264	243
Stocks/Util. %	(14)	(14)	(12)	(15)	(18)	(16)
Trade	158	200	213	217	200	204

WHEAT

World wheat production in 1983/84 in non-U.S. countries is forecast to increase sharply for the second consecutive year, led by expectations for larger wheat crops in the USSR, China, India, the European Community and Australia. As a result of the generally favorable crop prospects in importing countries, world trade is likely to decline still further from the record achieved in 1981/82. Collectively, wheat imports by the USSR, China, India and Brazil are expected to decline by nearly 5 million tons. Most other importing countries are forecast to hold imports at around the 1982/83 level, with few countries expected to show any growth in imports. Despite U.S. measures to reduce its production and stocks in 1983/84, production gains in other countries are expected to result in an another overall buildup in world wheat stocks.

Major Importers

The USSR is expected to remain the world's single largest wheat importer in 1983/84, although imports could fall off somewhat from the record 1982/83 level. Soviet wheat production is expected to be somewhat improved this year, but the crop is still considered small and large imports will probably still be needed to supplement domestic consumption and rebuild stocks.

China's wheat imports are also likely to fall off from the 1982/83 volume, owing mainly to this year's prospects for a larger winter grain outturn. The Chinese government has been exerting pressure to increase grain area and has adjusted prices paid for grain in order to make certain cash crops less attractive.

In India, imports are expected to drop to 2.5 million tons in 1983/84, down nearly 1.5 million from the previous year. An excellent crop is expected this year and a new wheat procurement price--up 6 percent from last year--should ensure that the government will be able to acquire its targeted amount from the current wheat harvest. Prospects for an improved rice crop this year also support this outlook.

In northern Africa, Tunisian wheat imports are expected to increase 300,000 tons from 1982/83 to 1.1 million tons, due to poor weather which prevented seedbed preparation and reduced acreage. Imports into Brazil are expected to decrease 200,000 tons to 3.9 million tons because of domestic price increases resulting from government efforts to reduce the domestic wheat subsidy.

A decline in East Europe's 1983/84 wheat and flour imports is anticipated as a result of continuing tight economic circumstances, the lack of credit and prospects for a near-record harvest. In the presence of increasing consumption, the projected import situation is expected to be offset by lower East European wheat export levels and the drawing down of stocks.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Taken together, Canadian, Australian and Argentine wheat area, production and exports are expected to increase in the 1983/84 season. Collectively, production is forecast to reach 55 million tons, about 8 percent above 1982/83 record levels. Total wheat exports from these major competing countries are forecast at about 5 percent above last season's record, reaching 39 million tons.

This increase is largely due to the anticipated Australian recovery from last season's drought. Weather conditions have improved, shrinking drought affected areas, and it is very likely that a record area could be sown to wheat. Additional rainfall will be needed, but Australian wheat production could reach 17 million tons, or the second largest crop ever produced. It is likely, therefore, that Australia will quickly return to larger exports. Despite the expectations of very little export movement in July-September 1983, July-June 1983/84 export movement could reach 11 million tons.

Canadian planting intentions also point to an increase of 7 percent or more in sown wheat area. It is highly unlikely that Canada will experience weather conditions as favorable as those of the last two seasons. However, a larger area and average conditions will likely produce the second largest crop ever. Even with somewhat lower output, Canada will likely endeavor to maintain the volume of exports developed over the past season and overall Canadian movement will be determined to a larger extent by major importing country's needs rather than primarily on crop outturn and export availabilities. Total Canadian July-June 1983/84 exports are likely to reach 21.5 million tons.

Argentina is expected to maintain its high 1982 wheat plantings. The 1982/83 record wheat export level greatly contributed to a positive trade balance which the Argentine economy badly needs and encourages continued high production levels. Even though Argentina is not likely to repeat the ideal conditions experienced in 1982/83, 1983/84 output is still expected to be well above previous average levels. Exports in the July-June 1983/84 period are likely to reach 6.5 million tons, well above levels experienced before 1981/82.

The European Community

Prospects for another record wheat harvest in 1983 and unusually large carry-in stocks will exacerbate pressures to continue an aggressive export program in 1983/84, particularly during the first part of the new marketing year. The EC has effectively halted commercial soft wheat and flour sales for 1982/83, but plans to open export tenders for the 1983/84 season earlier than usual will simply defer export pressures to the new marketing year. Although the EC is considering various plans to deal with the larger stocks and to increase domestic utilization, those plans are not likely to substantially alleviate internal market or export pressures in 1983/84.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The U.S. wheat export forecast for 1983/84 has declined sharply, to 38 million tons--3.5 million tons below the 1982/83 export estimate and 11.1 million below the 1981/82 record level. This decrease stems from an expected slowdown in overall world demand and from prospects for increased market competition from other major exporting countries.

COARSE GRAINS

Foreign coarse grain production in 1983/84 is easily expected to surpass the record set in 1980/81. Most of the increase is expected to occur in the USSR and non-U.S. exporting countries. Some strengthening of feedgrain consumption in several major importing countries, as well as this year's unusual import requirement by South Africa, should result in some pick up of world trade, although trade will likely remain considerably below levels achieved a few years ago. The anticipated sharp decline in U.S. production this year should result in a sizeable decrease in stocks--although stocks will continue to be very large.

Major Importers

World import demand for coarse grains is forecast to increase in 1983/84, but will still remain well below levels prevalent only a few years ago. Soviet imports are expected to increase to 15 million tons, reflecting a significant increase in feed utilization. South Africa, normally a coarse grain exporter, is now facing a need to import around 2 million tons of corn to compensate for its drought-induced crop shortfall. South Africa recently made its first purchase of corn, totaling 600,000 tons.

Continued strong demand in several Asian countries should also help to strengthen world coarse grain trade. The Republic of Korea, Taiwan, China and Japan are all expected to import amounts greater than those purchased in 1982/83. Increased industrial and feed demand in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan have made these countries particularly notable growth markets.

Some recovery in 1983/84 East European coarse grain imports is expected due to a projected 10-percent decline in regional production from 1982/83's record crop. Imports are placed at 4.9 million tons, up 1 million tons from 1982/83. While increasing, imports are not anticipated to be sufficient to forestall declines in East European coarse grain consumption.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Combined Canadian, Australian, Argentine, South African and Thai coarse grain exports are expected to decline in the 1983/84 July-June period. Total coarse grain exports are forecast at 23.5 million tons, slightly below projected 1982/83 levels. Severely reduced South African exports are expected to be partially offset by an anticipated Australian recovery in coarse grain production and exports and the somewhat better crop outturn expected in Thailand.

The virtual elimination of South African corn exports in the May 1983-April 1984 period will limit July-June 1983/84 movement to two months of new crop export availabilities. A more normal outturn harvested in May 1984 will likely result in only about 1 million tons of corn movement in July-June 1983/84.

Argentine and Thai coarse grain exports are expected to increase somewhat in 1983/84 due to larger anticipated crop outturns, as compared with last season's drought-reduced crops. On the other hand, Canadian coarse grain area and output is expected to decline substantially, given the substantial decrease in barley producer payment levels. Canadian coarse grain exports, however, are expected to remain at about the same level as in 1982/83 because of abundant barley stocks.

The European Community

The EC will continue to be a net importer of feedgrains from third countries in 1983/84, but the spread between imports and exports will likely continue to diminish as EC imports fall and/or exports grow. Lower French and Italian corn prospects could mean higher import demand for corn throughout the EC. However, any increase would likely be small since corn has essentially been squeezed out of most feed rations. Barley production prospects are again excellent. Domestic use, however, has stagnated with competition from low-priced feed wheat and non-grain feed ingredients. Internal market pressures could, therefore, mean additional barley exports which could more than offset any additional import demand for corn.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The continued slow pace of export shipments and sales for both corn and sorghum has led to further decreases in the coarse grain export estimate for 1982/83. On a July-June basis, coarse grain exports are now placed at 52.8 million tons, down 1.3 million from a month ago. The outlook for U.S. coarse grain exports in 1983/84, while improved, is still significantly below exports achieved a few years ago.

South Africa will likely turn to the United States to meet the bulk of its import needs this year, and, in addition, the United States is in an excellent position to provide coarse grains to countries that traditionally import from South Africa. Also, expectations for increased import demand from Asian countries which customarily buy from the United States point to somewhat larger coarse grain exports.

RICE - 1982/83

World rice production in 1982/83 is now estimated to reach a record 417 million tons (rough basis), up 7.4 million tons from last month's estimate and over 4 million tons above the previous record achieved in 1981/82. Official production estimates now indicate that China's rice crop reached 161 million tons or 17 million tons above the record 1981 level. In addition, a revised upward estimate of the Boro crop has resulted in an increase in the projected crop outturn in Bangladesh. These increases more than offset a further trimming of the estimated size of the Brazilian rice crop which is currently being harvested. The lowering of the Brazilian estimate reflects a further reduction in expected yields in Maranhao and lower yields in the northern part of Goias due to insufficient rainfall in some areas during the flowering stage. World rice supply and demand further tightened in the last month with the result that U.S. exports may be marginally above earlier expectations. Increased imports by Peru, Portugal, Spain and the Ivory Coast are expected to more than offset reduced import forecasts for the USSR and Bangladesh.

Major Importers

Indonesian imports are forecast at 2 million tons in calendar 1983, unchanged from last month's estimate. Indonesia already has firm commitments/contracts for about 1.1 million tons. Flooding in northern Peru, combined with reduced plantings due to continued rain, is expected to result in Peru importing 150-180,000 tons of rice. Drought conditions in southern Spain and Portugal are expected to reduce plantings (which normally begin in May) and result in Spanish imports of 60,000 tons (with additional imports in 1984) and Portuguese imports of 125,000 tons. While the Ivory Coast has not yet concluded an expected government-to-government contract with Thailand, Ivorian rice imports are now forecast to reach 400,000 tons in 1983 because drought and bush fires have reportedly reduced plantain and cassava production in that country.

Reflecting the improved production outlook for the Boro crop and the low level of imports planned for the first six months of 1983, the forecast for Bangladeshi rice imports has been halved to 150,000 tons. The continued absence of the USSR from the world rice market underlies the further reduction in the Soviet rice import estimate.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Export forecasts for the major rice exporters outside of the United States are unchanged from last month. Thailand's exports slowed in April with the result that cumulative shipments have now fallen below last year's pace. During the first four months of 1983, 1.1 million tons of rice were exported compared to 1.15 million during the same period last year. Of the projected Thai exports of 3.5 million tons in 1983, total sales for the year to date are estimated at over 2.3 million tons. Pakistan's rice exports in 1983 are forecast to recover to nearly 1.2 million tons--a level only exceeded by shipments of 1.37 million tons in 1979. Pakistani export sales to date are estimated at 935,000 tons. New sales in recent weeks have pushed Burma's total sales to date to an estimated 735,000 tons against a forecast export level of 800,000 tons in 1983.

U.S. Trade Prospects

After picking up in March, U.S. rice shipments slowed last month. With improved export prospects to Peru, Portugal and Spain during the second half of the calendar year, U.S. rice exports in calendar 1983 are now forecast to reach 2.3 million tons, up 100,000 tons from last month's estimate, but 8 percent below the level exported in 1982. Projected U.S. rice exports during the 1982/83 marketing year (August-July) remain unchanged at 2.2 million tons.

RICE - 1983/84

With approximately 90 percent of the world's rice crop produced in Asia and an estimated 45 percent of the Asian rice production not irrigated, world rice supply and demand depends crucially on the performance of the Asian monsoon. As the monsoon rains normally begin in May and last until about October, production forecasts made this early are highly tentative. World rice

production in 1983/84 is preliminarily forecast to reach a record 424 million tons, up 2 percent over the revised estimate for 1982/83. This forecast assumes that Indian rice production will sharply recover from the drought-reduced 1982/83 level and that Chinese rice production, while above trend, will decline from last year's record as yields will likely be decreased due to heavy rains, cool temperatures and flooding in southern China. While the single rice crop in China is currently estimated to be equal to last year's, the early and late crops will probably be adversely affected due to planting delays. In northeast Asia, Japanese rice production is expected to recover from the weather-reduced levels experienced in the last three years, in part because of increased acreage due to a cutback in the riceland diversion program. Rice production in the Republic of Korea is expected to approximate last year's crop outturn. In southeast Asia, with the notable exception of Indonesia and Vietnam, rice production is expected to increase in 1983/84. The Indonesian rice crop was delayed by the late arrival of the rainy season and the main season crop currently being harvested in east Java and Bali is reported to be disappointing. In addition, the planting delay will affect even more adversely the dry-season crop. Vietnamese rice production may decline as the winter-spring rice crop in the northern provinces was hurt by unfavorable weather. Cool weather reduced the amount of seedlings available for transplanting and some areas suffered from drought. Recent rains over most of Indonesia have improved the region's production outlook. Widespread pre-monsoon rains across Burma and Thailand during late April and early May improved early over season irrigation supplies and largely alleviated very dry conditions in central and eastern Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

WORLD RICE SUPPLY AND DEMAND
(Million Metric Tons)

	1981/82 1/	1982/83 2/	1983/84 2/
Production (Rough)	412.7	416.8	424.0
of which U.S.	8.3	7.0	4.7
CY Trade (Milled)	11.6	12.8	12.0
of which U.S. Exports	2.5	2.3	2.3
Consumption (Milled)	278.1	285.5	287.8
of which U.S.	2.2	2.3	2.4
Ending Stocks (Milled)	21.8	17.0	14.5
of which U.S.	1.6	2.1	0.8

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.

World rice trade in 1984 is tentatively forecast to decline to 12.0 million tons. This forecast assumes Indonesian rice imports in 1984 will be reduced and Korean production will be sufficient to cover its domestic needs. World rice prices are expected, nonetheless, to be firm to stronger reflecting the reduced export availability in Thailand, Pakistan and Taiwan, where excessive carryover stocks were worked off in 1982/83. In addition, U.S. rice production is forecast to decline by a third as a result of the acreage-reduction and payment-in-kind programs. With world demand for rice growing at an annual rate of about 2.5 percent and highly unresponsive to changes in world prices (as rice is the preferred staple in Asia and in many countries in Africa where it is consumed), world rice ending stocks are expected to be below 15 million tons--the lowest level since 1974/75.

WORLD WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1983/84
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 MAY12	
EXPORTS 1)						
CANADA	15.0	17.0	17.8	21.0	21.5	± 1
AUSTRALIA	14.9	10.6	11.0	7.5	11.0	± 2
ARGENTINA	4.8	3.9	4.3	8.5	6.5	± 1
SUBTOTAL	34.7	31.5	33.0	37.0	39.0	± 3
EC-10	10.4	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.5	± 2
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	--
OTHERS	3.2	5.6	4.1	5.7	4.4	± 1
TOTAL NON-US	48.8	52.3	53.1	58.7	59.4	± 3
U.S. 3)	37.2	41.9	49.1	41.5	38.0	± 4
WORLD TOTAL	86.0	94.2	102.2	100.2	97.4	± 5
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5.3	4.5	4.7	3.7	4.0	± 1
USSR	12.1	16.0	19.5	21.0	19.0	± 5
JAPAN	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	--
EAST EUROPE	6.1	5.9	6.4	4.3	4.0	± 1
CHINA	8.9	13.8	13.2	13.0	12.0	± 1
OTHERS	48.1	48.2	52.9	52.7	52.9	± 3
WORLD TOTAL	86.0	94.2	102.2	100.2	97.4	± 5
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	17.2	19.2	24.8	27.6	26.5	± 3
AUSTRALIA	16.2	10.9	16.3	8.7	17.0	± 3
ARGENTINA	8.1	7.8	8.1	14.5	11.5	± 2
EC-10	48.8	55.1	54.4	59.6	60.7	± 4
USSR 6)	90.2	98.2	80.0	86.0	90.0	±15
EAST EUROPE	27.6	34.5	30.5	33.9	33.1	± 3
CHINA	62.7	55.2	59.6	68.4	71.0	± 4
INDIA	35.5	31.8	36.3	37.8	39.5	± 2
OTHERS	58.9	64.3	62.3	66.3	64.5	± 2
TOTAL NON-US	365.2	376.9	372.4	402.8	413.8	±23
U.S.	58.1	64.6	76.2	76.4	64.0	± 6
WORLD TOTAL	423.3	441.5	448.6	479.3	477.8	±20
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	21.3	21.1	23.2	24.6	26.1	± 2
USSR 6)	114.8	116.7	99.0	106.5	99.5	± 7
CHINA	71.6	69.0	72.8	81.4	83.0	± 5
OTHERS	236.1	239.8	245.7	253.1	253.7	± 4
TOTAL NON-US	422.5	425.5	417.5	441.0	436.2	±14
WORLD TOTAL	443.8	446.6	440.8	465.6	462.4	±15
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	55.8	48.3	51.4	54.5	70.1	± 8
USSR: STKS CHG	-13.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	± 5
U.S.	24.5	26.9	31.7	42.2	42.1	± 6
WORLD TOTAL	80.4	75.3	83.1	96.7	112.2	±12

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAINS S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1983/84
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 MAY12	
EXPORTS						
CANADA	4.8	4.6	7.6	6.4	6.5	± 1
AUSTRALIA	4.1	2.2	3.4	1.2	2.3	± 1
ARGENTINA	6.6	9.9	13.6	10.8	11.0	± 2
S AFRICA	2.9	3.6	4.9	3.3	1.0	± 1
THAILAND	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.8	
SUBTOTAL	20.8	22.7	32.9	24.1	23.5	± 3
WEST EUROPE	5.6	7.0	5.9	6.3	6.9	± 1
USSR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
OTHERS	2.9	3.4	3.2	4.9	4.3	--
TOTAL NON-US	29.3	33.1	42.0	35.3	34.8	± 3
U.S. 3)	71.6	72.4	61.4	52.8	59.0	± 7
WORLD TOTAL	100.9	105.5	103.4	88.0	93.8	± 6
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	23.2	20.5	22.7	17.5	17.8	± 1
USSR	18.4	18.1	25.6	12.0	15.0	± 4
JAPAN	18.9	18.9	18.3	18.3	18.6	--
EAST EUROPE	11.4	10.7	7.2	3.9	4.8	± 1
CHINA	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.5	3.0	± 1
OTHERS	27.0	36.5	28.3	33.9	34.5	± 3
WORLD TOTAL	100.9	105.5	103.4	88.0	93.8	± 6
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	18.6	21.8	26.0	26.6	23.1	± 3
AUSTRALIA	6.2	5.2	6.7	3.8	6.3	± 1
ARGENTINA	10.6	21.0	18.4	16.6	17.6	± 3
S AFRICA	11.7	15.3	8.8	4.8	12.2	± 2
THAILAND	3.6	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.4	± 1
WEST EUROPE	91.1	94.9	87.8	92.7	91.0	± 5
USSR 6)	81.1	80.5	72.0	86.0	100.0	±15
EAST EUROPE	63.4	61.2	62.0	70.3	64.7	± 2
CHINA	83.1	84.2	80.8	83.0	86.0	± 3
OTHERS	133.1	143.9	149.1	138.5	149.6	± 3
TOTAL NON-US	502.6	531.7	516.1	526.0	554.8	±17
U.S.	238.7	198.4	249.0	255.5	188.8	±17
WORLD TOTAL	741.3	730.1	765.0	781.5	743.7	±25
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	161.4	147.3	154.2	163.0	163.2	±11
USSR 6)	99.5	100.5	97.5	96.0	112.0	±10
CHINA	85.1	85.1	82.1	85.5	89.0	± 3
OTHERS	394.9	408.3	399.2	397.3	414.1	±10
TOTAL NON-US	579.5	593.9	578.8	580.8	615.1	±13
WORLD TOTAL	740.9	741.1	733.0	743.8	777.4	±16
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	38.8	45.8	41.4	41.8	40.5	± 4
USSR: STKS CHG	0.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	± 3
U.S.	52.7	34.7	71.2	108.3	73.0	±15
WORLD TOTAL	91.6	80.5	112.5	150.1	116.5	±13

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY TABLE
TRADE, PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL YR 1983	CAL 1984 MAY12
EXPORTS 2)					
BURMA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0
JAPAN	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
PAKISTAN	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2
THAILAND	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.2
OTHERS	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.1
TOTAL NON-US	9.6	9.9	9.1	10.5	9.7
U.S.	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
WORLD TOTAL	12.6	12.9	11.6	12.8	12.0
IMPORTS 2)					
EC-10	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
INDONESIA	2.0	0.5	0.3	2.0	1.5
IRAN	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
IRAQ	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
KOREA, REP	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
NIGERIA	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	7.1	6.7	8.0	7.2	7.2
WORLD TOTAL	12.6	12.9	11.6	12.8	12.0
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
PRODUCTION 3)					
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
AUSTRALIA	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
BANGLADESH	19.1	20.8	20.7	21.5	21.8
BRAZIL	9.6	8.6	9.2	8.7	9.6
BURMA	9.8	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.2
CHINA, MAINL.	143.8	139.9	144.0	161.2	155.0
EC-10	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
INDIA	63.6	80.5	80.5	67.6	79.6
INDONESIA	26.3	29.7	32.8	34.1	33.1
JAPAN	14.9	12.2	12.8	12.8	13.7
KOREA, REP.	7.3	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.1
PAKISTAN	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3
THAILAND	15.8	17.4	18.8	17.3	18.5
OTHERS	53.9	55.5	57.7	58.7	59.3
TOTAL NON-US	370.9	390.9	404.3	410.0	419.0
U.S.	6.0	6.6	8.3	7.0	4.7
WORLD TOTAL	376.9	397.5	412.6	416.9	423.7
UTILIZATION 7)					
BANGLADESH	13.2	13.6	14.1	14.6	14.5
CHINA, MAINL.	96.7	94.7	97.6	108.7	104.5
INDIA	45.9	53.3	54.4	46.8	51.8
INDONESIA	20.2	21.3	22.3	24.0	24.5
KOREA, REP	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
OTHERS	75.0	78.1	81.9	83.6	84.3
TOTAL NON-US	256.7	266.3	275.8	283.2	285.1
U.S.	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
WORLD TOTAL	258.5	268.4	278.1	285.5	287.8
END STOCKS 4)					
BANGLADESH	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
INDIA	7.0	6.5	5.0	3.0	4.0
INDONESIA	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7
KOREA, REP.	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9
THAILAND	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.8
OTHERS	12.6	10.1	9.9	8.0	5.9
TOTAL FOREIGN	22.6	21.6	20.2	14.9	13.7
U.S.	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.1	0.8
WORLD TOTAL	23.4	22.2	21.8	17.0	14.5

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS ARE ON MILLED BASIS.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS NORTH KOREA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1983/84
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 MAY12
EXPORTS					
UNITED STATES	37198	41936	49077	41500	38000
CANADA	15000	17000	17750	21000	21500
ARGENTINA	4750	3910	4277	8500	6500
AUSTRALIA	14950	10605	10967	7500	11000
EC-10	10400	14700	15532	15500	15500
O. W. EUROPE	716	1863	938	1600	1470
EAST EUROPE	1085	2465	2150	2435	2050
USSR	500	500	500	500	500
TURKEY	440	530	337	500	300
OTHER COUNTRIES	961	716	698	1205	605
WORLD TOTAL	86000	94225	102226	100240	97425
IMPORTS					
EC-10	5270	4480	4652	3700	4000
O. W. EUROPE	2036	2142	2300	1650	1770
EAST EUROPE	6089	5939	6405	4300	4000
JAPAN	5599	5840	5577	5560	5500
CHINA	8865	13789	13200	13000	12000
USSR	12125	16000	19500	21000	19000
EGYPT	5200	5600	5800	6000	6100
ALGERIA	1579	2294	2592	2980	3000
MOROCCO	1613	1960	2228	1800	1850
NIGERIA	1350	1400	1550	1500	1500
TUNISIA	856	610	626	800	1100
LIBYA	525	600	650	650	650
SUDAN	306	320	361	410	450
MEXICO	1005	1235	900	130	920
BRAZIL	4769	3893	4470	4100	3900
CHILE	865	963	897	1000	900
PERU	813	853	975	900	1000
VENEZUELA	860	800	830	850	850
ECUADOR	287	304	312	350	340
BOLIVIA	199	230	151	275	250
CUBA	1300	1030	1020	1050	1050
COLOMBIA	649	341	555	550	550
ISRAEL	524	414	450	625	500
JORDAN	355	300	310	400	375
LEBANON	366	360	345	374	375
SAUDI ARABIA	1374	777	682	700	750
SYRIA	521	511	294	700	450
YEMEN, AR	425	430	450	450	450
IRAN	1250	1700	1750	1900	2000
IRAQ	2300	1600	1300	2000	2200
MALAYSIA	422	431	460	470	450
VIETNAM	1200	1000	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	2055	993	1111	2050	1400
INDONESIA	1325	1500	1400	1500	1550
PAKISTAN	554	305	400	400	400
TURKEY	0	0	748	50	200
INDIA	2	50	2265	3950	2500
SRI LANKA	753	503	600	600	600
REP. OF KOREA	1845	2095	1979	2080	2080
PHILIPPINES	825	874	860	940	965
TAIWAN	703	571	673	650	700
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	407	410	410	410	350
SUBTOTAL	79866	85947	93538	94304	90475
OTHER COUNTRIES	4579	5128	5425	5352	5502
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1555	3150	3263	584	1448
WORLD TOTAL	86000	94225	102226	100240	97425

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1983/84
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 MAY12
EXPORTS					
UNITED STATES	71632	72360	61416	52755	59000
CANADA	4848	4635	7629	6400	6550
ARGENTINA	6574	9878	13630	10750	11000
AUSTRALIA	4108	2194	3435	1200	2250
EC-10	4986	5615	5210	5500	6500
O. W. EUROPE	602	1337	734	790	450
EAST EUROPE	1844	1958	1257	1580	1500
USSR	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND	2339	2397	3226	2450	2750
SOUTH AFRICA	2914	3628	4931	3300	1000
SUBTOTAL	99847	104002	101468	84725	91000
OTHER COUNTRIES	1058	1469	1947	3294	2761
WORLD TOTAL	100905	105471	103415	88019	93761
IMPORTS					
EC-10	13364	11615	10149	7500	7500
O. W. EUROPE	9837	8908	12595	10020	10300
EAST EUROPE	11406	10674	7195	3860	4850
JAPAN	18888	18863	18319	18275	18600
CHINA	2032	851	1300	2500	3000
USSR	18400	18100	25600	12000	15000
EGYPT	686	1344	1215	1400	1450
ALGERIA	430	344	829	1000	1050
MOROCCO	123	260	427	160	160
TUNISIA	257	352	477	375	400
CANADA	1017	1428	795	765	750
MEXICO	5034	8153	2060	5260	5000
BRAZIL	1743	2083	118	115	80
CHILE	397	448	318	380	200
PERU	185	535	492	490	540
VENEZUELA	838	1222	1676	1400	1500
JAMAICA	162	149	158	175	175
CUBA	440	475	475	500	500
COLOMBIA	359	288	284	360	350
ISRAEL	1398	1132	1204	1150	1300
LEBANON	338	216	255	195	225
SAUDI ARABIA	1000	1900	2500	2800	2900
SYRIA	489	310	275	300	325
IRAN	880	900	1075	1200	1200
IRAQ	425	350	425	425	525
MALAYSIA	617	725	808	885	900
REP. OF KOREA	2460	2457	2712	3750	3800
TAIWAN	3307	3618	3702	4000	4100
SINGAPORE	543	540	540	540	400
SUBTOTAL	97055	98240	97978	81780	87080
OTHER COUNTRIES	3729	4716	4613	4930	6552
UNACCOUNTED 1)	121	2515	824	1309	129
WORLD TOTAL	100905	105471	103415	88019	93761

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1980 TO 1984
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL YR 1983	CAL 1984 MAY12
EXPORTS					
UNITED STATES	2977	3008	2487	2300	2300
ARGENTINA	107	110	125	100	120
AUSTRALIA	321	335	530	375	350
BURMA	675	674	713	800	900
CHINA, MAINL.	1116	583	500	1000	1000
CHINA, TAIWAN	261	92	307	800	300
EC-10	804	785	611	869	880
EGYPT	178	134	25	25	25
GUYANA	81	78	40	60	75
INDIA	501	1031	586	250	250
JAPAN	653	795	318	400	250
KOREA, N.	284	200	250	300	300
NEPAL	10	43	50	0	50
PAKISTAN	968	1127	794	1175	1200
PHILIPPINES	231	83	0	100	150
THAILAND	2700	3049	3620	3500	3200
URUGUAY	165	220	217	240	245
SUBTOTAL	12032	12347	11173	12294	11595
OTHER COUNTIES	561	561	448	459	356
WORLD TOTAL	12593	12908	11621	12753	11951
IMPORTS					
BANGLADESH	168	34	415	150	200
BRAZIL	239	142	102	350	200
CANADA	95	105	108	115	120
CHINA, MAINL.	18	110	250	100	100
CUBA	224	200	200	200	200
EAST EUROPE	332	366	319	352	352
EC-10	889	1277	1062	1017	1025
HONG KONG	359	360	353	350	350
INDONESIA	2040	543	332	2000	1500
IRAQ	379	350	369	475	400
IRAN	507	583	475	650	650
IVORY COAST	290	379	350	400	350
KOREA, S.	822	2292	228	221	0
KUWAIT	85	95	100	110	110
MALAGASY	177	193	360	300	250
MALAYSIA	167	322	388	350	300
MEXICO	128	66	16	20	50
NIGERIA	387	663	651	650	650
PERU	251	103	58	150	100
PORTUGAL	20	128	110	125	100
SAUDI ARABIA	475	500	500	500	500
SENEGAL	228	321	350	425	400
SINGAPORE	187	178	175	175	175
SOUTH AFRICA	126	134	130	128	130
SRI LANKA	189	168	186	160	125
SYRIA	39	72	110	110	110
U.A. EMIRATES	441	285	170	175	175
U.S.S.R.	694	1283	750	500	750
VIET NAM, SOC. REP.	135	140	130	100	100
SUBTOTAL	10091	11392	8747	10358	9472
OTHER COUNTRIES	2124	2163	2155	2313	2115
UNACCOUNTED 1)	378	-647	719	82	364
WORLD TOTAL	12593	12908	11621	12753	11951

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-10: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MARKET YEARS 1975/76 - 1983/84
MILLIONS OF HECTARES OR METRIC TONS

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	- - IMPORTS - - MKT YR	JUL/JUN 1/	- - EXPORTS - - MKT YR	JUL/JUN 1/	DOMESTIC FEED USE	UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS										
1975/76	27.8	3.63	101.0	38.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.7	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.41	94.7	42.2	28.7	20.4	9.0	68.4	116.7	12.6
1977/78	27.3	3.90	106.7	37.5	20.6	26.0	10.5	70.1	118.9	11.9
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	34.9	19.1	28.5	14.2	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	118.0	33.5	18.6	30.8	14.9	72.4	122.4	14.5
1980/81	28.3	4.40	124.8	31.1	16.1	34.9	19.1	70.4	119.9	15.5
1981/82	28.0	4.36	122.1	31.0	14.8	36.5	20.6	69.1	118.4	13.8
1982/83 2/	28.0	4.66	130.6	29.8	11.2	38.3	20.4	69.1	118.7	17.2
1983/84 3/	28.0	4.61	129.2	28.9	11.5	38.9	22.0	69.0	118.6	17.8
WHEAT										
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.42	41.5	9.7	4.4	10.9	5.1	9.9	40.5	7.4
1977/78	11.0	3.66	40.2	12.5	5.5	12.6	5.0	10.7	41.3	6.2
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	12.3	43.3	8.0
1980/81	12.6	4.38	55.1	10.3	4.5	20.7	14.7	12.8	43.9	8.8
1981/82	12.6	4.30	54.4	11.2	4.7	22.1	15.6	13.8	44.6	7.7
1982/83 2/	13.0	4.60	59.6	10.6	3.7	23.1	15.5	13.8	44.6	10.2
1983/84 3/	13.2	4.59	60.7	10.0	4.0	24.0	15.5	14.3	45.5	11.3
COARSE GRAINS 4/										
1975/76	16.4	3.70	60.8	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.8	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.40	53.2	32.6	24.3	9.5	4.0	58.4	76.2	5.2
1977/78	16.4	4.06	66.5	25.0	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.4	77.6	5.7
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.5	60.6	79.8	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	69.1	22.6	13.4	13.3	4.5	60.1	79.1	6.5
1980/81	15.8	4.42	69.7	20.8	11.6	14.3	4.4	57.5	76.0	6.7
1981/82	15.4	4.40	67.8	19.8	10.1	14.4	5.2	55.4	73.8	6.1
1982/83 2/	15.1	4.70	70.9	19.2	7.5	15.1	5.5	55.3	74.1	7.1
1983/84 3/	14.8	4.63	68.5	18.9	7.5	14.9	6.5	54.7	73.1	6.5

1/ EXCLUDES INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ PRELIMINARY.
3/ FORECAST.
4/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1976/77 - 1983/84
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1976/77	29.7	3.18	94.5	14.8	3.8	11.0	103.3	1.8
1977/78	29.6	3.17	93.9	13.3	4.1	9.2	103.4	-0.0
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	15.0	3.4	11.6	109.6	-0.4
1979/80	29.0	3.14	91.1	17.5	2.9	14.6	104.4	-0.0
1980/81	29.0	3.30	95.7	16.6	4.4	12.2	109.9	-0.4
1981/82	28.6	3.24	92.6	13.6	3.4	10.2	102.9	-0.2
1982/83 3/	29.0	3.59	104.1	8.2	4.0	4.1	107.8	0.6
1983/84 4/	29.4	3.33	97.8	8.8	3.5	5.3	104.8	-0.7
WHEAT								
1976/77	10.4	3.37	35.0	6.0	2.4	3.6	37.8	0.7
1977/78	10.1	3.42	34.6	5.0	2.3	2.7	37.2	0.1
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	39.1	-0.5
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.1	1.1	5.0	32.1	0.0
1980/81	9.7	3.56	34.5	5.9	2.5	3.5	38.2	0.3
1981/82	9.0	3.38	30.5	6.4	2.1	4.3	35.3	-0.4
1982/83 3/	9.5	3.58	33.9	4.3	2.4	1.9	35.2	0.1
1983/84 4/	9.8	3.37	33.1	4.0	2.0	2.0	35.3	-0.1
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	8.8	1.3	7.5	65.5	1.1
1977/78	19.5	3.05	59.3	8.3	1.8	6.6	66.2	-0.1
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.6	1.2	9.4	70.6	0.1
1979/80	19.8	3.21	63.4	11.4	1.8	9.6	72.3	-0.1
1980/81	19.3	3.17	61.2	10.7	2.0	8.7	71.7	-0.7
1981/82	19.6	3.17	62.0	7.2	1.3	5.9	67.7	0.2
1982/83 3/	19.5	3.60	70.3	3.9	1.6	2.3	72.7	0.4
1983/84 4/	19.6	3.30	64.7	4.8	1.5	3.3	69.5	-0.6

1/ REPRESENTS APPARENT UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDES ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2/ INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES OR COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEEDS DIVISION

USSR AND CHINA: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1976/77 - 1983/84
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
USSR								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	214.4	-13.0
1980/81	119.3	1.50	178.7	34.1	0.5	33.6	217.2	-5.0
1981/82	117.3	1.30	152.0	45.1	0.5	44.6	196.5	0.0
1982/83 3/	112.5	1.50	172.0	33.0	0.5	32.5	204.5	0.0
1983/84 4/	116.0	1.64	190.0	34.0	0.5	33.5	211.5	12.0
WHEAT								
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	114.8	-13.0
1980/81	61.5	1.60	98.2	16.0	0.5	15.5	116.7	-3.0
1981/82	59.2	1.35	80.0	19.5	0.5	19.0	99.0	0.0
1982/83 3/	57.3	1.50	86.0	21.0	0.5	20.5	106.5	0.0
1983/84 4/	56.0	1.61	90.0	19.0	0.5	18.5	99.5	9.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	99.5	0.0
1980/81	57.9	1.39	80.5	18.1	0.0	18.1	100.5	-2.0
1981/82	58.0	1.24	72.0	25.6	0.0	25.6	97.5	0.0
1982/83 3/	55.2	1.49	86.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	98.0	0.0
1983/84 4/	60.0	1.67	100.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	112.0	3.0
CHINA								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1976/77	62.4	1.94	120.9	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.0	0.0
1977/78	62.0	1.80	111.8	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	132.9	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.1	0.0
1979/80	63.1	2.31	145.8	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.7	0.0
1980/81	61.7	2.26	139.4	14.6	0.0	14.6	154.1	0.0
1981/82	59.4	2.36	140.4	14.5	0.0	14.5	154.9	0.0
1982/83 3/	58.9	2.57	151.4	15.5	0.0	15.5	166.9	0.0
1983/84 4/	60.2	2.61	157.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	172.0	0.0
WHEAT								
1976/77	28.4	1.77	50.4	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.5	0.0
1977/78	28.1	1.46	41.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.7	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.84	53.8	8.0	0.0	8.0	61.9	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.14	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	0.0
1980/81	29.2	1.89	55.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	69.0	0.0
1981/82	28.3	2.11	59.6	13.2	0.0	13.2	72.8	0.0
1982/83 3/	27.9	2.45	68.4	13.0	0.0	13.0	81.4	0.0
1983/84 4/	29.0	2.45	71.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	83.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	0.0
1979/80	33.7	2.46	83.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.1	0.0
1980/81	32.5	2.59	84.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	85.1	0.0
1981/82	31.1	2.60	80.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	82.1	0.0
1982/83 3/	31.0	2.69	83.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	85.5	0.0
1983/84 4/	31.2	2.76	86.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	89.0	0.0

1/ FEED USE DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR CHINA.
2/ FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THOUGH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDED ARE MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES AND RICE.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WHEAT: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. AND MAJOR COMPETITORS
1971/72 - 1983/84
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	- - EXPORTS 1/ - - JUL/JUN	MKT YEAR	MKT YEAR 2/ END STOCKS
	CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)						
1971/72	7.9	1.83	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73	8.6	1.68	14.5	4.8	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.0	17.0	16.3	8.6
1981/82	12.4	2.00	24.8	5.2	17.8	18.4	9.7
1982/83 3/	12.6	2.19	27.6	5.2	21.0	21.0	11.2
1983/84 4/	13.5	1.97	26.5	0.0	21.5	21.5	16.2
	AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1971/72	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74	8.9	1.34	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.6	10.6	9.6	2.1
1981/82	11.9	1.37	16.3	3.3	11.0	12.1	3.0
1982/83 3/	9.0	0.97	8.7	3.6	7.5	7.0	1.1
1983/84 4/	13.5	1.26	17.0	3.4	11.0	12.5	2.2
	ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1971/72	4.3	1.32	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.39	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74	4.0	1.66	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.8	4.8	0.4
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.4
1981/82	5.9	1.38	8.1	4.1	4.3	3.6	0.7
1982/83 3/	7.3	1.98	14.5	4.2	8.5	10.3	0.7
1983/84 4/	6.9	1.67	11.5	4.3	6.5	7.5	0.5
	TOTAL COMPETITORS						
1971/72	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.0	23.7	23.1	17.8
1972/73	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.8
1973/74	22.5	1.54	34.7	12.4	18.3	20.0	13.1
1974/75	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.1	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.8	15.5
1980/81	27.4	1.38	37.8	12.6	31.5	29.7	11.0
1981/82	30.2	1.63	49.2	12.6	33.0	34.2	13.5
1982/83 3/	28.9	1.76	50.8	13.0	37.0	38.3	13.0
1983/84 4/	33.9	1.62	55.0	7.6	39.0	41.5	18.8
	U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUN/MAY)						
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.4	16.9	16.3	26.8
1972/73	19.1	2.20	42.1	22.3	31.8	30.4	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.12	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.5	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.9	19.7	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.7	2.04	58.5	20.5	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	27.0	2.06	55.7	23.4	31.5	30.6	32.1
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81	28.7	2.25	64.6	21.1	41.9	41.2	26.9
1981/82	32.8	2.32	76.2	23.2	49.1	48.3	31.7
1982/83 3/	31.9	2.40	76.4	24.6	41.5	41.5	42.2
1983/84 4/	24.7	2.59	64.0	26.1	38.0	38.1	42.1
	TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS						
1971/72	38.6	1.88	72.8	35.4	40.6	39.4	44.6
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.7	56.4	53.5	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.3	32.9	49.6	53.1	22.3
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.5	32.1	54.9	56.0	29.8
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.7	32.6	53.1	54.7	47.3
1977/78	51.0	1.78	90.6	35.0	61.1	56.8	46.2
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.93	99.6	34.1	71.9	71.2	40.1
1980/81	56.1	1.82	102.4	33.7	73.5	70.9	38.0
1981/82	63.0	1.99	125.4	35.9	82.1	82.4	45.2
1982/83 3/	60.8	2.09	127.3	37.6	78.5	79.8	55.2
1983/84 4/	58.6	2.03	119.0	33.8	77.0	79.6	60.9

1/ INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2/ NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTED.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

SELECTED COARSE GRAINS
MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS
PRODUCTION YEARS 1976 - 1983
THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	- - - E X P O R T S - - - JUL/JUN	OCT/SEP	MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS
ARGENTINA	CORN (MAR/FEB)							
(76) 1977/78	2532	3.28	8300	3401	5995	6377	5231	183
(77) 1978/79	2660	3.65	9700	3533	6664	6200	5916	434
(78) 1979/80	2899	3.10	9000	3296	4063	3460	5965	173
(79) 1980/81	2490	2.57	6400	3048	5899	8950	3417	108
(80) 1981/82	3394	3.80	12900	3700	8205	4920	9098	210
(81) 1982/83	3159	3.04	9600	3500	4700	5500	5800	510
(82) 1983/84 1/	2890	2.63	7600	3400	5300		4500	210
(83) 1984/85 2/	2750	3.27	9000	3500			5500	210
SOUTH AFRICA	CORN (MAY/APR)							
(76) 1977/78	4453	2.18	9727	6553	2697	2788	2525	1636
(77) 1978/79	4499	2.27	10201	6665	2722	2224	3012	2115
(78) 1979/80	4598	1.80	8271	6702	2689	3303	2325	1359
(79) 1980/81	4618	2.34	10794	6757	3440	3930	3444	1952
(80) 1981/82	4716	3.11	14645	7097	4930	4700	4955	4545
(81) 1982/83	4677	1.79	8355	7673	3300	2100	4041	1316
(82) 1983/84 1/	4453	0.98	4350	7000	1000		76	590
(83) 1984/85 2/	4500	2.56	11500	7300			3000	1790
THAILAND	CORN (JUL/JUN)							
(76) 1976/77	1285	2.08	2675	653	2116	1920	2116	48
(77) 1977/78	1205	1.39	1677	477	1217	1366	1217	31
(78) 1978/79	1386	2.01	2791	691	2078	1927	2078	53
(79) 1979/80	1525	2.16	3300	1050	2150	2067	2150	153
(80) 1980/81	1450	2.21	3200	1108	2142	2035	2142	103
(81) 1981/82	1650	2.48	4100	1134	3008	2792	3008	61
(82) 1982/83 1/	1750	1.89	3300	1100	2150	1800	2000	261
(83) 1983/84 2/	1800	2.22	4000	1300	2500		2500	461
ARGENTINA	GRAIN SORGHUM (MAR/FEB)							
(76) 1977/78	2377	2.78	6600	2579	4405	4390	4122	121
(77) 1978/79	2254	3.19	7200	2417	4255	3956	4652	252
(78) 1979/80	2117	3.07	6500	2856	2191	1611	3755	141
(79) 1980/81	1279	2.31	2960	1585	3735	4860	1494	22
(80) 1981/82	2100	3.38	7100	2050	5216	5060	4940	132
(81) 1982/83	2493	3.21	8000	2475	5700	5800	5600	57
(82) 1983/84 1/	2486	3.18	7900	2500	5250		5400	57
(83) 1984/85 2/	2400	3.13	7500	2500			5000	57
AUSTRALIA	GRAIN SORGHUM (APR/MAR)							
(76) 1977/78	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77) 1978/79	394	1.81	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78) 1979/80	469	2.40	1125	502	580	650	669	134
(79) 1980/81	519	1.78	922	367	470	510	506	183
(80) 1981/82	658	1.83	1204	408	1300	1145	856	123
(81) 1982/83	650	2.02	1311	373	500	700	1050	11
(82) 1983/84 1/	810	1.23	1000	531	700		390	90
(83) 1984/85 2/	700	2.14	1500	410			1000	180
AUSTRALIA	BARLEY (DEC/NOV)							
(76) 1976/77	2321	1.23	2847	933	2100	1911	1943	248
(77) 1977/78	2803	0.85	2383	1315	1325	1236	1117	199
(78) 1978/79	2785	1.44	4006	1560	1744	2007	2112	533
(79) 1979/80	2482	1.49	3703	1310	2981	2900	2824	102
(80) 1980/81	2451	1.09	2682	1290	1500	1540	1306	188
(81) 1981/82	2677	1.31	3511	1822	2000	2075	1756	121
(82) 1982/83 1/	2000	0.87	1740	1368	600	450	400	93
(83) 1983/84 2/	2800	1.14	3200	1350	1300		1800	143
CANADA	BARLEY (AUG/JUL)							
(76) 1976/77	4354	2.41	10513	6459	3782	3783	3600	3218
(77) 1977/78	4753	2.48	11799	6460	3005	3557	3349	5208
(78) 1978/79	4259	2.44	10387	7146	3510	3898	3554	4895
(79) 1979/80	3724	2.27	8460	7537	4083	2963	3832	2006
(80) 1980/81	4634	2.43	11259	6835	3025	4012	3236	3203
(81) 1981/82	5476	2.51	13724	7032	5718	5543	5722	4173
(82) 1982/83 1/	5189	2.71	14074	7200	5500	5500	5600	5447
(83) 1983/84 2/	4525	2.56	11600	7400	5600		5600	4047

NOTE: YEARS IN PARENTHESES DENOTE PRODUCTION YEARS USED FOR AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (E.G. 1982/83) ARE MARKETING YEARS.

1/ PRELIMINARY.
2/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61 - 1983/84

	BEGINNING STOCKS	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	DOMESTIC TOTAL USE
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1960/61	105.6	73.3	2.4	178.8	0.6	29.0	110.1	137.7
1961/62	118.3	64.1	2.5	161.0	0.5	34.7	112.8	140.8
1962/63	104.3	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	32.9	109.6	137.9
1963/64	93.2	61.6	2.8	171.5	0.4	39.7	106.9	135.3
1964/65	90.1	60.2	2.6	157.5	0.4	39.3	104.4	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.6	3.0	179.1	0.3	48.9	120.0	148.9
1966/67	58.2	60.2	3.0	180.7	0.3	41.1	118.2	148.6
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.9	0.3	41.5	118.8	149.5
1968/69	62.7	62.0	3.2	197.6	0.3	31.1	126.9	157.8
1969/70	71.8	58.3	3.4	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.0	165.0
1970/71	72.8	58.4	3.1	182.9	0.4	38.8	132.1	162.8
1971/72	54.6	62.9	3.7	233.6	0.4	40.5	143.1	174.6
1972/73	73.4	57.5	3.9	224.1	0.5	69.1	147.8	180.9
1973/74	48.0	63.5	3.7	233.3	0.3	73.8	143.0	176.7
1974/75	31.1	67.1	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	106.5	140.1
1975/76	27.3	70.8	3.4	243.3	0.5	82.0	116.7	153.7
1976/77	35.5	72.0	3.5	252.8	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.2	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.5	66.0	4.1	270.5	0.3	92.7	141.7	180.0
1979/80	71.6	67.1	4.4	296.8	0.4	108.8	141.2	182.7
1980/81	77.3	70.1	3.8	263.0	0.3	110.7	124.6	168.4
1981/82	61.6	76.4	4.3	325.1	0.4	106.9	132.0	177.4
1982/83	102.8	75.5	4.4	332.0	0.5	97.2	140.0	187.7
1983/84	150.5	57.1	4.4	252.9	0.4	99.3	139.9	189.4
1984/85	115.1							
WHEAT								
1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.3	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.3	7.1	23.4
1972/73	26.8	19.1	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.4	5.5	22.3
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.5	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.1	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.8
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.3	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.7	2.2	64.6	0.1	41.2	1.4	21.1
1981/82	26.9	32.8	2.3	76.2	0.1	48.3	3.9	23.2
1982/83	31.7	31.9	2.4	76.4	0.2	41.5	5.4	24.6
1983/84	42.2	24.7	2.6	64.0	0.1	38.1	6.8	26.1
1984/85	42.1							
COARSE GRAINS								
1970/71	46.1	40.7	3.6	146.1	0.4	18.6	126.9	141.8
1971/72	32.2	43.6	4.3	189.5	0.3	24.2	136.0	151.3
1972/73	46.6	38.4	4.7	182.0	0.4	38.7	142.3	158.6
1973/74	31.7	41.6	4.5	186.8	0.2	40.7	139.5	156.2
1974/75	21.8	40.7	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.4	121.8
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.7	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	137.3	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.7	0.3	71.4	138.8	161.4
1980/81	52.7	41.3	4.8	198.4	0.3	69.5	123.2	147.3
1981/82	34.7	43.6	5.7	249.0	0.3	58.6	128.1	154.2
1982/83	71.2	43.6	5.9	255.5	0.4	55.7	134.5	163.0
1983/84	108.3	32.4	5.8	188.8	0.3	61.2	133.1	163.2
1984/85	73.0							

NOTES: COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.

SOURCE: OFFICIAL USDA STATISTICS OR ESTIMATES.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1982/83

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	34.2	1,776	1	1,194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.2	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	71.0	33.4	2,374	3	1,514	51	776
1981/82	989	81.0	34.5	2,799	3	1,773	142	854
1982/83	1,164	78.8	35.6	2,809	7	1,525	200	905
1983/84	1,550	--	--	2,353	3	1,400	250	960
1984/85	1,546							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,784	4,335
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.1	7,268	1	2,133	4,368	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.7	7,939	1	2,433	4,519	5,194
1980/81	1,617	73.0	91.0	6,645	1	2,355	4,139	4,874
1981/82	1,034	74.7	109.8	8,202	1	1,967	4,173	4,984
1982/83	2,286	73.2	114.8	8,397	1	1,950	4,400	5,300
1983/84	3,434	--	--	6,050	1	2,100	4,300	5,270
1984/85	2,115							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	692
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	694
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	234	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	212	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	229	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	246	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.5	46.3	579	0	299	307	318
1981/82	109	13.7	64.1	879	0	249	431	442
1982/83	297	13.8	59.0	841	0	200	425	436
1983/84	502	--	--	650	0	250	450	461
1984/85	441							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.3	49.6	361	10	77	174	349
1981/82	137	9.2	52.3	479	10	100	202	376
1982/83	150	9.2	57.3	522	10	45	240	417
1983/84	220	--	--	510	10	60	260	440
1984/85	240							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.7	53.0	458	1	13	432	506
1981/82	177	9.4	54.0	509	2	7	451	529
1982/83	152	10.4	58.4	617	3	5	450	535
1983/84	232	--	--	485	3		450	525
1984/85	185							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.7	25.8	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.4	17	0	8	7	17
1981/82	4	0.7	26.7	19	0	2	9	19
1982/83	3	0.7	28.5	20	1	2	7	17
1983/84	5							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Exports Include Major Products Bar-Corn and Sorghum.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

May 12, 1983
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1309G

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1982/83 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1/ 1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(--------------Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis				------------------)
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,039	879	4,271	3	2,431	1,708
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,986	1,014	4,324	3	2,706	1,794
1980/81	1,340	4.95	6,629	841	4,838	7	3,028	2,113
1981/82 (Est.)	1,535	5.46	8,289	545	5,974	13	2,683	2,247
1982/83 (Proj.)	1,316	5.29	6,994	1,602	5,036	16	2,200	2,318
1983/84 (Proj.)			5,011	2,136	3,397	20	2,300	2,437
				816				
	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(-------------------Million Hundredweight Rough Basis					------------------------)
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1		---	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9		0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5		0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4		0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6		0.1	82.6	55.3
1980/81	3.3	44.13	146.2	25.7		0.2	91.4	64.2
1981/82 (Est.)	3.8	48.19	182.7	16.5		0.4	82.1	59.6
1982/83 (Proj.)	3.3	47.42	154.2	49.0		0.5	67.5	60.8
1983/84 (Proj.)			104.0	65.4		0.6	70.5	64.5
				25.0				

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.

May 12, 1983
1304G

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1983/84
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.2	1.18	238.4	41.9	234.8	81.8	34.8
1961/62	203.4	1.10	224.8	46.8	236.3	70.2	29.7
1962/63	206.9	1.22	251.8	44.3	248.1	74.0	29.8
1963/64	206.3	1.13	233.9	56.0	240.0	67.8	28.3
1964/65	215.9	1.25	270.4	52.0	262.0	76.2	29.1
1965/66	215.5	1.22	263.3	61.0	281.5	55.3	19.7
1966/67	213.7	1.44	306.8	56.0	279.9	82.1	29.4
1967/68	219.3	1.36	297.6	51.0	289.1	90.6	31.3
1968/69	223.9	1.48	330.9	45.0	306.5	115.0	37.6
1969/70	217.8	1.42	310.0	50.0	327.2	97.8	30.0
1970/71	207.0	1.52	313.8	55.0	337.3	74.3	22.0
1971/72	212.9	1.65	350.9	52.0	344.2	81.0	23.5
1972/73	211.2	1.63	343.5	67.0	361.8	62.6	17.3
1973/74	217.0	1.72	373.0	63.0	365.4	70.2	19.2
1974/75	220.1	1.64	360.2	64.3	366.4	64.0	17.4
1975/76	225.4	1.58	356.5	66.7	356.2	64.1	18.0
1976/77	233.2	1.81	421.3	63.3	385.8	99.8	26.2
1977/78	227.1	1.69	384.1	72.8	399.3	84.3	20.9
1978/79	228.9	1.95	446.8	72.0	430.2	100.9	23.8
1979/80	228.3	1.85	423.3	86.0	443.8	80.4	18.3
1980/81	237.1	1.86	441.5	94.2	446.6	75.3	16.9
1981/82	239.3	1.87	448.6	102.3	440.8	83.1	19.0
1982/83 4/	236.1	2.03	479.3	101.0	465.6	96.7	21.0
1983/84 5/	234.1	2.04	477.8	97.4	462.4	112.2	24.5
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.4	1.38	447.9	24.0	437.2	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.4	1.35	434.2	30.0	449.3	94.7	21.1
1962/63	320.9	1.43	459.5	31.0	461.5	92.7	20.1
1963/64	326.5	1.43	467.7	34.0	462.5	97.9	21.2
1964/65	323.5	1.46	472.6	35.0	479.5	90.9	19.0
1965/66	320.1	1.51	484.7	42.0	500.5	75.1	15.0
1966/67	321.9	1.62	521.2	40.0	520.2	76.1	14.6
1967/68	327.3	1.68	551.4	39.0	542.3	85.2	15.7
1968/69	326.8	1.69	552.6	37.0	548.6	89.2	16.2
1969/70	330.7	1.74	576.7	39.0	576.6	89.2	15.5
1970/71	331.8	1.74	576.3	46.0	593.3	72.2	12.2
1971/72	333.4	1.89	629.1	49.0	615.4	87.0	14.2
1972/73	329.1	1.85	609.9	59.0	626.9	69.9	11.1
1973/74	344.5	1.94	669.7	71.0	673.0	65.9	9.8
1974/75	342.1	1.84	628.1	64.9	633.6	58.9	9.3
1975/76	348.3	1.85	645.0	75.1	645.6	58.3	9.0
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.2	82.7	685.3	77.5	11.3
1977/78	345.1	2.03	700.6	84.0	692.0	85.9	12.4
1978/79	342.8	2.20	753.6	90.4	748.1	91.2	12.2
1979/80	342.3	2.17	741.3	100.4	740.9	91.6	12.3
1980/81	342.3	2.13	730.1	104.2	741.1	80.5	11.0
1981/82	348.6	2.19	765.0	102.3	733.0	112.5	15.2
1982/83 4/	338.5	2.30	781.5	87.4	743.8	150.1	20.1
1983/84 5/	337.5	2.20	743.7	93.7	777.4	116.5	15.0
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	526.6	1.30	686.3	65.9	672.0	191.5	28.5
1961/62	525.8	1.25	659.0	76.8	685.6	164.9	24.1
1962/63	527.8	1.35	711.4	75.4	709.6	166.6	23.5
1963/64	532.8	1.32	701.6	90.0	702.6	165.7	23.6
1964/65	539.4	1.38	743.0	87.0	741.5	167.2	22.5
1965/66	535.6	1.40	748.0	103.0	782.1	130.4	16.7
1966/67	535.6	1.55	827.9	96.0	800.1	158.2	19.8
1967/68	546.6	1.55	849.0	89.9	831.4	175.8	21.1
1968/69	550.8	1.60	883.5	82.0	855.1	204.2	23.9
1969/70	548.5	1.62	886.6	89.1	903.8	187.0	20.7
1970/71	538.7	1.65	890.0	101.0	930.5	146.5	15.7
1971/72	546.3	1.79	980.0	101.0	959.6	167.9	17.5
1972/73	540.3	1.76	953.4	126.0	986.7	132.4	13.4
1973/74	561.5	1.86	1042.7	133.9	1038.4	136.1	13.1
1974/75	562.2	1.76	988.3	129.2	1000.1	122.9	12.3
1975/76	573.7	1.75	1001.4	141.8	1001.8	122.4	12.2
1976/77	576.9	1.95	1125.5	145.9	1071.1	177.3	16.6
1977/78	572.2	1.90	1084.8	156.8	1091.3	170.2	15.5
1978/79	571.7	2.10	1200.4	162.4	1178.3	192.0	16.4
1979/80	570.6	2.04	1164.6	186.4	1184.7	171.9	14.5
1980/81	579.4	2.02	1171.6	198.5	1187.8	155.7	13.2
1981/82	587.9	2.06	1213.6	204.6	1173.8	195.6	16.6
1982/83 4/	574.6	2.19	1260.7	188.3	1209.5	246.8	20.4
1983/84 5/	571.6	2.14	1221.5	191.2	1239.7	228.7	18.5

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
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4/ PRELIMINARY.
5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD RICE 1/
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1983/84
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2/	- - PRODUCTION - -		CAL YR EXPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 3/	ENDING STOCKS 4/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
			ROUGH	MILLED				
1960/61	120.1	1.95	233.8	158.6	6.5	158.9	8.0	5.0
1961/62	115.7	1.86	215.7	146.2	6.3	146.7	7.1	4.8
1962/63	119.6	1.91	228.2	153.9	7.3	154.0	6.9	4.5
1963/64	121.5	2.05	248.4	167.6	7.7	165.7	8.8	5.3
1964/65	125.3	2.12	265.6	179.2	8.2	176.1	11.8	6.7
1965/66	124.0	2.05	254.2	171.6	7.9	171.4	12.0	7.0
1966/67	125.7	2.09	262.5	177.4	7.8	178.8	10.6	5.9
1967/68	127.0	2.19	277.8	187.6	7.2	184.5	13.7	7.4
1968/69	128.7	2.23	287.0	193.7	7.5	190.7	16.8	8.8
1969/70	131.4	2.25	295.9	199.7	8.1	197.7	18.7	9.5
1970/71	132.7	2.36	313.5	211.4	8.5	212.3	17.8	8.4
1971/72	134.9	2.35	317.5	214.1	8.7	216.6	15.3	7.1
1972/73	132.7	2.31	307.2	207.3	8.4	212.5	10.2	4.8
1973/74	136.5	2.45	334.7	225.6	7.6	223.3	12.4	5.6
1974/75	137.8	2.41	332.1	223.8	7.3	225.7	10.5	4.7
1975/76	142.7	2.51	358.4	241.3	8.3	232.8	19.0	8.2
1976/77	141.4	2.46	348.4	234.6	10.5	235.8	17.8	7.6
1977/78	143.3	2.58	369.8	248.8	9.5	243.9	22.7	9.3
1978/79	144.1	2.69	387.1	260.7	11.6	255.7	27.7	10.8
1979/80	142.0	2.65	376.9	254.2	12.6	258.5	23.4	9.1
1980/81	144.5	2.75	397.5	267.2	12.9	268.4	22.2	8.3
1981/82	145.3	2.84	412.6	277.7	11.6	278.1	21.8	7.9
1982/83 5/	142.4	2.93	416.9	280.7	12.8	285.5	17.0	6.0
1983/84 6/	139.5	3.04	423.7	285.3	12.0	287.8	14.5	5.0

NOTE: STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASES; STOCKS, EXPORTS, AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESSED ON A MILLED BASIS.
2/ YIELDS ARE BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING MARKET YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THE USSR, CHINA, NORTH KOREA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE.
5/ PRELIMINARY.
6/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1983/84
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	646.7	1.31	844.8	72.4	830.9	199.5	24.0
1961/62	641.6	1.26	805.2	83.2	832.3	172.0	20.7
1962/63	647.4	1.34	865.3	82.7	863.6	173.6	20.1
1963/64	654.2	1.33	869.2	97.7	868.3	174.5	20.1
1964/65	664.7	1.39	922.2	95.3	917.7	179.0	19.5
1965/66	659.6	1.39	919.6	110.9	953.4	142.4	15.0
1966/67	661.3	1.52	1005.3	103.7	978.8	168.9	17.3
1967/68	673.6	1.54	1036.5	97.1	1015.8	189.5	18.7
1968/69	679.4	1.59	1077.2	89.5	1045.8	221.0	21.1
1969/70	679.9	1.60	1086.3	97.2	1101.5	205.7	18.7
1970/71	671.4	1.64	1101.5	109.5	1142.9	164.3	14.4
1971/72	681.2	1.75	1194.1	109.7	1176.3	183.2	15.6
1972/73	673.0	1.72	1160.7	134.4	1201.2	142.6	11.9
1973/74	698.1	1.82	1268.3	141.5	1261.7	148.5	11.8
1974/75	700.0	1.73	1212.2	136.5	1225.8	133.4	10.9
1975/76	716.4	1.73	1242.8	150.0	1234.6	141.4	11.5
1976/77	718.3	1.89	1360.1	156.5	1306.8	195.1	15.0
1977/78	715.5	1.86	1333.6	166.2	1335.2	193.0	14.4
1978/79	715.8	2.04	1461.1	174.0	1434.0	219.8	15.4
1979/80	712.6	1.99	1418.8	199.0	1443.2	195.4	13.6
1980/81	724.0	1.99	1438.8	211.4	1456.2	177.9	12.3
1981/82	733.1	2.03	1491.3	216.2	1451.8	217.4	15.0
1982/83 4/	717.0	2.14	1541.5	201.1	1495.0	263.9	17.7
1983/84 5/	711.2	2.12	1506.8	203.1	1527.5	243.2	15.9

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS; RICE IS ON A CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEEDS DIVISION

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980-MAY 1983
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12.5	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
1980 (Jan/Dec)	175	203	209	176	130	160
1981 (Jan/Dec)	177	189	212	175	134	137
Jan. 1982	174	177	192	169	116	119
Feb.	173	180	192	167	115	114
Mar.	170	179	191	159	116	110
Apr.	170	179	193	158	121	112
May	162	174	189	156	120	111
June	153	164 2/	185	158	116	108
July	153	160 2/	184	154	113	119
Aug.	155	113 2/	183	154	105	116
Sept.	156	163 2/	184	159	100	105
Oct.	149	151 2/	182	158	93	93
Nov.	158	149 2/	182	164	104	98
Dec.	165	148 2/	181	167	109	103
Jan. 4, 1983	164	147 2/	181	166	108	104
11	165	149 2/	177	166	107	104
18	167	149 2/	179	167	109	104
25	166	145 2/	177	165	113	105
Feb. 1	166	143	180	167	116	103 3/
8	165	143	179	163	115	104 3/
15	167	143 2/	181	166	121	125 3/
22	166	143	178	166	119	124 3/
Mar. 1	165	143	178	168	121	120 3/
8	166	146 4/	179	184	122	122 3/
15	167	140 3/	182	168	122	119 3/
22	167	138 3/	185	170	127	125 3/
29	169	140 3/	187	172	133	128 3/
Apr. 5	169	138 3/	187	172	133	129 3/
12	169	136	191	171	134	133 3/
19	167	133	189	170	133	134
26	168	131	188	168	136	130
May 3	164	126	189	166	136	130
10	161	127	189	164	136	128

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator
2/ January-March 1983 Delivery

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1981/83
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn	Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1981/82 (June-May)	193.90	202.75	215.30	135.40	143.45
1982/83					
June	178.50	175.75	198.20	126.65	125.00
July	178.00	176.00	199.00	125.00	120.00
August	173.60	N/A	194.00	116.00	116.00
September	173.50	N/A	193.00	114.90	117.75
October	170.65	N/A	194.10 5/	104.10	112.05
November	177.15	N/A	204.25 5/	116.75	120.00
December	182.70	N/A	202.50 4/	119.20	127.00
Jan. 4	183.50	N/A	202.00 4/	117.50	N/A
11	184.00	N/A	200.00 4/	116.75	N/A
18	186.25	N/A	199.00 4/	119.00	N/A
25	185.00	N/A	199.00 4/	123.75	N/A
Feb. 1	187.00	N/A	198.50 4/	126.00	N/A
8	187.00	N/A	198.50 4/	130.00	N/A
15	170.00 4/	N/A	197.00 4/	133.00	N/A
22	169.50 4/	N/A	198.00 4/	132.00	N/A
Mar. 1	166.50 4/	N/A	197.00 4/	133.00	N/A
8	168.75 4/	N/A	N/A	137.50	N/A
15	171.00 4/	N/A	192.00 4/	133.00	N/A
22	177.25 4/	N/A	194.00 4/	137.00	N/A
29	177.50 4/	N/A	197.50 4/	143.50	N/A
Apr. 5	184.00 4/	N/A	199.00 4/	146.00	N/A
12	185.50 4/	N/A	204.00 4/	145.50	N/A
19	185.00	N/A	204.00	146.50	N/A
26	189.00	N/A	205.00	147.00	N/A
May 3	188.00	N/A	206.00	151.00	N/A
10	189.50	N/A	204.00	150.00	N/A

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30-day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS-12.5 percent protein.
4/ April-May delivery.
5/ Preliminary price.

FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization; i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes; see footnote 8.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation/Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-11-83, April 13, 1983. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-5-83, May 10, 1983, and "Current USSR Grain Situation" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-14-83, May 11, 1983.

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grains

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FG-14-83
May 11, 1983

USSR Grain Situation and Outlook

The highlights of the current review of the Soviet grain outlook are:

-- Early season prospects point to a much improved 1983 crop outturn of around 200 million tons.

-- Indications suggest the possibility of another large corn crop.

-- Soviet import demand in 1983/84 is expected to continue heavy.

-- With record livestock inventories, the Soviets have the basis for a continued expansion in use of grain for livestock feed.

USSR Grain Imports to Continue Heavy

Soviet grain imports in 1983/84 are expected to continue large with the total projected at 35 million tons about the same as in 1982/83. Soviet wheat imports are projected at 19 million tons, down from the record year-earlier level of 21 million. Some increase is projected in coarse grain imports, even with a larger crop, as the Soviets are expected to sharply increase domestic feed use of coarse grain.

A number of factors are likely to influence the overall level of Soviet grain imports in the coming year. Among these are:

-- The size of the 1983 USSR grain harvest. A crop of 200 million tons, would permit only a modest recovery in reserve stocks even with imports of around 35 million tons. After 4 years of poor harvests, the Soviets have drawn heavily on stocks. Consequently with large world grain supplies in 1983/84, particularly wheat supplies, the Soviets may continue large imports.

-- Some improvement in the overall Soviet foreign exchange position.

-- The quantities of grain that the Soviets have assured access to annually through their various long-term agreements.

If the 1983 Soviet grain crop prospects improve, possibly approaching the high side of the production range, it is likely that imports would decline substantially from the current estimate of 35 million tons. In contrast, if the Soviets should harvest a very poor crop, imports would likely surge, possibly topping the 1981/82 record level of 46 million metric tons.

Wheat Imports Projected to Decline; Coarse Grains to Increase

Two factors which likely encouraged large Soviet wheat imports in 1982/83 may not be as influential this year. The poor quality of the 1982 wheat crop likely prompted large Soviet wheat imports. It is still too early to speculate about the quality of the 1983 Soviet wheat harvest. In addition, the large amount of reasonably priced and readily available wheat in the export market may have also prompted heavier Soviet imports. With world exportable wheat supplies expected to continue large in 1983/84, the Soviets could turn heavily to the import market again, not only to offset the effects of another small wheat crop, but also to build a stock cushion. In contrast, with prospects for a large coarse grain crop, the Soviets may limit coarse grain imports for the second year in a row. Imports, currently estimated at 15 million tons, would be up somewhat from the 1982/83 level, but still well below the totals of the three preceeding years. For only the third time in the past 12 years, Soviet coarse grain imports will be smaller than wheat imports.

Review of U.S.-USSR LTA Trade

Soviet purchases of U.S. grain for shipment during the seventh year of the U.S.-USSR LTA currently stand at 6.2 million tons. Shipments of the remaining wheat and corn were completed during April.

Since the LTA went into effect in October 1976, the Soviets have purchased over 70 million tons of U.S. grain valued at more than $9.5 billion. Corn has accounted for over 60 percent of the U.S.-USSR grain trade during the agreement period.

On April 7, the Soviets were advised that the U.S. stands ready to begin negotiations on a new long-term agreement. The current one-year extension of the 1975 LTA expires on September 30, 1983.

Domestic Use to Increase in 1983/84

The anticipated recovery in Soviet grain utilization in 1982/83 is expected to continue in 1983/84. Record or near record livestock inventories, combined with an apparent recovery in slaughter weights, provide the basis for another expansion in Soviet grain used for feed. Consequently, the estimate of grain fed in 1983/84 is forecast at 123 million tons, 4 percent above the year earlier level and near the high level of 1978/79. With a good crop projected and imports estimated at around 15 million tons, Soviet feed use of coarse grains could approach or exceed the high levels of

1976/77 and 1978/79. In contrast with a modestly improved and possibly higher-quality wheat crop, Soviet use of wheat as feed is expected to fall this year.

Grain used for seed, industry and food is expected to continue at close to 80 million tons. The allowance for dockage and waste in the 1983 crop, a measure of excess moisture and other non-grain matter, is estimated at 20 millon tons, based on a pre-season estimate of about 10 percent of total production.

Review of 1982/83 Situation

The estimate of 1982/83 Soviet grain imports holds at 34 million tons. April saw little increase in the overall level of USSR grain purchases for 1982/83. Total commitments now stand at around 32 million tons compared with the annual import projection of 34 million. The Soviets appear to be content to ship against outstanding contracts while watching developments surrounding their 1983 grain harvest.

Shipments in March from the major suppliers continued fairly heavy for the third consecutive month and should continue at this level at least through April. However, monthly shipments this year are below the levels that were reached during the spring of 1982.

Soviet Livestock Sector Continues to Improve

Animal inventories in the socialized sector continue to show record numbers for cattle, hogs, and poultry. As of April 1, cattle inventories were at 93.8 million head, up over 1 percent from the same date a year ago. Hog inventories, at 56.8 million were up almost 5 percent, while poultry numbers at 733.3 million were up 4 percent. Only cow numbers, at 29.7 million, were below record levels, but remained very close to the all time high of 29.8 million set in April 1982.

Average slaughter weights for both cattle and hogs continued to improve in March, showing the effects of greatly improved feed supplies in the latter half of 1982. Weights for the month for cattle and hogs were at 347 kilograms, and 100 kilograms respectively showing increases of over 3 percent and 12 percent over a year ago. Slaughter numbers for cattle and hogs were the highest since 1979.

USSR: Animal Inventories as of April 1

1979-83

- Million Head -

	Cattle	Cows	Hogs	Poultry	Sheep & goat
1979	91.1	29.4	54.9	617.5	139.7
1980	91.6	29.6	54.4	642.8	137.8
1981	92.2	29.7	55.2	689.7	135.9
1982	92.6	29.8	54.1	706.7	135.1
1983	93.8	29.7	56.8	733.3	133.9

USSR: Average Slaughter Weights and Number Slaughtered in March--Socialized Sector

	Cattle		Hogs	
	weight in Kg	number 1000's	weight in Kg	number 1000's
1979	364	2678	102	3402
1980	357	2410	95	3111
1981	349	2343	98	3171
1982	335	2598	89	3383
1983	347	2660	100	3540

Early 1983 USSR Crop Prospects Good

The initial USDA estimate for the 1983 Soviet grain crop is 200 million tons, well below the Soviet target of 238 million and also smaller than the 205-million average achieved in 1976-1980. Improved yield prospects are the basis for the crop which is estimated to be 20 million tons better than in 1982. The USSR announced the planned area for the 1983 grain crop is 124 million hectares, up about 1 million hectares from last year. With the exception of 1982, this would be the smallest area since 1972. The plan to increase the area of clean fallow by almost 2 million hectares - up to 19.3 million - was probably one of the reasons for the low target for this year. However, given the difficulties the Soviets have had with winter grains this year, and also taking into consideration the early spring and the rapid pace of seeding the spring crops, it is possible that the Soviets may exceed the 124-million-hectare target. The USSR plans to increase the availability of chemical fertilizer for grains by 2 million tons this year, raising the total by about 25 percent. Mineral fertilizer production in the first quarter of 1983 exceeded last year's production during the same period by 10 percent.

The 200-million-ton estimate for the 1983 harvest includes 90 million of wheat, 100 million of coarse grains and 10 million of miscellaneous grains and pulses. The area estimates for these types of grains are 56 million hectares, 60 million and 8 million, respectively. Winter grain output is estimated at 60 millon tons and spring grain at 140 million. This level of winter grain output would be the smallest since about 1979. It is estimated that only 28 million hectares of winter grains will be harvested this year, the least since 1979 and below the 1978-1982 average of 30.6 million hectares. The impact of this reduced winter grain area and unfavorable weather conditions from last fall through mid-April are the reasons for the total wheat production estimate to be low relative to that for coarse grains.

Spring seeding progress has continued at a rapid rate. The last report, as of May 2, stated 35.5 million hectares of small grains and pulses and 3.9 million hectares of corn had been planted. (The corn area target has been set at 5 million hectares, some 20 percent more than the 4.2 million hectares harvested in 1982.) This seeding pace is substantially faster than any of the last 4 years. During 1973-1982, an average of 29.6 million hectares of spring seeded small grains and pulses had been planted by May 2.

Prepared by the USDA Interagency Task Force on the USSR Grain Situation.

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1982/83

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste 2/	Feed	Stock Change 3/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 4/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	222	28	4	46	22	123	-13
1980/81 5/	189	34.8	0.5	223	228	27	4	47	28	122	-5
1981/82 6/	160	46.0	0.5	206	206	27	4	47	16	112	0
Projected 1982/83	180	34.0	0.5	214	214	27	4	47	18	118	0
Projected 1983/84	200	35.0	0.5	234	221	27	4	47	20	123	+13
Probable Variability 7/	(±20)	(±5)	(±.5)		(±10)						(±6)
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	115	15	1	35	11	53	-13
1980/81 5/	98	16.0	0.5	114	117	15	1	36	15	50	-3
1981/82 6/	80	19.5	0.5	99	99	15	1	36	8	39	0
Projected 1982/83	86	21.0	0.5	106	106	15	1	36	9	45	0
Projected 1983/84	90	19.0	0.5	108	99	15	1	36	9	38	+9
Probable Variability 7/	(±15)	(±5)	(±.5)		(±7)						(±5)
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	100	12	3	7	10	68	0
1980/81 5/	81	18.0	--	99	101	11	3	7	12	68	-2
1981/82 6/	72	25.5	--	98	98	11	3	7	7	70	0
Projected 1982/83	86	12.0	--	98	98	11	3	7	9	68	0
Projected 1983/84	100	15.0	--	115	111	11	3	7	10	80	+4
Probable Variability 7/	(±15)	(±4)			(±8)						(±3)

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Includes post harvest losses incurred in transport and storage.
3/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
4/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
5/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.
6/ Forecast for production, trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.
7/ The indicated variation around the projections in this report should encompass final outcomes about two out of three times.

USSR Grain Area, Yield, and Production
1974-1980,
1981-1982 (Preliminary) and
1983 (Forecast)

Grain	Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat			
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.2
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980	61.5	1.60	98.2
1981 (Preliminary)	59.2	1.35	80.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.3	1.50	86.0
1983 (Forecast)	56.0	1.61 (± .25)	90.0 (± 15)
Coarse Grains 2/			
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	58.1	1.13	65.8
1976	60.9	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980	57.9	1.40	80.5
1981 (Preliminary)	58.0	1.24	72.0
1982 (Preliminary)	58.0	1.48	86.0
1983 (Forecast)	60.0	1.67 (± .25)	100.0 (± 15)
Total Grain 3/			
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.8	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.7
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980	126.6	1.49	189.1
1981 (Preliminary)	125.5	1.27	160.0
1982 (Preliminary)	123.0	1.46	180.0
1983 (Forecast)	124.0	1.61 (± .15) 4/	200.0 (± 20) 4/

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture or foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.
4/ The indicated variation around the projections in this report should encompass final outcomes about two out of three times.

USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
Jul-Sep	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	90	1,003	2,583	
March	777	107	232	160	993	2,269	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	978	375	2,654	8,066	9,100
April	428	375	131	190	1,642	2,766	
May	--	997	203	136	2,136	3,472	
June	--	828	103	71	2,069	3,071	
Apr-Jun	428	2,200	437	397	5,847	9,309	10,200
Jul-Jun	8,000	6,892	2,862	1,137	11,208	30,099	34,000
July 1981	--	645	76	72	2,281	3,074	
August	113	658	122	109	2,377	3,379	
September	1,405	877	115	341	1,197	3,935	
Jul-Sep	1,518	2,180	313	522	5,855	10,388	10,800
October	1,262	1,100	62	351	533	3,308	
November	1,352	1,355	---	461	111	3,279	
December	1,759	546	41	92	8	2,446	
Oct-Dec	4,373	3,001	103	904	652	9,033	10,000
January 1982	1,827	219	194	82	513	2,835	
February	1,775	178	194	187	1,217	3,551	
March	2,186	410	518	122	1,079	4,415	
Jan-Mar	5,788	807	906	491	2,809	10,801	11,200
April	1,905	492	549	131	1,670	4,747	
May	1,333	1,471	507	102	1,723	5,136	
June	470	1,290	96	75	568	2,499	
Apr-Jun	3,708	3,253	1,152	308	3,961	12,382	12,800
July	---	761	---	35	822	1,618	
August	---	650	---	5	668	1,323	
September	---	824	---	5	283	1,112	
Jul-Sep	---	2,235	---	45	1,773	4,053	5,100
October	144	1,064	---	302	68	1,578	
November	1,128	1,130	13	730	---	3,001	
December	695	860	101	468	186	2,297	
Oct-Dec	1,967	3,054	114	1,500	254	6,876	7,900
January 1983	1,576	264	172 3/	538 3/	1,355	3,905	
February	1,277	238	329 3/	426 3/	1,505	3,775	
March	891	308	291 3/	N/A	1,082	2,572	
Jan-Mar	3,744	810	792 3/	964 3/	3,942	10,252	11,000

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses. Includes grain equivalent of flour.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available

May 11, 1983

USSR WHEAT AND CORN IMPORTS UNDER 5-YEAR GRAIN AGREEMENT

(VOLUME AND VALUE)

Year	Wheat	Corn	Total	Carry Over 1/	Wheat	Corn	Total
	------by export date------						
	Volume (MMT)				Value (Mil. $)		
1976/77	3.064	3.052	6.116	--	454.5	349.1	803.6
1977/78	3.453	11.132	14.585	--	417.7	1185.7	1603.4
1978/79	3.989	11.695	15.684	0.308	539.9	1229.1	1769.0
1979/80	2.262	5.342	7.604	0.298	395.3	691.3	1086.6
1980/81	3.693	4.947	8.640	--	714.7	752.6	1467.3
1981/82	5.975	7.499	13.474	--	1,107.2	950.3	2057.5
1982/83, Prel. 3/	2.999	3.208	6.207	--	498.0	332.0	830.0
Total	25.435	46.875	72.310	0.606	4,127.30	5,490.1	9,617.4

1/ Carryover from previous agreement year, but included in current year total because shipped after September 30.

2/ October-April trade.

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EXPORT MARKETS FOR U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES
May 27, 1983

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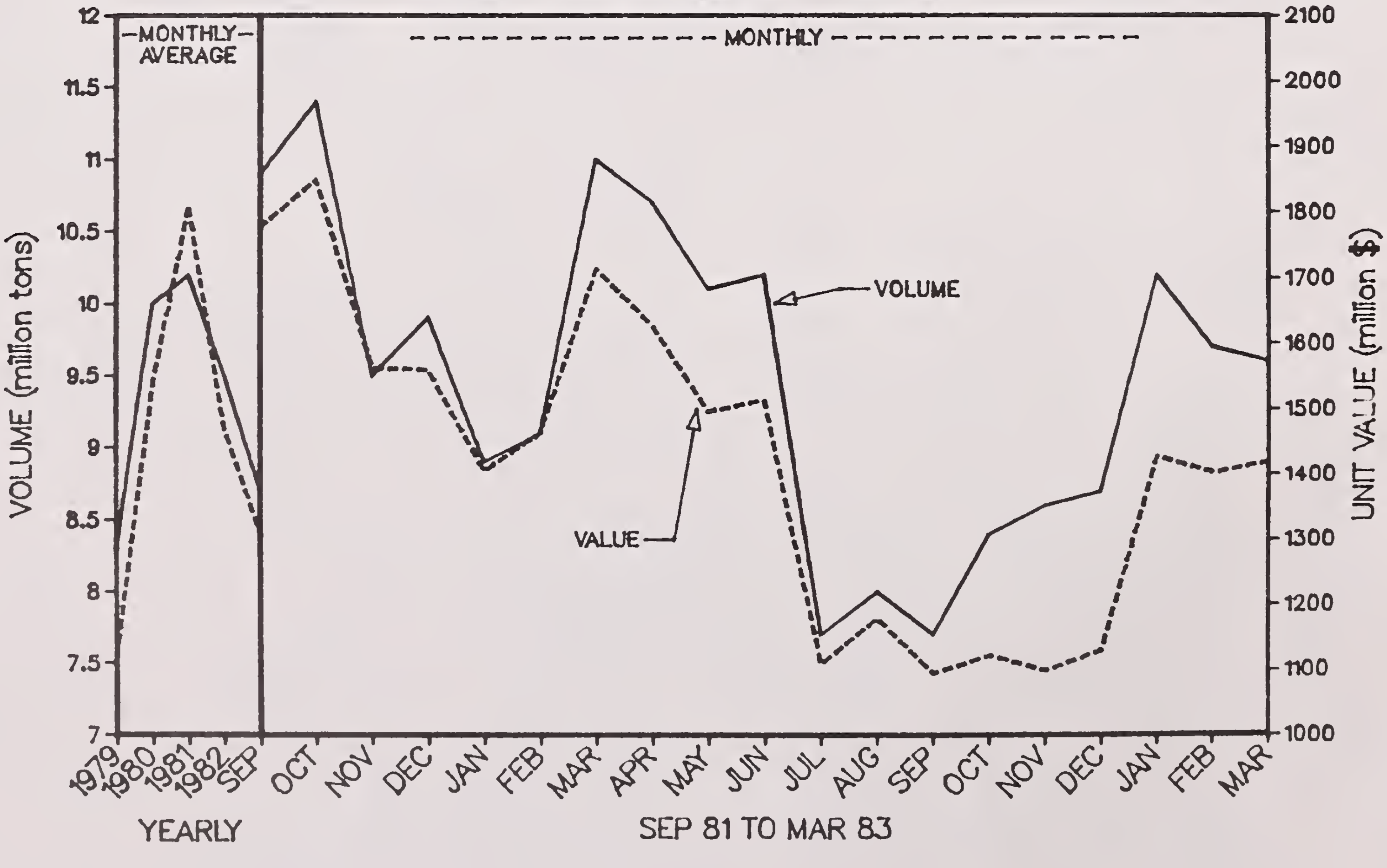
TABLES AND GRAPHS

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITY EXPORTS
IN FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND COMPARISON WITH PRECEDING YEAR

	MARCH		CUMULATIVE OCT THRU MAR		ACTUAL EXPORTS	PROJECTED EXPORTS
	FY 82	FY 83	FY 82	FY 83	FY 82	FY 83
WHEAT (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	4,329	3,569	22,976	19,118	44,607	38,000
Value Per Ton (dollars)	173	161	174	161	166	163
Value (in million dollars)	748	576	3,987	3,079	7,434	6,150
CORN (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	4,798	4,300	26,100	25,753	49,608	49,100
Value Per Ton (dollars)	121	120	123	109	120	120
Value (in million dollars)	580	516	3,202	2,802	5,962	5,900
SORGHUM (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	637	499	3,840	3,278	6,290	5,080
Value Per Ton (dollars)	120	124	121	114	119	125
Value (in million dollars)	77	62	466	375	746	635
BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	129	78	1,246	402	2,020	1,050
Value Per Ton (dollars)	140	117	136	112	128	116
Value (in million dollars)	18	9	170	45	259	122
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	5,564	4,877	31,186	29,443	57,918	55,230
Value Per Ton (dollars)	121	120	123	109	120	121
Value (in million dollars)	674	587	3,837	3,222	6,967	6,657
RICE (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	179	219	1,347	901	2,776	2,200
Value Per Ton	443	426	457	416	414	400
Value (in million dollars)	79	93	616	375	1,149	880
PULSES						
Quantity (1000 tons)	97	33	646	277	911	450
Value Per Ton (dollars)	657	399	651	420	601	420
Value (in million dollars)	64	13	420	116	547	189
FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS						
Quantity (1000 tons-gr. equiv)	243	315	1,075	2,071	2,433	2,500
Value Per Ton (dollars)	231	168	227	126	214	260
Value (in million dollars)	56	53	244	262	520	650
FORAGE, HAY, MIXED FEED AND GRAIN BYPRODUCTS						
Quantity (1000 tons)	554	602	2,917	3,292	6,000	6,500
Value Per Ton (dollars)	165	159	170	165	166	162
Value (in million dollars)	91	96	495	543	998	1,050
TOTAL VALUE (in million dollars)	1,712	1,419	9,599	7,598	17,615	15,576

Source: US Census

MONTHLY EXPORT RATES FOR U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM SEPTEMBER 1981 - MARCH 1983



HIGHLIGHTS

A number of developments over the past month have led to somewhat improved prospects for U.S. grain and feed commodity exports. The continuing drought over much of the Mediterranean Basin could lead to additional market opportunities in North Africa, Eastern Europe, Italy and Portugal. In India, recent rains that may have damaged a portion of the wheat crop together with very low rice stocks have added to pressures for near-term wheat imports. A severe drought in the Philippines is also expected to result in additional corn imports this year. However, prospects for 1983/84 grain crops in all the major grain exporting countries remain favorable, suggesting continued weak world prices for grain this year and strong competition for export sales. Other recent developments that have affected the current pace and outlook for U.S. exports are highlighted below:

-- Mexico has purchased over 1.6 million tons of U.S. corn and sorghum in the past four weeks for delivery through the summer months. The pace of recent Mexican buying activity indicates imports from the United States this year may be larger than previously expected.

-- Rains in Brazil have affected corn harvesting and were a key factor in a recent decision suspending corn exports. Brazil had been expected to export about a million tons of corn from the 1983 crop. As a result, the United States may be able to pick up extra business in some recent Brazilian markets such as Spain and China.

-- South Africa has begun to cover its 1983/84 corn import requirements. Tenders so far total 700,000 tons, with at least 424,000 tons of U.S. origin. Additional purchases this year--on the order of 1.3 million tons--should also be largely of U.S. origin.

-- Canada has apparently sold Mexico a large quantity of its "special binned" wheat, displacing probable U.S. sales for the 1983/84 season. The United States has also met stiff competition from Canadian and Argentine wheat in the past month in some Asian markets normally supplied by the United States and Australia.

-- The value of U.S. grain and feed commodity exports during the first half (October-March) of fiscal year 1983 was 20 percent behind a year ago. With the exception of flour and other grain products and forages, hay, mixed feed and grain byproducts, all categories realized a decline in both quantity and value exported. This downward trend is expected to continue for the remainder of the year.

-- U.S. export prices for corn held fairly steady over the past month, while prices for hard red winter wheat and sorghum fell sharply. Prices for Argentine corn and sorghum also experienced a steep decline during the period, as did the price for Argentine wheat, although wheat has since recovered from its mid-month lows. Canadian asking prices for wheat have climbed to the highest levels this marketing year. Despite an increase in the volume of rice traded, world rice prices have not increased significantly in the past month.

WHEAT

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES

Export Forecast. As of May 11, the official forecast for 1983/84 (June-May) wheat exports--excluding roughly 2 million tons of products--was 36.1 million tons (1,325 million bushels). The decrease in the 1983/84 estimate is based on an expected shrinkage in overall world wheat trade and increased competition from other major exporting countries.

Shipments and Sales. U.S. wheat shipments during the four-week period ending May 19 continued to slow from the pace of early 1983. India remained the primary destination, followed by Algeria, Egypt and Brazil. The monthly shipment level of 2.5 million tons was the lowest in five months.

U.S. export sales during the past four weeks fell from last month's level. The largest buyers from the U.S. market were Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Bolivia and Japan.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

The world wheat market experienced a general slowdown over the past month, as several developing wheat importing countries completed purchases under credit programs. Buying activity from the world market could pick up soon, however, as countries afflicted by poor weather (North Africa and possibly India) cover new import requirements. The principal buyers from the world market over the past month were Japan, Algeria, Brazil, Morocco and Yugoslavia. Some Chinese interest in Argentine wheat also continued during the period.

RECENT WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN APRIL 28 AND MAY 25, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Quantity (Tons)	Grade 1/	Price Range 2/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 3/
5/12	Algeria	U.S.	195,000	Durum	166.80, 203.00 C&F	Jul-Aug
5/13	Algeria	EC	150,000	Soft Wheat	148.00 @ 157.00 C&F	Jul-Aug
4/28	Bolivia	U.S.	87,400	HRW 11%	153.77 @ 155.70	Jun-Aug
4/29	Bolivia	U.S.	30,000	HRW 11%	159.98	May-Jun
4/29	Brazil	U.S.	165,000	HRW 11%	157.97 @ 158.92	Aug
5/18	Brazil	U.S.	132,000	HRW 11%	154.69 @ 157.44	Aug-Sep
5/25	Brazil	U.S.	33,000	HRW 11%	155.96	Sep
4/29	Ecuador	U.S.	25,000	HRW 12%	?	Jun
5/3	Egypt	U.S.	100,000	SRW	141.59 @ 143.12	May
4/29	Israel	U.S.	22,000	HRW 12%	165.35	Dec
5/11	Israel	U.S.	22,000	HRW 12%	160.90	Dec
5/22	Jordan	U.S.	50,000	HRW 11%	175.40 C&F	?
5/24	Kenya	U.S.	68,500	HRW 11%	153.02 @ 158.40	Jun-Aug
4/29	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	24,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	May-Jun
5/4	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	23,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	May-Jun
5/6	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	23,500	White, HRW, HRS	Various	May-Jun
5/11	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	16,500	White, HRW, HRS	Various	May-Jun
5/19	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	21,500	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Jun
4/29	Morocco	U.S.	220,000	SRW	147.70 @ 156.10	May-Jun
5/4	Peru	U.S.	22,900	HRW 11%	163.80 @ 167.34	May
5/9	Peru	U.S.	55,000	HRW 11%	158.58 @ 159.07	May-Jun
5/17	Peru	U.S.	50,000	HRW 11%	154.05 @ 154.63	Jun
5/22	Portugal	U.S.	33,000	SRW	133.47	Aug
5/25	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	HRW	154.60	Jul
5/22	Sierra Leone	U.S.	3,376	HRS 13.5%	177.69	Jun
5/10	Sri Lanka	Canada	50,000	Special Bin	154.80 C&F	May-Jun
5/19	Taiwan	U.S.	40,000	White, HRW 12%	White 161.59, HRW 175.79	Jun
5/25	Taiwan	U.S.	81,000	HRW, WW, HRS	150.30 @ 177.80	Aug-Sep
5/3	Tunisia	U.S.	50,000	Durum	?	May-Jun
5/22	Yugoslavia	U.S.	233,000	SRW	135.75 @ 137.50	Jun-Jul
5/10	Zaire	U.S.	9,069	HRW 12.5%	159.57	May-Jun

1/ HRW=Hard Red Winter, HRS=Hard Red Spring, SRW=Soft Red Winter, HAD=Hard Amber Durum.
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted.
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half.

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

US WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(JUNE/MAY--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments		
4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
February 24	4.0	3.9
March 24	4.2	3.5
April 21	3.7	2.8
May 19	3.3	2.5
Cumulative for MY......	45.7	37.2

Monthly Sales 2/		
4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
February 24	3.0	2.6
March 24	3.3	2.0
April 21	2.9	2.6
May 19	3.2	2.3
Cumulative for MY......	55.4	40.2

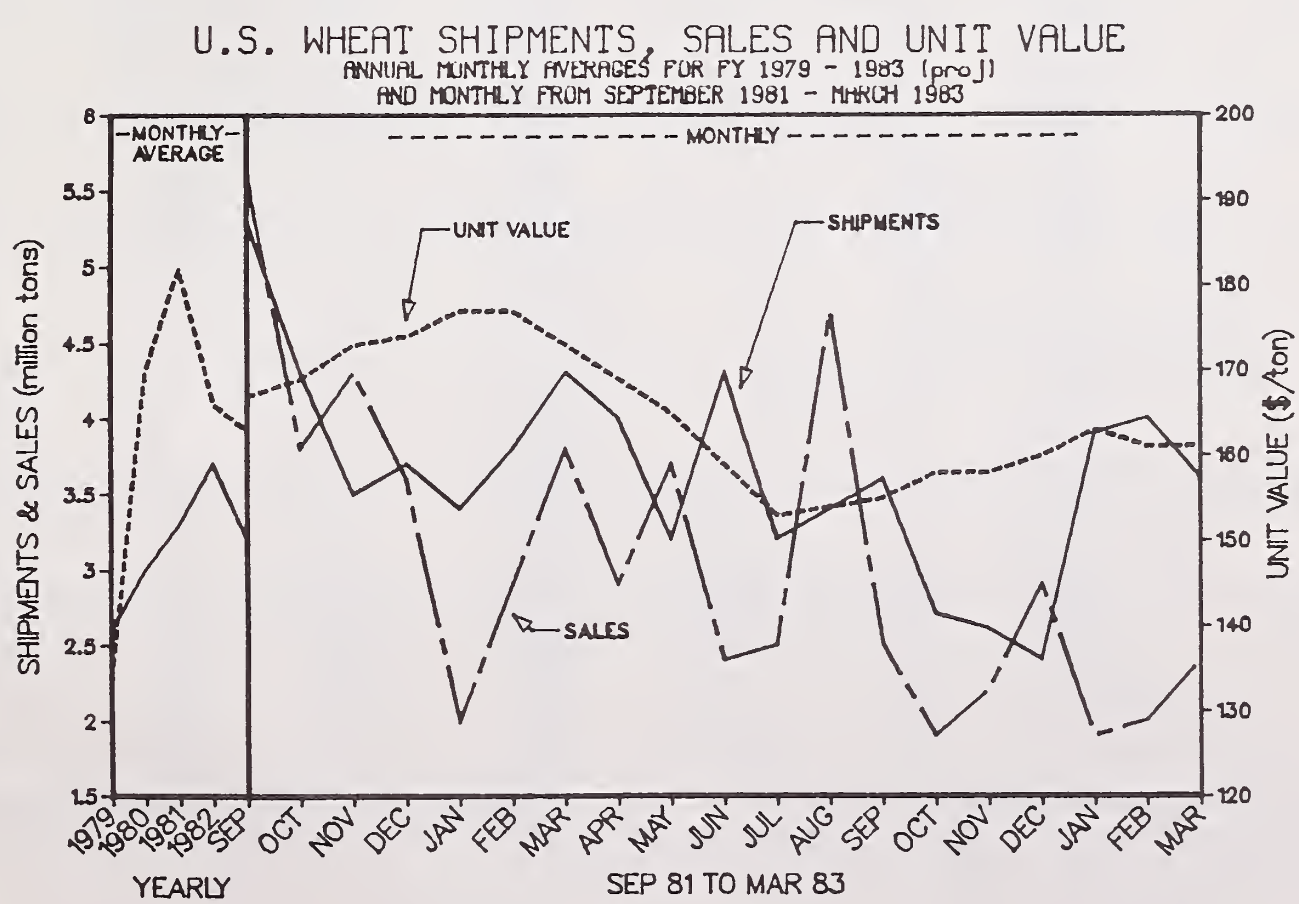
Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates	Million MT	Million BU
Week Ending May 12..................	0.7	25.4
Week Ending May 19..................	0.6	20.6
Official Estimate for Current MY (Grain only)	39.5	1450
Implied Weekly Average.............	0.8	27.9
Latest Six Weeks Weekly Average	0.7	24.1
Marketing Year-To-Date Weekly Average	0.8	28.3
Weekly Avg. Extrapolated Annually..	40.1	1472
Balance of Year To Achieve Estimate Implied Weekly Average	0.5	18.6

1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

	Canada		Australia		Argentina		France 3/		Total	
4 Weeks Ending 1/	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
February 24	.8	.9	1.4	.9	1.4	1.6	.0	.5	3.4	3.9
March 24	.9	1.1	1.4	.7	1.1	1.7	.4	.7	4.2	4.2
April 21	1.2	1.3	1.5	.3	.2	.8	.5	N/A	2.3	N/A
May 19	1.6	1.6	1.3	.3	.1	.5	.4	N/A	3.4	N/A
Cumul. since July 1	14.3	16.4	9.9	7.1	4.2	5.8	6.1	N/A	34.5	N/A
Total for Season 2/	17.8	21.0	11.0	7.5	4.3	8.5	7.3	8.0	40.4	44.0

1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
3/ Excludes intra-EC trade.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

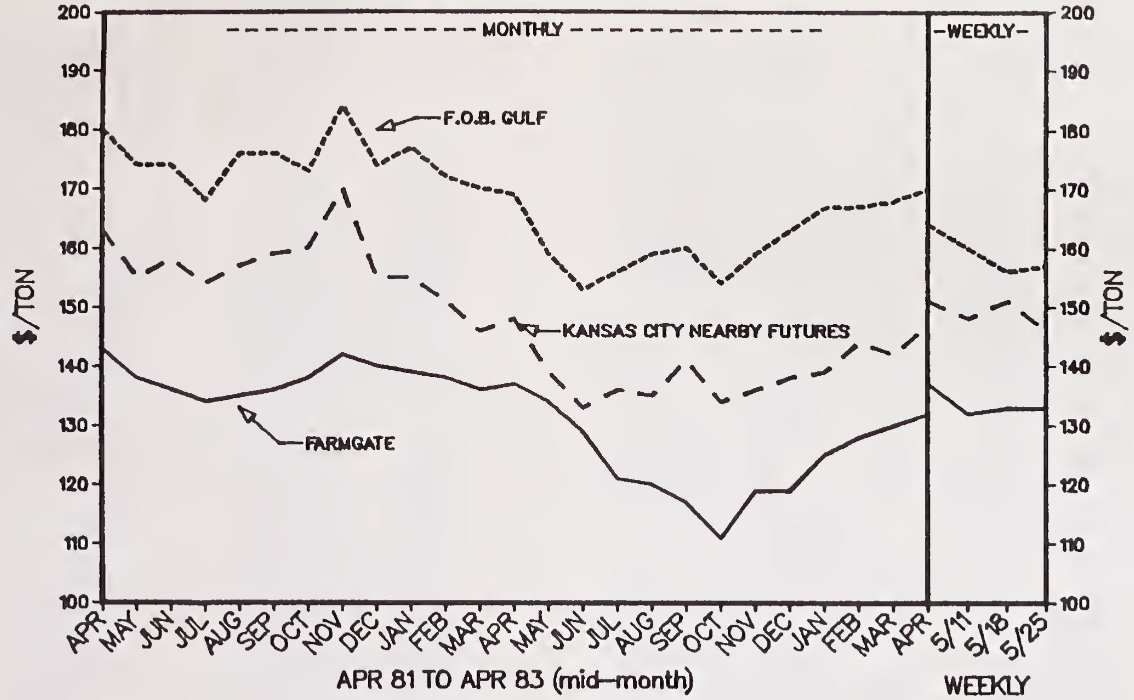


U.S. WHEAT EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1980/81-1981/82; COMMITMENTS TO DATE FOR 1982/83 WITH COMPARISON TO 1981/82
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

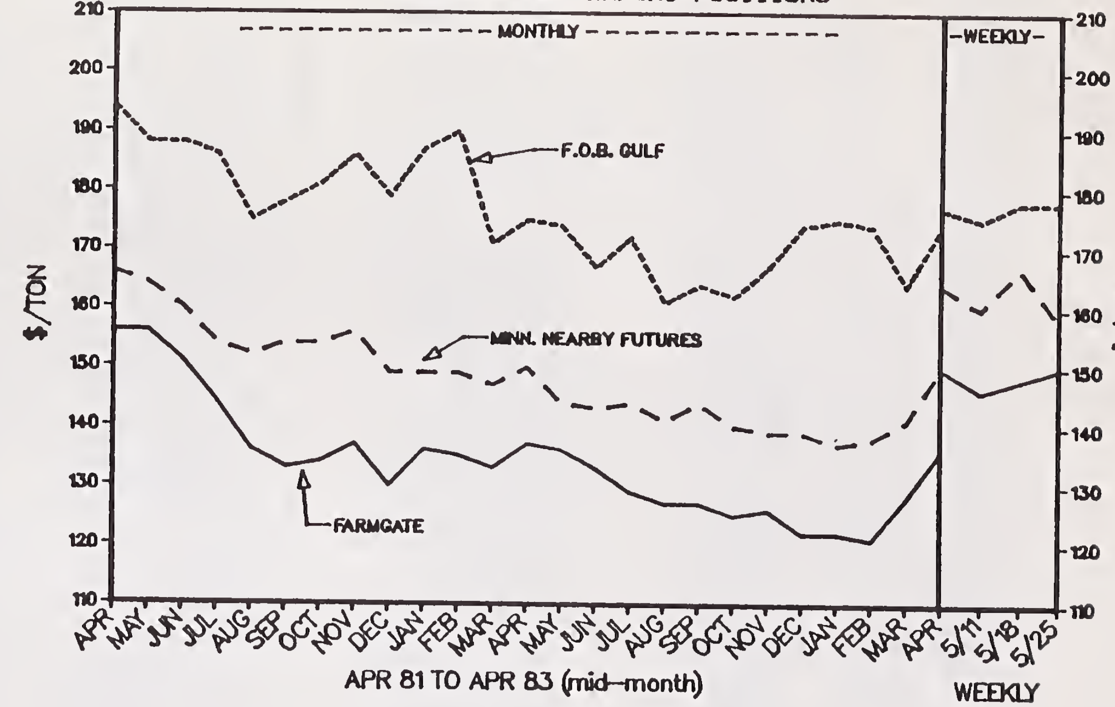
Destination	Marketing Year	Hard Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	Soft Red	All White	Durum	Total Exports
EC-10	1980/81	396	1,328	96	2	669	2,491
	1981/82	185	1,416	123	5	749	2,478
	1981/82†	185	1,381	123	5	804	2,498
	1982/83*	3	1,151	35	53	495	1,737
Other W. Europe	1980/81	521	130	360	7	148	1,166
	1981/82	709	244	1,151	11	97	2,213
	1981/82†	709	249	1,181	11	108	2,259
	1982/83*	377	95	289	4	21	786
Eastern Europe	1980/81	255	--	721	164	90	1,230
	1981/82	22	--	425	--	107	554
	1981/82†	22	--	425	--	107	554
	1982/83*	--	--	177	--	74	251
USSR	1980/81	3,000	--	--	--	--	3,000
	1981/82	6,539	--	--	--	--	6,539
	1981/82†	6,818	--	--	--	--	6,818
	1982/83*	3,374	--	--	--	--	3,374
China	1980/81	1,693	120	6,158	732	--	8,703
	1981/82	115	--	7,830	5	--	7,950
	1981/82†	95	--	8,008	5	--	8,108
	1982/83*	416	--	4,973	--	--	5,389
Japan	1980/81	1,362	888	--	1,225	38	3,513
	1981/82	1,301	831	60	1,193	32	3,417
	1981/82†	1,353	932	60	1,209	32	3,585
	1982/83*	1,347	1,062	20	1,139	--	3,568
India	1980/81	--	--	--	24	--	24
	1981/82	498	--	--	1,082	--	1,580
	1981/82†	498	--	--	1,082	--	1,580
	1982/83*	2,666	--	--	1,405	--	4,071
Rep. of Korea	1980/81	621	117	--	1,320	--	2,058
	1981/82	621	149	3	1,048	--	1,821
	1981/82†	657	152	3	1,086	--	1,898
	1982/83*	620	165	--	1,042	--	1,827
Other Asia and Oceania	1980/81	2,099	951	55	1,609	--	4,714
	1981/82	1,598	1,429	1,008	1,297	--	5,330
	1981/82†	1,398	1,330	999	1,196	--	4,923
	1982/83*	2,732	1,915	867	599	1	6,114
Egypt	1980/81	92	--	349	1,135	--	1,576
	1981/82	--	--	--	2,483	--	2,483
	1981/82†	--	--	--	2,469	--	2,469
	1982/83*	--	--	499	1,367	--	1,866
Nigeria	1980/81	1,009	105	19	--	--	1,133
	1981/82	1,193	118	31	--	--	1,272
	1981/82†	1,278	134	37	--	--	1,449
	1982/83*	914	242	81	--	--	1,237
Other Africa	1980/81	774	62	359	268	403	1,866
	1981/82	526	86	1,329	--	907	2,917
	1981/82†	658	84	1,340	--	883	2,966
	1982/83*	623	95	1,188	--	619	2,525
Mexico	1980/81	1,102	--	20	--	--	1,122
	1981/82	767	--	--	--	--	767
	1981/82†	819	--	--	--	--	819
	1982/83*	57	--	--	--	--	57
Brazil	1980/81	2,157	--	--	--	--	2,157
	1981/82	2,961	--	126	--	28	3,115
	1981/82†	3,179	--	126	--	28	3,332
	1982/83*	2,257	--	--	--	--	2,257
Other W. Hemis.	1980/81	2,572	1,154	253	222	243	4,444
	1981/82	2,602	1,257	307	176	315	4,657
	1981/82†	2,624	1,302	317	180	319	4,742
	1982/83*	2,456	1,594	590	10	282	4,932
Total 2/	1980/81	17,653	4,926	8,390	6,718	1,608	39,245
	1981/82	19,637	5,540	12,391	7,300	2,242	47,110
	1981/82†	20,624	5,817	12,776	7,354	2,352	48,923
	1982/83-To Date*	17,848	6,393	8,791	5,620	1,531	40,183
	MY Projection 1/	18,779	6,532	9,253	5,443	1,497	41,504

† Sales plus accumulated exports as of May 20, 1982, excluding sales for next marketing year.
* Sales plus accumulated exports as of May 19, 1983, excluding sales for next marketing year.
1/ Projection for 1982/83, including flour and products.
2/ Discrepancies due to rounding and sales to unknown destinations.
Source: U.S. Export Sales

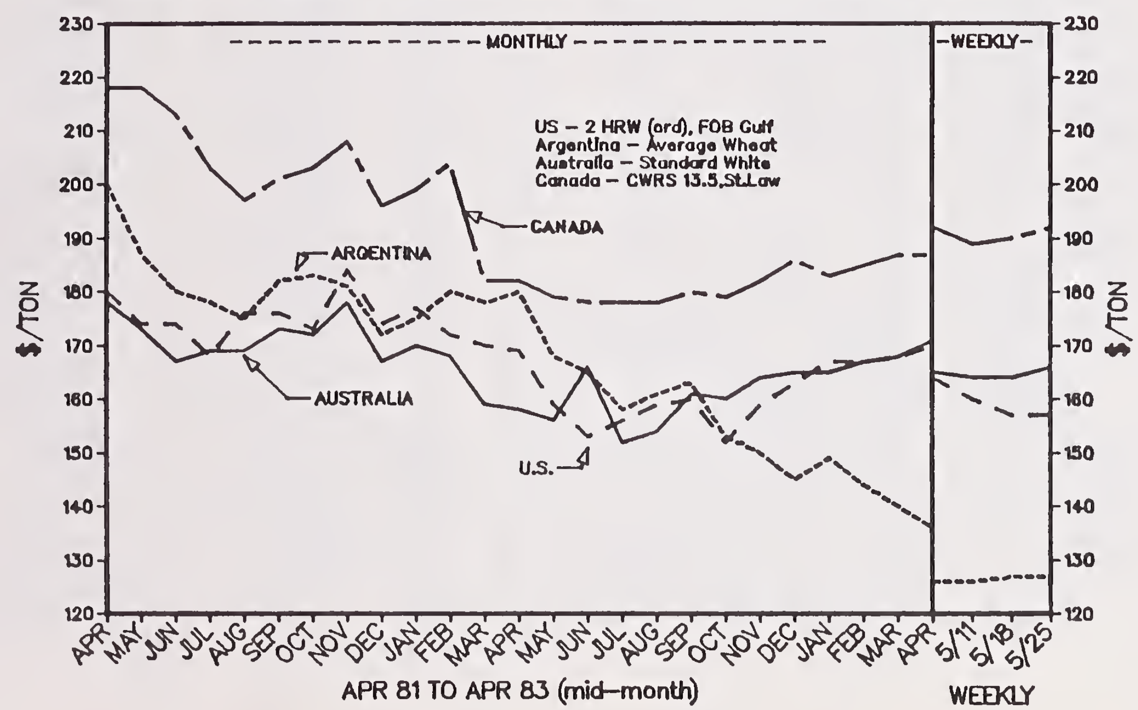
U.S. HARD RED WINTER WHEAT PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



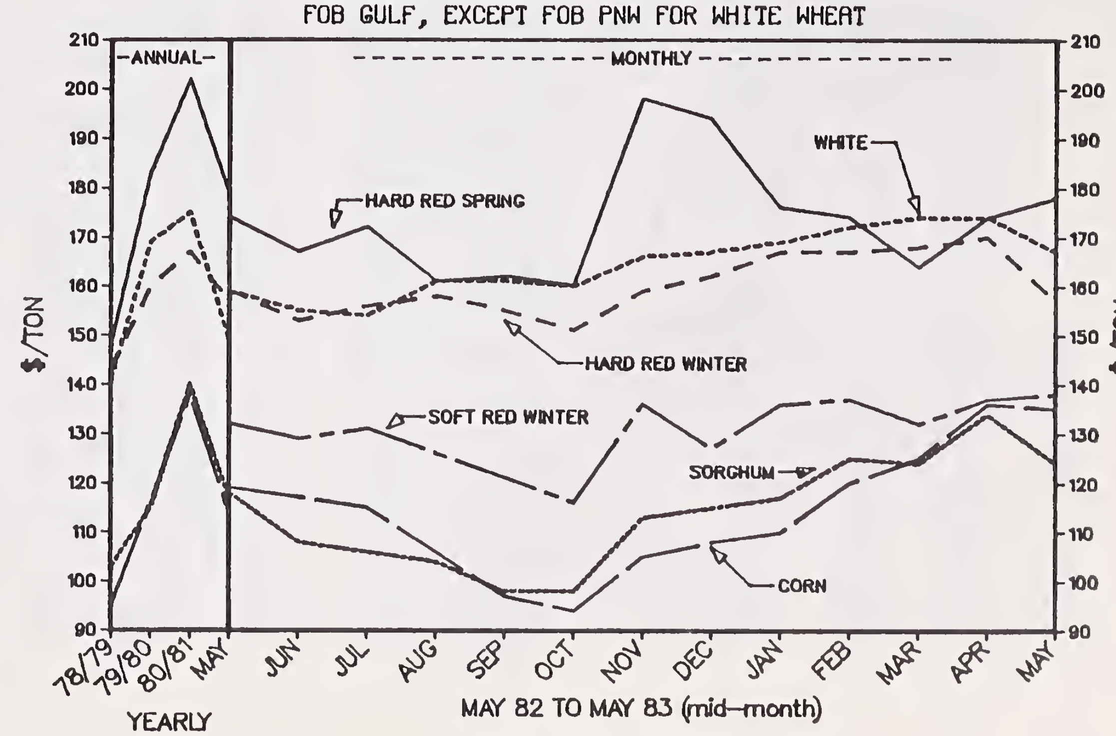
U.S. HARD RED SPRING WHEAT PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



WHEAT: COMPETITOR ASKING AND U.S. EXPORT PRICES



U.S. GRAIN COMMODITY EXPORT PRICES
FOB GULF, EXCEPT FOB PNW FOR WHITE WHEAT



MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**North Africa: Severe drought conditions this spring over most of Tunisia and a large portion of the grain growing regions of Morocco and Algeria are expected to result in additional wheat imports this year of about 800,000-900,000 tons. About one-half of this amount is likely to be durum.

Although Greece has been an increasingly important supplier of durum to the North African region this year, dry weather is also stressing Greek grain crops. Greek durum exports in 1983/84 (July-June) are currently estimated at 150-200,000 tons, down from around 575,000 tons in 1982/83 (of which about 400,000 tons from the 1982 crop).

Canada has an agreement to supply Algeria with 500,000-700,000 tons of durum annually, on an August-July year. Canada traditionally has not sold much durum to Tunisia or Morocco. Despite expectations of a smaller 1983 Canadian durum crop, large carry-in stocks should enable Canada to maintain exports at the 1982/83 season's record 2.6 million tons.

With Greek durum exports expected to decline sharply and Canadian exports likely to hold steady, the United States should be in an excellent position to capitalize on the additional import needs of the North African region this year either directly or for milling in European countries into semolina. Much of the increased demand for non-durum wheat could be supplied by the EC, which has tended to supply wheat into the region under particularly favorable price and credit arrangements.

**India: In recent months the Indian government has been distributing more wheat through its public distribution system because of very low rice stocks. Although government procurement from the 1983 wheat crop has been progressing well, the additional wheat moving into the distribution system will result in a significant drawdown in wheat stocks. Furthermore, recent rains may have adversely affected some portion of the crop that is currently being harvested, which could lead to quality problems similar to those experienced last year, when India imported nearly 4 million tons of wheat--all from the United States. Taken together, these developments could result in sizable wheat purchases again this year. Since price is likely to be an important factor, the United States, the EC and Argentina would all probably be in a competitive position to meet any import demand for the July-November period. After that time, competitively priced Australian and Argentine wheat would also be available.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Other Exporting Countries Selling Activity and Competitive Practices

**EC: In a highly unusual move, the EC closed its weekly soft wheat export tenders for the 1982/83 (July-June) season on May 19. Even though 1982/83 was an abbreviated tender period, export authorizations totaled 8.0 million tons, or nearly double the 4.6 million tons authorized during the full 1981/82 season.

The EC opened export tenders for wheat for the 1983/84 season on May 27 with an initial tender of 1.5 million tons available to all areas except Latin America. A separate tender for 250,000 tons was opened for Latin America.

While sales can be made for August delivery from the new tenders, no exports can actually be made before August 1, the start of the EC grain marketing year.

Last July, when export tenders were opened for the 1982/83 season, the EC authorized 1.4 million tons of wheat for export beginning August 1, 1982. With the additional month of open tenders this year, EC wheat export authorizations could be significantly higher than last season when the EC granted nearly 20 percent of its annual export authorizations in that first month of July.

**Argentina: Argentine f.o.b. asking prices for wheat have been about $115 per ton in mid-May, falling almost $40 since the beginning of the Argentine wheat marketing year in December. Argentine wheat prices have shown a rather steady decline through the season until recently when prices plunged about $10 per ton, and for the first time this season, actually fell $5-10 below Argentine corn asking prices. Record wheat export availabilities and the need to attract additional sales have likely precipitated the falling prices.

The Soviet Union remains Argentina's largest wheat buyer this season with an estimated 4.2 million tons purchased. China has bought an estimated 2.5 million tons and Iran, a reported 840,000 tons. Total Argentine wheat commitments for the 1982/83 marketing year (December-November) are estimated at roughly 8 million tons, leaving about 2 million tons of wheat still availabile for export. Current Argentine wheat prices are very competitive in world markets, falling about $35-40 per ton below U.S. No. 2 hard winter, and about $10-20 per ton below the cheapest U.S. wheat, soft red. Current Argentine prices may attract additional business. If not, Argentina may carry-over well above average wheat stocks into next season, making a large 1983/84 wheat export level more likely.

**Canada: The Canadian government has decided to revise significantly the planned legislation to change the statutory freight rate structure for moving Western grain, known as the Crow's Nest Pass Rate. The legislation is set to limit the annual government subsidy to a fixed contribution and share increasing costs with producers and the railways. It is now proposed that the estimated annual government payment of C$651.6 million be paid directly to the railways rather than half to producers and half to the railways as originally proposed in February 1983. In addition, a provision has been added that includes a "safety net" that could link transportation costs to the price of grain by placing a ceiling on the ratio of rail rates to grain prices. The government also intends to extend the revised statutory rates to a variety of specialty crops not included under the current rate structure, adding about C$10-C$15 million to the required government railway subsidy. Currently the railways are expected to spend C$16.5 billion in capital investment over the next decade. Revisions in the antiquated Crow's Rate system will facilitate modernization and expansion of export capacity. The Canadians are hoping for passage of the new bill by June.

**Australia: Recently, John Kerin, the new Labor Party Minister for Primary Industry, addressed the Australian Wheat Grower's Federation's annual meeting and shed some light on Australian intentions in the Soviet market: "One definite benefit which the election of the Labor Government should bring to wheat growers on the international market is the regular prospect of sales to the USSR. The Prime Minister has announced our relations with the USSR are

being normalized. This process is a prerequisite to a long-term agreement on wheat purchases from Australia. We are currently the only major wheat supplier to the USSR without such an agreement."

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**Indonesia: Reports indicate Indonesia recently purchased 50,000 tons of Argentine wheat, the first Argentine wheat to enter the market. The wheat's quality and price--$15 lower than comparable U.S. wheat--signal a change in Indonesia's purchasing strategy toward more emphasis on price. These transactions follow record imports of French--120,000 tons--and Canadian wheat--180,000 tons. The use of hefty EC restitutions and French COFACE credit, and the low price of Canadian "special-binned" wheat can be credited for the shift in the Indonesian position. Imports of U.S. wheat to date are running slightly ahead of last year--880,000 tons--with the gap left by Australia's absence being filled by French and Canadian wheat. Indonesian 1983 (January-December) wheat imports are estimated at 1.55 million tons, up nearly 5 percent from last year.

Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries

**Chile: A new price policy for wheat was announced recently. A reference price will be established in April of each year based on the average imported price of wheat during the previous December-March period. Producers will be guaranteed 85 percent of the reference price. When the import price of wheat or flour falls below the reference price, the government will apply duties to maintain the cost of imports at the reference level. The guaranteed producer price in 1983/84 will be $197.50 per ton.

**Major Exporters: The latest internal support prices for the principal world wheat exporters are listed below. Prices are not strictly comparable because of quality differences and because U.S., Argentine and EC prices are on a local delivery point basis, while Canadian and Australian prices are basis export position. Also, the Canadian price in 1982/83 is for No. 1 CWRS, which only represented 25 percent of the 1982 crop; Canadian No. 2 CWRS is discounted approximately Can$6 per ton and No. 3 CWRS about Can$11 per ton. EC prices given below do not include monthly storage payments that all producers receive.

MAJOR EXPORTER SUPPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT

Exporter	1982/83 U.S.$ Equivalent		1982/83 Local Currency	1983/84 U.S.$ Equivalent		1983/84 Local Currency
	per bu	--------per ton--------		per bu	--------per ton--------	
U.S. (loan)	3.55	130	130 ($)	3.65	134	134 ($)
(reserve loan)	4.00	147	147	3.65	134	134
Argentina (reference)	3.97	146	4,450,000 (M$N) 1/	N/A	N/A	N/A
Australia (min. pay.)	4.10	151	141 ($A)	N/A	N/A	N/A
(final pay.)	5.15	189	177	N/A	N/A	N/A
Canada (initial pay.)	3.87	142	175 (Can$)	3.78	139	170 (Can$)
(final pay.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC (intervention)	4.68	172	179 (ECU)	N/A	N/A	N/A
(reference)	5.47	201	209	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ November price; thereafter, prices adjusted monthly.
2/ Projected; for the EC, assumes approval of proposed 7 percent price rise.
N/A Not available.

**<u>EC</u>: EC Agricultural Ministers have raised farm support (intervention) prices for the 1983/84 (August-July) season by an average of 4.2 percent for all agricultural commodities. Support prices for medium-quality, bread-making wheat, barley, rye and corn will increase by 3 percent, compared to last year's increase of 8.5 percent; durum wheat support prices will increase by 4.6 percent. Grain target prices, which determine prices of imported grains, will increase by an average 4.3 percent. As a result of the growing divergence between target and support prices, the price gap between imported U.S. corn and the EC domestic floor price (intervention price) will increase by roughly $5 per ton, thereby dampening demand for imports.

**<u>Republic of Korea</u>: As part of an overall change in Korea's tariff system, the Korean Ministry of Finance is planning to return to a more rigid tariff schedule for imports of many agricultural commodities. For wheat, the proposed change will raise the duty charged on imports from 3.5 to 5 percent. The current flexible tariff system calls for temporary changes in duties in order to meet specific domestic economic goals; the current 3.5 percent duty on wheat represents the low end of the tariff schedule.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITY

**<u>Ivory Coast</u>: U.S. Wheat Associates (USWA) has succeeded in stimulating the interest of Ivory Coast bakers in U.S. wheat. A team of bakers is visiting the United States to expand their knowledge of U.S. wheat, and there is some possibility that purchases from the United States could occur. Historically, France has been the exclusive supplier of the Ivory Coast's growing wheat import needs, primarily because of ties between local European millers and French suppliers. With annual wheat import needs of over 200,000 tons, the Ivory Coast is the second largest West African importer behind Nigeria.

CORN AND SORGHUM

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES

<u>Export Forecast</u>. As of May 11, the official 1982/83 (October-September) U.S. corn export forecast (excluding 400,000 tons of products) is 49.1 million tons (1,933 million bushels), down 1.3 million tons from a month ago. The decline reflects the continuing slow pace of both export shipments and sales to a few key world markets. The drought in southern Africa, anticipated increases in Soviet buying activity and expectations for somewhat improved economic conditions in several other major corn importing countries have improved U.S. corn export prospects for the 1983/84 marketing year. The forecast for next year's October-September exports--excluding products--stands at 52.9 million tons (2,083 million bushels).

U.S. sorghum exports during the 1983/84 (October-September) marketing year are forecast at 6.35 million tons (250 million bushels), or roughly 1.35 million tons more than the estimated 1982/83 shipments of 5 million tons (200 million bushels). Exports are likely to increase to Mexico and other markets in light of expectations for sorghum's continued price competitiveness relative to corn.

Shipments and Sales. Corn shipments experienced their fourth consecutive monthly decline, dropping roughly 100,000 tons from last month's shipments of 3.5 million tons. Japan and Mexico remained the principal destinations. Sales were up slightly from last month; leading buyers were Japan, Mexico and Taiwan with the latter country purchasing sizable quantities for delivery in the next marketing year to cover needs normally filled by South Africa.

Sorghum shipments were extremely weak, and sales slipped from last month's relatively high level. Mexico, Colombia, Japan and Israel accounted for most of the shipping and buying activity.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Buying activity on the world market remained strong, led by large Mexican, South African and Taiwanese purchases. Taiwanese corn and sorghum purchases over the past month--in the 650,000-ton range--are largely for the forward months, while sizable Mexican purchases are primarily for near-term delivery. South Africa continued to import to fulfill the domestic shortfall caused by drought.

RECENT CORN AND SORGHUM IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN APRIL 28 AND MAY 25, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Quantity (Tons)	Grade 1/	Price Range 2/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 3/
5/13	Egypt	U.S.	150,000	#2 YC	133.43 @ 134.29	Jun
4/29	El Salvador	U.S.	19,363	#3 YC	136.32 @ 138.80	May
4/28	Israel	U.S.	25,000	#2 YS	124.50	Jul-Aug
5/17	Israel	U.S.	20,000	#2 YC	131.85	Jul
5/17	Israel	U.S.	20,000	#2 YS	120.25	Jul
5/4	Jordan	U.S.	15,000	#3 YC	157.50 C&F	May-Jun
5/10	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	300,000	#3 YC	137.00 Gulf, 148.00 PNW	May-Jul
5/4	Mexico	U.S.	192,000	#2 YS	?	May-Jun
5/4	Mexico	U.S.	137,500	#3 YC	?	May-Jun
5/5	Mexico	U.S.	330,000	#2 YC	?	Jun
5/13	Mexico	U.S.	20,000	#2 YC	143.28 C&F	Jun
5/24	Mexico	U.S.	140,000	#2 YC	150.00 @ 154.00 C&F West Coast	Jul-Aug
5/24	Mexico	U.S.	120,000	#2 YC	141.00 @ 145.00 C&F Gulf	Jul-Aug
5/24	Mexico	U.S.	170,000	#2 YC	136.00	Jul-Aug
5/24	Mexico	U.S.	340,000	#2 YC	151.00 @ 159.00 Rail	Jul-Aug
5/13	Peru	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	150.25 C&F	Jun
5/25	Peru	U.S.	30,000	#2 YC	139.56	Jun
5/6	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	148.13	May-Jun
5/17	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	143.75 C&F	Jun
5/13	Portugal	U.S.	35,000	#3 YC	?	May-Jun
5/25	Portugal	U.S.	46,000	#3 YC	137.90	Jul
5/6	South Africa	U.S.	300,000	YC	?	Jun-Oct
5/6	South Africa	Argentina	300,000	YC	?	Jun-Oct
5/4	Taiwan	U.S.	246,000	#2 YC	148.69 @ 153.97 C&F	Oct
5/11	Taiwan	U.S.	381,000	#2 YC	148.49 @ 155.00 C&F	Nov-Dec
5/17	Taiwan	Argentina	47,000	YS	138.00 C&F	Jun-Jul

1/ YC=Yellow Corn and YS=Yellow Sorghum.
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted.
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half.

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**South Africa: The South African Maize Board has recently released tenders for a total of 700,000 tons of corn. The tenders specified No. 2 U.S. equivalent or better, to be delivered to Cape Town, East London and Durban harbors at the rate of 25,000 tons every two weeks, per port, with delivery to start June 16, 1983. Total South African corn imports may reach 2 million tons in order to meet domestic consumption needs and supplement severely reduced domestic production. The bulk of South Africa's corn import needs are expected to be filled by U.S. corn. Exporters report that 424,000 tons of U.S. corn have been sold to date to South Africa for the current marketing year.

US CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments				
	CORN		SORGHUM	
4 Weeks Ending	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
February 24	3.7	4.4	0.6	0.4
March 24	4.5	4.2	0.7	0.6
April 21	4.3	3.5	0.3	0.2
May 19	5.3	3.4	0.3	0.1
Cumul. in MY	35.7	32.3	4.6	3.7

Monthly Sales 2/				
	CORN		SORGHUM	
4 Weeks Ending	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
February 24	5.1	4.1	0.4	0.1
March 24	5.3	4.8	0.5	0.1
April 21	4.1	3.9	0.5	0.5
May 19	3.5	4.0	0.7	0.3
Cumul. in MY	43.9	44.6	5.9	4.5

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates (Million)				
	CORN		SORGHUM	
	MT	BU	MT	BU
Week Ending May 12..................	0.8	32.7	0.04	1.5
Week Ending May 19..................	1.0	40.7	0.04	1.6
Official Estimate for Current MY				
(Grain Only)........................	49.1	1933	5.1	200
Implied Weekly Average.............	0.9	37.2	0.1	3.8
Latest Six Weeks				
Weekly Average......................	1.0	35.8	0.04	1.5
Marketing Year-To-Date				
Weekly Average......................	1.0	37.7	0.1	3.9
Weekly Avg. Extrapolated Annually.	49.8	1960	5.2	203
Balance of Year to Achieve Estimate				
Implied Weekly Average.............	0.9	36.3	0.1	3.8

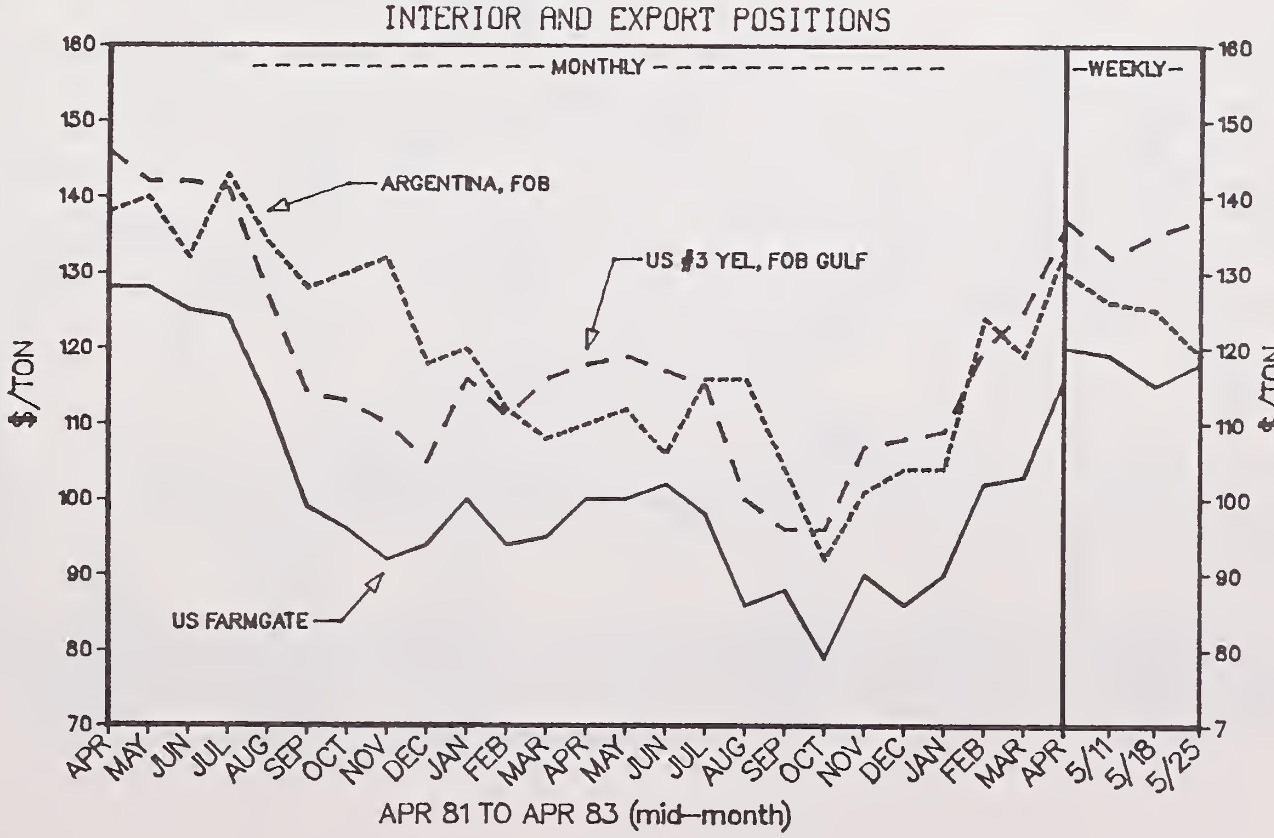
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.
Source: Export Sales; FGIS

CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--MILLION TONS)

	SORGHUM		CORN					
	Argentina		Argentina		Thailand		TOTAL	
4 Weeks Ending 1/	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
February 24	*	*	*	.2	.3	.1	.3	.3
March 24	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.8	.4
April 21	.8	.5	1.1	.4	.2	.1	2.5	1.0
May 19	1.1	.5	1.2	.7	.2	.1	2.5	1.3
Cumul. since Oct. 1	2.3	1.7	3.4	2.5	2.3	1.3	8.0	5.5
Total For Season 2/	5.1	5.8	4.9	5.5	2.8	1.8	12.8	12.9

N/A Not available
1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. AND ARGENTINE CORN PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS

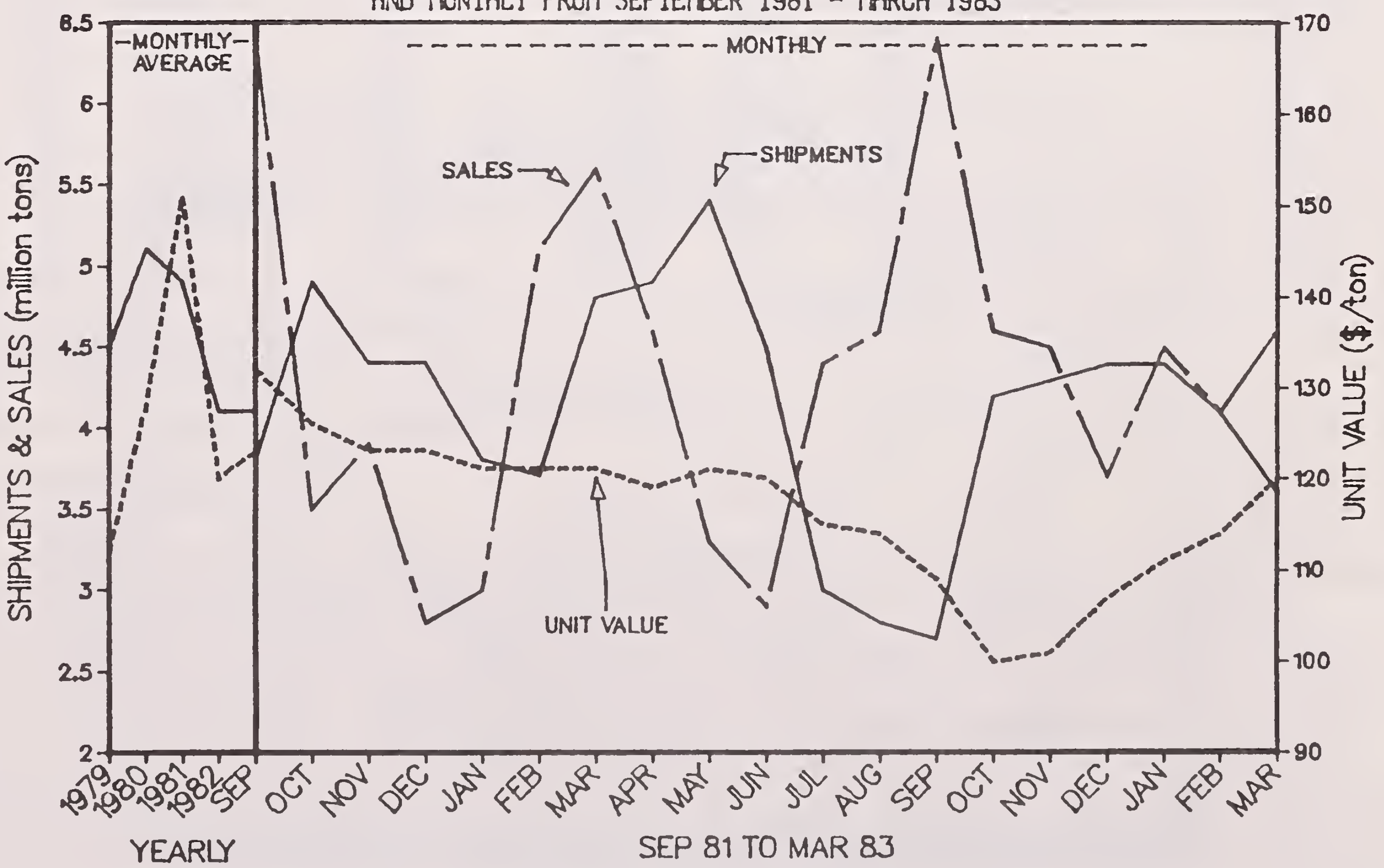


U.S. CORN AND SORGHUM EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 5/20/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 5/19/83 1/
CORN					
EC-10	10,496	9,185	6,357	4,731	2,807
Other W. Europe	5,151	5,503	8,907	6,525	4,081
Eastern Europe	7,288	6,741	3,883	3,490	1,319
USSR	5,342	4,947	7,773	7,776	3,208
China	1,788	725	1,151	999	2,169
Japan	11,193	12,586	11,926	10,220	13,872
Taiwan	2,113	1,502	1,652	1,679	3,123
Rep. of Korea	2,130	2,304	2,901	1,919	3,086
Egypt	874	1,129	1,229	872	1,292
Canada	1,266	1,050	709	369	191
Mexico	3,870	3,832	476	477	3,112
Venezuela	729	692	403	257	734
Others	8,728	8,694	4,693	4,315	4,264
Total	61,417	59,368	51,351	43,629	43,258
SORGHUM					
Spain	648	179	821	823	149
Other W. Europe (excluding Spain)	404	595	499	433	233
Japan	3,973	2,725	2,985	2,782	783
Mexico	2,255	2,647	536	421	2,483
Venezuela	126	501	633	434	---
Israel	348	449	366	361	348
Others	445	606	862	667	502
Total	8,199	7,702	6,702	5,921	4,498

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales, excluding sales for next marketing year.
Source: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. CORN SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM SEPTEMBER 1981 - MARCH 1983



**Philippines: Reportedly, a severe drought has damaged 300,000 hectares of corn, setting back Philippine plans to gain self-sufficiency. Corn imports could reach 600-700,000 tons in 1983, up from 342,000 tons in 1982. The United States is generally the main supplier of corn to this market.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Other Exporting Countries Selling Activities and Competitive Practices

**Brazil: On May 11, the government of Brazil passed a resolution reducing the corn export tax from 20 percent to 5 percent. In addition, the legislation will totally eliminate the corn export tax on April 1, 1984. This, according to trade sources, will make Brazilian corn more competitive on the world market. With upward trending production expected to reach 23.5 million tons in 1983/84, Brazilian exports for 1983/84 (April-March) were projected at 1 million tons. However, to assure domestic supplies, Brazil has temporarily suspended corn exports for 1983/84 until the situation is analyzed. Brazil exported 675,000 tons to the German Democratic Republic, China and Spain in 1982/83.

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**Eastern Europe: Continued dry weather in southern sections of the region are reported to be having an adverse impact on the 1983 grain crop. Romania and Bulgaria are, to varying degrees, affected by drought conditions. The region's overall record grain harvest last year caused 1982/83 (July-June) imports to fall to the lowest level--8.2 million tons--since 1969/70, when only 7.6 million tons were imported. Estimates indicate 1983/84 imports will likely increase from this year by 600,000 tons. However, this estimate may prove conservative if dry weather continues to pressure the current crop and if importing countries can arrange to purchase grain on credit terms. Prospects for additional U.S. exports into the region are not particularly bright, owing to likely credit requirements. Recent rains in Yugoslavia have improved production prospects for that country, which had also been affected by drought.

Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries

South Africa recently announced producer payment levels and minimum Maize Board selling prices on the current 1983/84 drought-reduced corn crop. Producer payments were increased by about 25 percent from last season, up to 167.50 rand per ton (about $154 per ton), and minimum selling prices were raised 9 percent to 170.00 rand per ton (about $156 per ton). The smaller increase in selling price resulted from a smaller deduction for the stabilization fund levy, which in the past has helped defray export losses.

SOUTH AFRICAN CORN PRICES

Marketing Year	Net Producer Price		Percent Increase	Minimum Board Selling Price		Percent Increase
	Rand	U.S. Dollar		Rand	U.S. Dollar	
	-Per Ton-					
1978/79	79.95	(92)		83.10	(96)	
1979/80	100.00	(119)	25	102.00	(121)	23
1980/81	115.00*	(148)	15	122.40	(158)	20
1981/82	115.00*	(132)	0	134.00	(154)	9
1982/83	134.05	(123)	17	155.30	(143)	16
1983/84	167.50	(154)	25	170.00	(156)	9

*118.25 for White Corn.

**Republic of Korea: The Korean Ministry of Finance (MOF) is planning to raise its tariffs on imported corn for feed and industrial use. Currently, corn imports are assessed a 12-percent duty under the Korean flexible tariff system, whereby import prices are adjusted according to domestic needs. The MOF proposal would eliminate the lower flexible tariff rate now in effect, and move to a general fixed tariff rate of 15 percent. The proposal contradicts recent public statements by Korean officials that tariff rates are being liberalized.

BARLEY, OATS AND RYE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES

As of May 11, the official 1982/83 (June-May) export forecasts for barley, oats and rye remain unchanged from a month ago. Current forecasts for the 1983/84 marketing year predict barley, oat and rye exports of 1.3 million tons (60 million bushels), 145,000 tons (10 million bushels) and 13,000 tons (0.5 million bushels), respectively. The improved outlook for 1983/84 barley, oat and rye exports is based primarily on a brightening of world economic conditions and an expected strengthening in world coarse grain demand.

U.S. EXPORTS OF BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Grain	1982/83 1/	1983/84 2/
Barley	980	1,306
Oats	73	145
Rye	38	13

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Projected.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Cyprus: A serious winter drought has adversely affected the Cypriot barley crop and pasture conditions. The poor weather has led to increased grain feeding and cut into grain availabilities. Current estimates indicate that Cyprus will need to import around 350,000 tons of barley this year. In 1981/82 (July-June), Cyprus imported 100,000 tons of barley of which 24,000 tons were of U.S. origin.

**Japan: As the world's third largest barley market after the USSR and Saudi Arabia, Japan is expected to import 1.4-1.5 million tons of barley during 1983/84 (July-June), compared with about 1.1 million in 1982/83. Of this total, Canada is expected to account for at least 900,000 tons under a supply assurance agreement, and Australia will likely supply around 100,000 tons. The remainder could come from the United States with competitive pricing. Eventual sales will depend on determined marketing, however, since there are likely to be ample supplies elsewhere in the world to accommodate this added demand.

U.S. BARLEY EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 5/20/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 5/19/83 1/
EC	49	247	301	301	112
Other W. Europe	134	20	472	502	226
Eastern Europe	218	92	111	111	--
Taiwan	129	226	373	373	177
Japan	45	209	336	352	137
Canada	--	--	128	139	--
Others	575	853	546	560	322
Total Barley	1,150	1,647	2,267	2,338	974

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. OATS EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 5/20/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 5/19/83 1/
EC	7	35	3	3	--
Mexico	3	35	4	4	--
Venezuela	11	28	3	3	1
Others	31	113	5	5	3
Total Oats	52	211	15	15	4

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. RYE EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Total Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 5/20/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 5/19/83 1/
EC	8	18	1	1	--
Other W. Europe	31	40	13	13	--
Canada	--	--	15	15	--
Others	23	72	3	3	--
Total Rye	62	130	32	32	--

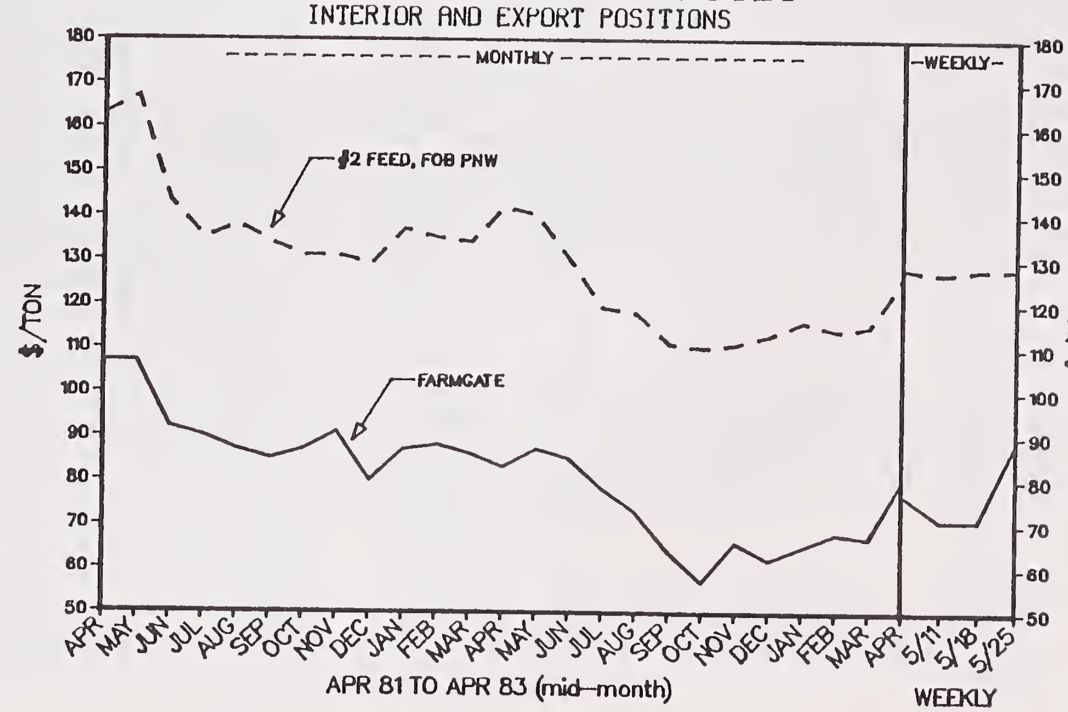
1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

BARLEY SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	U.S. 81/82	U.S. 82/83	CANADA 81/82	CANADA 82/83	FRANCE 2/ 81/82	FRANCE 2/ 82/83	U.K. 2/ 81/82	U.K. 2/ 82/83	Total 81/82	Total 82/83
February 24	.2	.1	.4	.3	.0	.1	.0	.2	.6	.7
March 24	.1	.1	.4	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.8	N/A
April 21	.1	--	.3	.3	.2	N/A	.1	N/A	.4	N/A
May 19	.2	--	.7	.3	.1	N/A	*	N/A	1.1	N/A
Cumul. since July 1	2.1	.9	4.8	4.3	1.3	N/A	.9	N/A	9.1	N/A
Total For Season 3/	2.2	1.0	5.7	5.5	1.5	.8	1.3	1.5	10.7	8.8

1/ Or closest date thereto.
2/ Excludes intra-EC trade.
3/ Projection for 1982/83.
N/A Not available.
* Less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. FEED BARLEY PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



RICE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES 1/

Export Forecast. U.S. rice exports in 1982/83 and 1983/84 (August-July) are forecast as of May 11 at 2.2 and 2.3 million tons (milled rice basis), respectively. The 1983/84 forecast was increased by 100,000 tons to reflect improved export prospects to Peru, Portugal and Spain.

Shipments. U.S. rice exports during the four-week period ending May 19 fell further to 167,400 tons, compared to 187,200 tons during the previous four-week period. Shipments to three markets (Korea, Iraq and Saudi Arabia) accounted for 61 percent of all shipments. Cumulative shipments continue to drop even further behind last year's pace. By May 19, 1.7 million tons had been shipped--23 percent less than the 2.2 million tons shipped as of the same date one year ago. Monthly exports will need to average about 220,000 tons for the rest of the marketing year to reach the forecast level of 2.2 million tons. P.L. 480 rice shipments to Indonesia, Peru and several other countries are expected to be heavy in June and July, but, on the other hand, no rice shipments to the Republic of Korea are expected in June and, possibly, July.

Sales. New sales for 1982/83 delivery dropped sharply to 66,500 tons compared to the previous four-week total of 153,900 tons. Sales to Saudi Arabia accounted for nearly half of all new sales registered. Export sales for the year to date now stand at 2.15 million tons, off 22 percent from the 2.74 million tons sold as of the same date one year ago.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

The volume of rice traded increased last month. Large rice purchases were made by the private trade in Taiwan and Burma, and a significant portion of these purchases of medium-quality rice may eventually be resold to Indonesia or possibly Brazil. Indonesia made additional purchases in the Philippines and reached an agreement in principle for 140,000 tons of Japanese rice. While Iraq withdrew completely from the market, Iran continued to purchase Thai rice. Limited purchases for Nigeria were made in Thailand, and the Ivory Coast purchased a significant additional quantity of Pakistani rice.

1/ Shipments and sales data are on a product weight basis.

RECENT RICE IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN APRIL 28 AND MAY 25, 1983

Buyer	Origin	Quantity 1,000 Tons	Quality 1/	Price $/MT 2/	Delivery Period	Date of Report
China	Burma	13.9	35%	N/A	Jun	5/6
Gambia	Burma	24.0	Brokens	160	Aug-Nov	5/18
Indonesia	U.S.	48.7	#5/20% MG	299-303 3/	Jun-Jul	5/19
	Japan	140.0	B, MG	N/A	N/A	5/3
	Philippines	50.0	15%	233	Jul-Nov	5/18
Iran	Thailand	30,000	100% B	N/A	May-Jul	5/6
		22,000	100% B	N/A	May-Jul	5/23
Ivory Coast	Pakistan	50.0	40/45%	190	Jul-Sep	5/17
Kenya	U.S.	11.7	#5/20% LG	347-360 3/	Jul-Aug	5/18
Morocco	Italy	5.0	N/A	Grant	Jul	4/28
Nigeria	Thailand	25.0	P 5%	245	May-Jul	5/13
		10.0	P 5%	250	May-Jun	5/13
Romania	Pakistan	40.0	15/20%	210	Jul-Oct	5/19
Saudi Arabia	U.S.	31.0	P #2/4% LG	N/A	May-Aug	Various
Sierra Leone	U.S.	10.0	#5/20% MG	299 3/	Jun	5/19
Yemen, North	U.S.	7.0	P #2/4% LG	482 4/	N/A	5/5
N/A	Taiwan	60.0	20% LG	220	N/A	4/29
N/A	Taiwan	110.0	15% SG	215	N/A	4/29
N/A	Burma	50.0	15%	205	May-Aug	5/18
N/A	Burma	20.0	10%	223.5	May-Aug	4/28
	Burma	30.0	15%	198	May-Aug	4/28
	Burma	50.0	35%	182	May-Aug	4/28
N/A	Pakistan	40.0	40/45%	191.5	Jul-Sep	5/19
N/A	Colombia	10.0	15%	230	Jul	5/24

1/ P = Parboiled, LG = Long Grain, MG = Medium Grain, SG = Short Grain, Gl = Glutinous, B = Brown, F = Fragrant, and P/B = Parboiled Brown.
2/ F.o.b. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.
3/ P.L.-480 sale, FAS basis.
4/ C&F.

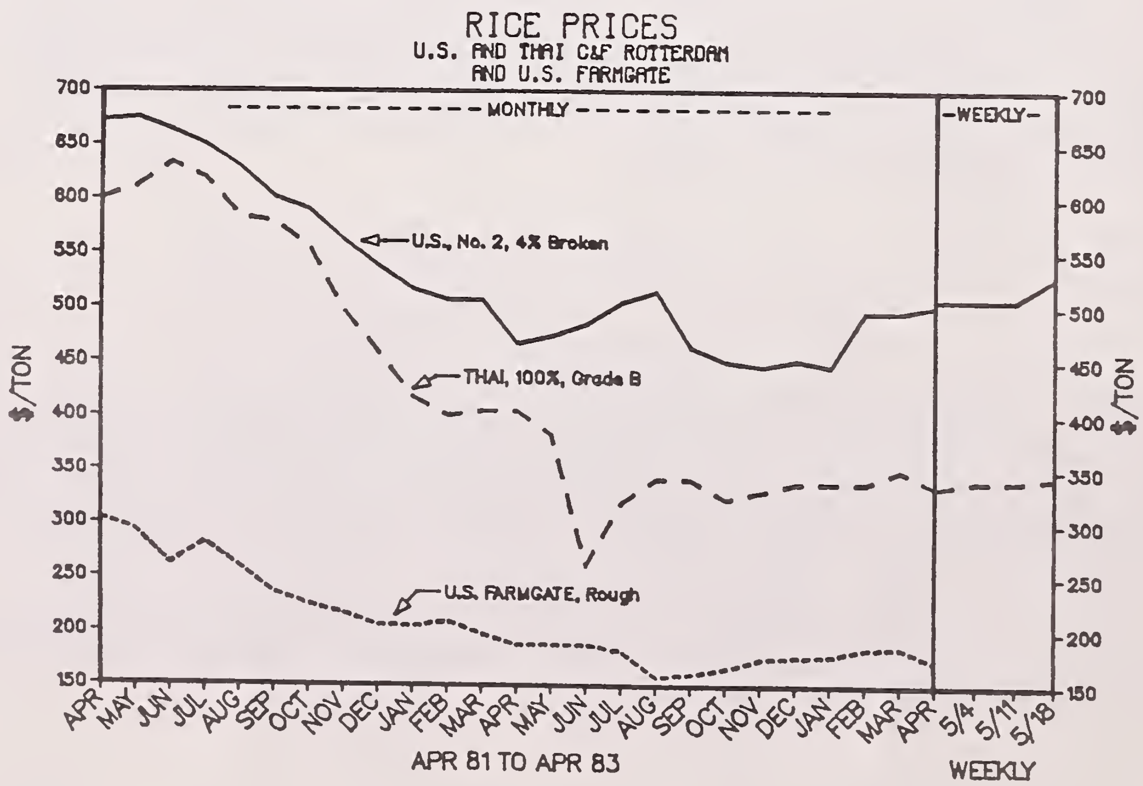
N/A Not available.

**Indonesia: Within the next week, BULOG, the Indonesian food authority, is expected to sign contracts in Manila and Tokyo for 190,000 tons of rice. These purchases, combined with last week's P.L. 480 purchases, bring BULOG's total purchases for the year to date to over 1 million tons of an expected 2.0 million tons. BULOG will likely continue to make additional hand-to-mouth purchases over the near term (including a government-to-government contract with Pakistan). Through April, Indonesia imported 305,000 tons of rice, including 130,000 tons from Taiwan.

U.S. RICE EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
FOR 1980/81-1981/82, AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH MAY 19 FOR 1982/83
(AUGUST/JULY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	Marketing Year	Long Grain Milled	Long Grain Brown 2/	Other 1/ Milled	Other 1/ Brown 2/	Total Exports
EC 10	1980/81	4	223	1	--	228
	1981/82	2	305	56	192	555
	1982/83	1	226	14	--	241
Other W. Europe	1980/81	24	51	1	*	76
	1981/82	58	81	6	28	173
	1982/83	31	51	5	4	91
E. Europe & USSR	1980/81	7	--	25	--	32
	1981/82	*	--	--	--	*
	1982/83	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	1980/81	--	--	--	--	--
	1981/82	85	--	--	--	85
	1982/83	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	1980/81	134	--	--	--	134
	1981/82	270	--	--	--	270
	1982/83	324	--	--	--	324
Saudi Arabia	1980/81	263	--	8	--	271
	1981/82	250	--	15	--	265
	1982/83	259	--	2	--	261
Other Middle East	1980/81	109	4	1	--	114
	1981/82	110	8	18	3	139
	1982/83	48	--	2	--	50
Republic of Korea	1980/81	--	--	--	1,282	1,282
	1981/82	--	--	--	339	339
	1982/83	--	--	*	325	326
Other Asia & Oceania	1980/81	133	--	10	*	143
	1981/82	4	--	39	--	43
	1982/83	2	--	77	--	79
Nigeria	1980/81	239	--	--	--	239
	1981/82	347	--	--	--	347
	1982/83	106	--	--	--	106
Other Africa	1980/81	178	107	45	4	34
	1981/82	116	117	86	4	323
	1982/83	132	109	143	4	388
W. Hemisphere	1980/81	207	42	73	38	360
	1981/82	129	25	13	15	182
	1982/83	115	30	66	42	253
Total 3/	1980/81	1,298	426	164	1,202	3,211
	1981/82	1,379	535	232	581	2,974
	1982/83	1,044	417	315	375	2,151

* Less than 500 tons.
1/ Includes medium, short, and mixed.
2/ Data not converted to a milled equivalency. Includes rough rice.
3/ Discrepancies due to rounding and changes to unknown destinations.
SOURCE: U.S. Export Sales



Through the first four months of 1983, BULOG has purchased domestically less than 68,000 tons in its price support efforts--the lowest level since 1975. With the arrival of rice imports and the seasonal slackening in government release to control retail prices, BULOG stocks are reported to have bottomed out at around 1 million tons. With the harvest of the main season crop in full swing, domestic rice purchases are believed to have increased sharply in May, especially as the government has relaxed its buying standards in an effort to maximize purchases. Nonetheless, domestic purchases may not exceed 1 million tons. (In 1982, BULOG purchased 2.04 million tons of domestic rice.)

**Nigeria: New purchasing activity remained slow in the past month, but shipments of previously purchased rice picked up somewhat. Estimated purchases to date for Nigeria are placed at over 400,000 tons, including 64,000 tons of U.S. rice which reportedly were purchased sometime ago, but apparently are still on the docks in bags with Nigerian markings.

**Iraq: The Iraqi Grain Board has not made any additional purchases in the past month. Iraq's total purchases to date are estimated at nearly 400,000 tons against a projected import level of 475,000 tons.

**Iran: Recent purchases of Thai rice are estimated to bring GTC's, the import monopoly, total purchases to over 475,000 tons. Total imports in 1983 are projected to reach 650,000 tons.

**Ivory Coast: While Thailand is reported to be close to signing a government-to-government contract for 100,000-150,000 tons of low-quality rice, the Caisse de Perequation des Prix recently purchased an additional 50,000 tons of rice from Pakistan. The Caisse imported 59,000 tons of rice in the first four months of 1983, including 48,000 tons of Pakistani rice purchased from private traders. The Caisse is projected to import 400,000 tons of rice, 10 percent more than in 1982, due to reduced plantain and manioc production resulting from drought and bush fires. The Caisse has already covered 258,000 tons, or nearly two-thirds of its import needs.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Peru: According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Lima, Peru's rice crop this year may be off 15 percent, necessitating imports of up to 180,000 tons in 1983. A Peruvian buying mission is expected to be in the United States in early June.

**Syria: GEZA, the rice import monopoly, is tendering on May 31 for 30,000 tons of 5-percent brokens for July-September shipment. In its tender on April 19, GEZA contracted for 20,000 tons of 5 percent medium-short-grain rice at $276.36 per ton c&f for May-June shipment.

**Morocco: The ONICL, the import monopoly, is expected to tender for 5,000 tons of U.S. rough rice in mid-August under the blended-credit program.

**Bolivia: The combination of drought in the highlands--which destroyed an estimated half of the potato crop (Bolivia's staple)--and floods near Santa Cruz--which have adversely effected the rice crop--are likely to result in a significant shortfall in Bolivia's rice needs. It is reported that Bolivia's rice needs are as high as 50,000-100,000 tons, but as foreign exchange is extremely limited, actual imports will largely be dependent upon food aid levels.

**Brazil: According to the U.S. agricultural officer in Rio de Janiero, recent rains have reduced the rice crop in Rio Grande do Sul by at least 100,000 tons. Prior to the rains, the 1983 rice crop was forecast to decline 5 percent, to 8.7 million tons.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

The price spread between U.S. rice and competing origins widened further in the last month with the result that U.S. rice continues to be uncompetitive. The posted prices of Thai 100 percent, grade B and parboiled 5 percent have remained unchanged in the past month at $290 and $265 per ton, respectively. Prices reportedly paid in recent sales of 100 percent, grade B have declined again to about $20-25 below this level. Similarly, actual prices paid for Thai parboiled rice have been about $15 per ton below the posted price, reflecting the continued low level of new sales to Nigeria.

Additional significant sales of subsidized rice, especially from Taiwan and Japan, but also from the Philippines, have in the short term dampened upward price tendencies. However, the large sales of low-quality rice made by Pakistan and Burma in the past month should result in a price realignment at the bottom of the rice market, narrowing differentials that have existed with Thai rice. To the extent that this results in a pick up in Thai rice sales of low-quality rice, world prices should be generally strengthened.

**Thailand: The pace of export shipments has partially recovered in the past month, but actual levels remain depressed. As a result, total shipments have now slipped 8 percent behind last year's level. Through May 14 a total of 1.21 million tons of rice had been exported and the vessel line up at that time was rather limited.

WEEKLY THAI RICE EXPORTS
(TONS)

Week Ending	Actual	4-Week Moving Avg.
April 16	30,139	43,555
April 23	50,341	38,889
April 30	64,746	43,526
May 7	49,942	48,792
May 14	54,901	54,982

New sales activity fell sharply last month. Thai export sales and commitments for 1983 delivery are estimated to total nearly 2.5 million tons.

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok, the dry season rice crop is now thought to total 2.0 million tons, or 10 percent below earlier expectations. The Thai Rice Millers' Association estimates that the acreage of the second crop is about the same as last year's, field yields are lower, but the quality is reportedly better. The harvesting of the second crop began in early March in some areas and will continue until August. The Thai government is reported to have bought about 1.49 million tons of rough rice in the four months ending in April, or about 75 percent of the target. The shortfall, in part, is attributed to rural market prices having risen almost to the support price.

Last fall, the Thai government announced to exporters that it would not change the level of export taxes through June. With one month remaining on this pledge, the parliamentary elections over and Thai exporters unable to raise export prices to desired levels, it would not be surprising if the government were to sharply increase the level of export taxes within the next 30-45 days.

In May, the Thai government publicly urged exporters to develop a capability to export rice in 2-5 kilogram bags. The Ministry of Commerce is currently working with the Rice Exporters' Association to develop this capability in order to compete more effectively with rice from the United States, Australia and South Africa.

RECENT THAI RICE SALES

	Quantity (1,000 MT)			Price		Date
Destination	Current	Est. Cumulative 1/	Quality 2/	$/MT 3/	Delivery	Of Report
China	30.0	208.1	35%	N/A	May-Jun	5/12
Guinea	1.5		A-1 Super	N/A	May	5/13
	1.4	48.9	A-1 Super	N/A	N/A	5/23
Iran	30.0		100% B	280	May-Jul	5/6
	22.0	271.8	100% B	264	Jun-Jul	5/23
Italy	1.0	21.3	100% B	N/A	May	4/29
Laos	10.0	20.0	25%	N/A	N/A	5/10
Madagascar	20.0	87.8	A-1 Super	175	May-Jul	5/6
Maldives	3.0	3.0	P 10%	N/A	N/A	5/23
Nigeria	10.0		P 5%	250	May-Jun	5/13
	25.0	278.0 4/	P 5%	244	May-Jul	5/17
Somalia	1.0	12.0	P 10%	N/A	N/A	5/23
Tanzania	5.0	5.0	10%	N/A	N/A	5/23

1/ For all qualities for 1983 delivery.
2/ P=Parboiled, B/5%, etc.=Brown rice 5% brokens, etc., Gl=Glutinous, S=Super, F=Fragrant.
3/ F.o.b. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.
4/ Includes Nigeria/West Africa.

N/A Not available.

**Pakistan: The Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP) was active in the past month, selling 140,000 tons of rice--40,000 tons on a government-to-government (G-to-G) contract, an additional 50,000-ton G-to-G contract with the Ivory Coast and the balance to the private trade. Against a projected export level of 1.2 million tons, RECP is estimated to have sold over 1 million tons, including 267,000 tons of basmati rice. It appears that in addition to large stocks of unsold basmati rice (estimated at about 300,000 tons), the RECP may have an additional 150,000-200,000 tons of unsold coarse rice (one-half to two-thirds of which is believed to be 15/20 percent brokens). Depending on the outcome of expected negotiations with Indonesia and Malaysia in the next month, RECP could reduce its current schedule of selling 30-40,000 tons per month during the second half of the year, as the RECP will likely seek to spread out its sales of at least medium-quality rice.

The RECP has procured over 1.1 million tons of rice from the 1982/83 rice crop: 315,700 tons of basmati; 134,900 tons of IRRI-6, punjab rice; and 664,500 tons of IRRI-6, sind rice.

On May 16, the Pakistani government announced its support prices for the 1983/84 rice crop. The increases were modest and call into question whether the government's target of increasing production by 6 percent to 5.36 million tons will be realized. The new support prices are as follows:

PAKISTANI RICE SUPPORT PRICES

Type	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Basmati	Rps/40 kilograms of rough rice		
IRRI	85	88	90
Superior quality	--	53	55
Average quality	45	49	51

Through April, RECP has exported 404,000 tons, including 81,000 tons of basmati. Basmati rice traditionally has been grown only in Punjab province. The provincial government of Sind, however, has approved for cultivation a new high-yielding variety of scented rice called "Lategfi" which yields 4.0-4.6 tons per hectare on experimental farms. The government has also fixed an ambitious goal of producing over 6.75 million tons within the next five years. In 1981, Pakistan produced a record 5.15 million tons of rice, but last year production slipped to 5.06 million tons.

**<u>Burma</u>: With sales of about 275,000 tons in the past two months, (including 100,000 tons bartered for locomotives), MEIC, the export monopoly, is no longer an anxious seller and has raised its price ideas. This, combined with difficulties currently occurring in loading vessels, will likely result in Burma withdrawing from the market for the next 45-60 days, as it looks to sales for last quarter shipment. Total sales by MEIC for 1983 delivery are estimated at slightly more than 800,000 tons. Actual exports will only exceed this level if MEIC improves its performance in loading vessels promptly. Through April, Burma exported an estimated 215,000 tons of rice, or about 10 percent less than during the same period in 1982.

**<u>Taiwan</u>: In the past two months, Taiwan has sold about 375,000-400,000 tons of rice--including 200,000 tons to Indonesia and the rest to private traders. According to the trade, Taiwan has further increased its price ideas to about $225-250 per ton for short-grain rice, depending upon the crop year. It is estimated that Taiwan currently has the following uncommitted short-grain rice available for shipment over the next six months: about 275,000 tons of 1981, 250,000 tons from the 1982 first crop and 100,000 tons from the 1982 second crop. Through the first quarter of 1982, Taiwan exported 189,000 tons of rice.

**<u>EC</u>: Despite current depressed world rice prices and large subsidies necessary to make Italian rice competitive on the world market, the EC has agreed to raise the 1983/84 target and intervention prices by 5.3 and 5.5 percent, respectively. While this was the lowest increase in the intervention price since the 1979/80 crop, rice continues to enjoy a larger increase than those received for other grains (which were increased by 3.0-4.6 percent).

EC TARGET AND INTERVENTION PRICES FOR RICE

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
	- - - - - -	-ECU Per Ton-	- - - - - -
Target price, brown rice	450.50	496.69	523.16
Intervention price, rough rice	259.42	290.55	306.53

In late April and early May, the EC did not hold any export tenders for short-grain rice, leaving cumulative export certificates for the year at 1.76 million tons. Cumulative export certificates for medium-grain rice were 809,000 tons. In the tender held on May 5, the maximum export restitution was $228 per ton (US$=$1.08925 ECU as of April 21, 1983).

**<u>India</u>: The U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi now estimates that damage to the main kharif crop was not as severe as previously thought. The kharif crop is now estimated at nearly 64 million tons, 14 percent below the previous year's level. Drought in the major rabi (summer) rice states is forecast to reduce outturn of the second crop by 12 percent to 5.25 million tons.

Domestic rice procurement by the government reached almost 6.5 million tons as of May 6--close to the 6.7 million tons purchased as of the corresponding period last year. Despite the decline in production due to drought, the crop in the principal surplus states in the north and Andhra Pradesh were off only 4 percent.

In order to conserve rice stocks and preclude rice imports, the government has been curtailing the release of rice into the market much more sharply than previously was believed. During the first quarter of 1983, an estimated 1.46 million tons was released, or 17 percent less than that released during the first three months of 1982. Government releases of wheat, on the other hand, topped 2.6 million tons or 41 percent above last year's level.

**<u>China</u>: Cold, cloudy, wet weather has hurt the early rice crop in Guandong and Fujian provinces. Almost daily rains resulted in unusually heavy flooding and have delayed transplanting by more than two weeks in most areas. This, combined with only intermittent sunshine, has reduced the number of seedlings and weakened those that have survived. Favorable weather in June and July is needed if further losses are to be avoided. The early rice crop will be harvested a few weeks late this year, at the beginning of the typhoon season in July. This may complicate proper drying and expose the subsequent late crop to possible damage due to cold weather.

Difficulties this year with the early season rice crop in south China likely underly the relatively heavy buying of low-quality Thai rice which has been experienced in the last 45 days.

**<u>Mexico</u>: On May 9, the Mexican government nominally raised the support price of rice by 87 percent to 17,600 pesos per ton. Given inflation, however, in real terms the new support price is estimated to have declined to 6 percent below the 1982 guaranteed price level. (95 = $1.)

**Panama: Encountering difficulties in marketing this year's exportable surplus and illicit imports of cheaper Costa Rican rice, Panama has recently announced that effective with the harvesting of the September rice crop, the support price will be lowered to $13 per cwt, down from the current level of $14 per cwt. In addition, the government hopes to reduce the area planted to rice by 18,000 hectares (18 percent) and is planning to subsidize rice exports.

**Costa Rica: On May 9, the government raised the retail rice price for low-quality rice by 10 percent and that of high-quality by over 14 percent.

COSTA RICAN RETAIL RICE PRICE
(COLONES/KILOGRAMS)

	Previous	Current
More than 20 percent brokens	22.90	25.15
11-20 percent brokens	23.37	26.73

(Colones 45 = $1.)

**Portugal: Guaranteed minimum producer prices for the 1983 crop were increased 35 percent in April.

PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED PRODUCER PRICES
(ESCUDOS/KILOGRAM OF ROUGH RICE)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Carolino (LG)	15.0	18.0	21.9	29.5
Gigante (MG)	14.6	17.0	20.7	27.9
Mercantil (SG)	14.0	16.5	20.0	27.0
Corrente (Standard)	12.0	14.0	17.0	22.9

(Escudos 99 = $1.)

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

On May 3-7, a team from Singapore was hosted in the United States by the U.S. Rice Council and the USDA. The team was exploring the possibility of joint ventures and imports of U.S. brown rice and rough rice. In addition, a team from Hungary's Grain Trust was hosted May 14-21 on a U.S. market orientation trip.

**GSM-102: As of May 24, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) had available credit lines totaling $25.6 million for future rice export purchases. The outstanding credit lines were: Iraq $8.2 million; Jamaica $2.1 million; Portugal $10.0 million; Trinidad $2.0 million; and North Yemen $3.3 million.

**Blended Credit: In the past month, no new blended-credit programs were announced. As of May 24, the CCC had available credit lines for $59.4 million of blended credit for rice purchases. The outstanding credit lines included: $51.8 million for Iraq; $5.9 million for Morocco; $0.4 million for North Yemen; and $1.3 million for Jamaica.

**P.L. 480: In the past month, new agreements/amendments were signed and announced for Sierra Leone, El Salvador and Costa Rica. Also last month, Kenya, Indonesia and Sierra Leone purchased 70,400 tons of rice under P.L. 480. The following table summarizes the current status of this year's P.L.-480 program.

STATUS OF P.L. 480 TITLE I/III RICE PROGRAMS FOR FY 1983

Country	Allocation $ Million	Agreement Signed	P.A. Issued	Tender Results			
				Date	TMT Purchased	Price $/MT FAS	Quality 1/
Completed							
Costa Rica, I	3.1	x	x	12/22	9.8	316-321	MG
						347	LG
Madagascar	3.0	x	x	1/14	10.5	285-290	MG
Liberia	15.0	x	x	1/18	45.6	289-320	MG, P
						327-401	LG
Bangladesh	10.0	x	x	1/25	35.4	283	MG
Jamaica	5.7	x	x	3/17	16.3	343-358	LG
Somalia	5.3	x	x	3/21	18.2	282-294	MG
Zambia	1.8	x	x	3/30	6.3	286-287	MG
Kenya	2.5	x	x	5/18	11.7	347-360	LG
Indonesia	15.0	x	x	5/19	48.7	299-303	MG
Sierra Leone	3.0	x	x	5/19	10.0	299	MG
Subtotal	64.4				212.5		
Pending							
Costa Rica, II	7.2	4/26					
El Salvador	1.7	x	5/18				
Ghana	5.0						
Guinea	2.5						
Mauritius	2.5	12/30					
Peru	10.0	3/29					
Senegal	7.0						
Tanzania	5.0						
Other	13.6						
Subtotal	54.5						
Total	118.9						

1/ No. 5/20 percent unless otherwise indicated.

P=Parboiled, MG=Medium Grain, and LG=Long Grain.

WHEAT FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

**Greece: Apparently, negotiations are currently being held for the sale of 150,000 tons of wheat flour to Sudan. The shipment period would be June-October. The reported price is $138 per ton, f.o.b., requiring an EC export restitution of 100 ECU per ton (about $91). This price would compare with a U.S. f.o.b. Gulf price for flour of about $250 per ton.

PULSES

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**South Africa: The U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria has estimated that the widespread drought affecting Southern Africa will prompt the Republic of South Africa to import significant quantities of dry beans in the

current year. Although planted area this year is only 6 percent below last year's 64,000 hectares, South Africa's dry bean crop is currently estimated at roughly 27,000 tons, down sharply from the 73,000 tons harvested in 1982. It is estimated that total bean imports could reach 40,000 tons once import permits are granted by the Dry Bean Board. South Africa is reportedly seeking small whites, lima beans, great northerns, pintos and cranberry beans. South Africa is normally self-sufficient in dry bean production.

**Costa Rica: A P.L. 480, Title I agreement with Costa Rica has been amended to add financing for $2.1 million (about 5,600 tons) of dry edible beans.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**Pakistan: Considerable improvement has been reported in the production of pulses during 1982/83. Although no official estimate is available, it is reportedly estimated that chickpea production during the year is expected to be around 500,000 tons versus 286,000 tons during 1981/82, or an increase of nearly 75 percent. The production of chickpeas during 1982/83 improved both due to the favorable weather conditions and blight-resistant varieties of seed planted during the year. The seed of CN-70 and AUG-480 was distributed among growers. It is reported that new chickpea blight resistant varieties, namely CM-72 and L-44, have been developed for distribution to producers during the next season.

The production of other pulses has also significantly improved during the year as shown below. The chickpea crop has not been marketed as yet, but its prices in the market show a downward trend. The prices of other pulses have also stabilized.

PAKISTANI PULSE PRODUCTION
(1,000 TONS)

Commodity	1981/82	1982/83
Chickpeas	286	500
Lentils	31.4	36
Mung Beans	32.0	41
Mash (Black Mung)	32.8	39

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, Tel. (202) 447-2009.

U.S. WHEAT PROGRAMS

	1981 Program		1982 Program		1983 Program	
	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price
	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)
Trigger Release Price	$208	$4.65	$208	$4.65		
Target Price	$177	$3.81	$186	$4.05	$195	$4.30
Loan (Reserve)	$165	$3.50	$184	$4.00	$171	$3.65
Current Farm Price			$172	$3.67 2/		
National Loan	$154	$3.20	$167	$3.55	$171	$3.65
Season Average Producer Price	$171	$3.65	$166	$3.53 3/	$170	$3.63 4/
Paid Diversion	--	--	--	--	$136	$2.70

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjusted from $/bu at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $1.00/bu.
2/ ASCS 5 day moving average as May 23, 1983.
3/ Projected.
4/ Mid-point of range.

U.S. CORN PROGRAMS

	1981 Program		1982 Program		1983 Program	
	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price	Equivalent Export Price 1/	Farm Price
	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)	($/Ton)	($/BU)
Trigger Release Price	$156	$3.15	$159	$3.25		
Current Farm Price			$150	$3.00 2/		
Loan (Reserve)	$132	$2.55	$146	$2.90	$136	$2.65
Target Price	$126	$2.40	$138	$2.70	$144	$2.86
Season Average Producer Price	$130	$2.50	$136	$2.65 3/	$141	$2.78 4/
National Loan	$126	$2.40	$132	$2.55	$136	$2.65
Paid Diversion	--	--	--	--	$91	$1.50

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjust from $/bu, at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $.80/bu.
2/ ASCS 5-day moving average as of May 23, 1983.
3/ Projected.
4/ Mid-point of range.

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[1] Available from FAS, Information Division, Room 5918 South Building.

[2] Prepared jointly by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, Economic Research Service and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Limited number of copies and subscription information are available from the World Agricultural Outlook Board Room 5143 South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250. Telephone (202) 447-5447.

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FG-16-83
June 15, 1983

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TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1983/84
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 JUNE 15
EXPORTS 1)					
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	55.5	54.2	66.1	60.4	64.9
WEST EUROPE	16.7	22.7	21.7	24.3	23.9
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	5.3	7.1	7.9	9.6	8.1
TOTAL NON-US	78.1	84.6	96.2	95.1	97.5
U.S. 3)	108.8	114.3	110.5	92.9	97.1
WORLD TOTAL	186.8	198.9	206.7	187.6	194.5
IMPORTS					
WEST EUROPE	30.6	28.3	33.2	24.5	22.4
USSR	30.5	34.0	45.0	33.0	34.0
JAPAN	24.5	24.7	23.9	24.3	24.1
EAST EUROPE	17.5	16.6	13.4	7.3	9.4
CHINA	10.9	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.0
OTHERS	72.8	80.6	76.7	83.0	89.7
WORLD TOTAL	186.8	198.9	206.7	187.6	194.5
PRODUCTION 4) 5)					
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	92.2	104.7	113.7	106.0	118.9
WEST EUROPE	146.8	159.6	148.7	161.2	159.1
USSR 6)	171.3	178.7	152.0	172.0	188.0
EAST EUROPE	91.1	95.7	92.5	106.2	96.9
CHINA	145.8	139.4	140.4	151.4	157.0
OTHERS	220.6	231.1	241.0	233.0	241.2
TOTAL NON-US	867.8	909.3	888.5	929.8	961.1
U.S.	296.8	263.0	325.1	332.0	252.6
WORLD TOTAL	1164.7	1172.4	1213.6	1261.7	1213.7
UTILIZATION 4) 7)					
WEST EUROPE	163.7	160.9	159.3	157.4	159.9
USSR 6)	214.4	217.2	196.5	204.5	208.5
CHINA	156.7	154.1	154.9	167.0	172.0
OTHERS	467.4	487.4	485.3	492.5	508.4
TOTAL NON-US	1002.2	1019.5	996.0	1021.4	1048.8
U.S.	182.7	168.4	177.4	187.7	189.4
WORLD TOTAL	1184.9	1187.9	1173.4	1209.1	1238.2
END STOCKS 4) 8)					
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	94.8	94.8	93.8	98.5	109.7
USSR: STKS CHG	-13.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	13.0
U.S.	77.3	61.6	102.8	150.8	115.1
WORLD TOTAL	172.0	156.4	196.6	249.3	224.9

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

Unfavorable weather conditions have persisted across several areas of the world since this time a month ago. Weather-related developments are now expected to boost import demand from 1982/83 levels in a number of countries, particularly for wheat. Key developments that have occurred over the past month are highlighted below:

-- Soviet wheat imports in 1983/84 are now forecast at 20 million tons--only slightly below last year's record--owing to a deteriorating outlook for the wheat crop. This increase has been offset by a 1-million-ton decrease in the coarse grain import estimate, to 14 million tons , which corresponds to more favorable prospects for the coarse grain crop.

-- Since a month ago, projected wheat import demand has also increased for a number of countries particularly those spanning the drought-affected Mediterranean Basin: Yugoslavia, Romania, Algeria, Morocco, Turkey and Syria. Estimated import demand has also been raised for Mexico, but lowered for Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

-- Declining crop prospects in Mexico and a rapidly expanding livestock industry in the Republic of Korea have led to higher forecasts this month for these countries' coarse grain imports.

-- Expectations for a poorer quality wheat crop in the European Community (EC) this year have led to a 500,000-ton increase in expected wheat imports. EC wheat and wheat product exports in 1983/84 continue to be forecast at 15.5 million tons as a result of the EC's stated intention to feed more wheat this year and build stocks.

-- U.S. supply-use projections on a marketing-year basis are only slightly changed from a month ago. On a July-June year, the 1982/83 wheat export projection has been reduced by 1.5 million tons, to 40 million, in line with shipments to date.

-- For other major exporting countries, the recent slowdown in shipments has led to a decrease in forecast Argentine wheat exports in 1982/83 (July-June), but an increase for 1983/84. Coarse grain exports in 1983/84 are also projected larger for Argentina, Australia, Thailand and Romania.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY 1/
(MILLION TONS)

Item	AVERAGE 1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	PRELIMINARY 1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84
Beginning Stocks	155	220	196	179	218	266
Production	1,312	1,418	1,438	1,491	1,543	1,499
Total Supply	1,467	1,638	1,634	1,670	1,761	1,765
Utilization	1,292	1,442	1,456	1,452	1,496	1,525
Ending Stocks	175	196	179	218	266	240
Stocks/Util. %	(14)	(14)	(12)	(15)	(18)	(16)
Trade	158	200	213	218	200	207

1/ Includes milled rice.

WHEAT

Major Importers

World import demand strengthened over the past month, with trade now expected to exceed the revised 1982/83 level. Deteriorating crop prospects are responsible for higher import estimates from last month for the USSR, Mexico, Syria, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Romania and several North African countries. In India, the late arrival of the monsoon and a heavy offtake from government wheat stocks could add to pressures on that country to import a substantial quantity of wheat this year. Imports are expected to be lower than a year ago in China and Brazil. China's wheat crop this year could set a record, while the Brazilian government has indicated a renewed commitment to a reduction in wheat consumption subsidies.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Competitor July-June 1983/84 wheat exports are likely to increase 1.5 million tons above last month's forecast. Overall, competitors' exports are forecast up 4 million tons from last year, to a record 40.5 million. Recent slowing of shipments and sales gives the Argentines considerable quantities of 1982 crop wheat to market in the July-June 1983/84 period, in addition to the anticipated substantial crop to be harvested in December 1983. Argentine sowing conditions are reported as very good. The Australian drought has clearly been broken and record wheat area is still expected despite some necessary reseeding due to heavy rainfall. Canadian wheat sowings have lagged because of excessive rainfall. However, the bulk of the planting was accomplished by the end of May. Areas planted after May have an increased probability of being hit by frost in late August or early September. Overall, evidence points to very large competitor wheat supplies and continued competition in world wheat markets.

The European Community

Adverse weather throughout the EC will mean slightly diminished harvest prospects and a poorer quality crop than last year. Millers will, therefore, need to import more high protein North American hard and durum wheats in 1983/84 to maintain bread-quality standards. A large, poor-quality wheat harvest would also exacerbate the domestic price pressures generated by the unusually large carry-in stocks, and would, therefore, increase the likelihood of another aggressive EC export program in 1983/84. To alleviate some of the short-term domestic market pressure, the EC has begun implementing plans to transfer wheat stocks from surplus to deficit countries, re-open intervention stocks and subsidize the use of an additional 2.7 million metric tons of wheat for animal feeding.

U.S. Trade Prospects

On a July-June year, the U.S. export forecast for 1982/83 was lowered to 40.0 million tons based on actual shipments through May. The marketing year estimate was adjusted slightly. Export sales for 1983/84 continue to be depressed by strong world competition from the major wheat exporting countries and the slow pace of sales to date to some major U.S. markets.

COARSE GRAINS

Major Importers

Continued dry weather in Mexico has led to an increase in forecast coarse grain imports. Estimated import demand has also been raised since last month for the Republic of Korea, where the livestock sector has been experiencing rapid growth. Drought has also affected the crop in southern production areas of Eastern Europe, particularly Bulgaria, where import demand is now expected to reach the highest level in 3 years. Favorable conditions for the coarse grain crop have led to a decline in forecast Soviet import demand.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

Competitor coarse grain exports in July-June 1983/84 are expected to increase marginally above 1982/83 levels. Coarse grain export availabilities in Argentina, Australia and Thailand in July-June 1983/84 are likely to recover from the drought-reduced supplies from the previous year, offsetting dramatically reduced South African corn exports. Slower than earlier expected Argentine sorghum movement in April-June 1983 augments expected overall increased new crop coarse grain supplies available to move in July-June 1983/84. Therefore, Argentine July-June 1983/84 coarse grain exports are likely to increase above 1982/83 levels. Australia is also likely to ship the bulk of expected improved new crop barley supplies by June 1984, and July-June 1983/84 exports are likely to approach levels typical of previous years.

The European Community

EC import demand is expected to continue its long-term downward trend in 1983/84. Under the EC's new farm price package, the divergence between domestic support prices and target prices, which are the basis for determining the price of imported grains, will continue to place imported U.S. corn at a even greater price disadvantage compared to domestically produced grains. Additionally, the EC's recent efforts to remove surplus wheat from the market by subsidizing 2.7 million tons for feed use, could mean further reduced demand for imported corn or increased pressure to export EC barley displaced by the subsidized feed wheat.

U.S. Trade Prospects

Forecasts for U.S. coarse grains exports in 1982/83 are unchanged from a month ago. The outlook for 1983/84 continues to call for increased U.S. sales, particularly to Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan and South Africa.

RICE - 1982/83

Estimated world rice production in 1982/83 has been revised to 418 million tons (rough basis), up 1 million tons from last month's estimate. Upward revisions in India's kharif rice crop more than offset lower estimates for Brazil and Argentina. World trade in 1983 is forecast at 12.8 million tons, unchanged from last month's estimate. The export forecast for Argentina has been cut and Taiwan's export forecast has been raised. Increased import forecasts for Brazil and Bolivia were largely offset by trimmed estimates for Senegal and Madagascar.

Major Importers

The estimate of this year's Brazilian rice crop has been lowered to 8.3 million tons, 5 percent below last month's estimate, due to untimely rains at harvest time in Rio Grande do Sul and further reductions in the estimated yields in Maranhao, Goias and Piaui states. Brazilian government officials are quoted in the press for the first time as saying that large scale rice imports will be necessary. Because of limited foreign exchange and divergent views regarding the size of privately held stocks, Brazil will likely seek to delay imports for at least a couple of months and minimize the volume imported. Brazilian rice imports in 1983 are now forecast to rise to 400,000 tons, up 50,000 tons from last month's estimate. Imports at this level would constitute the largest volume imported since 1979 when 711,000 tons were imported.

Major Exporters Outside the United States

All export forecasts for the major rice exporters are unchanged from last month except Taiwan. A revised estimate of carryover stocks in Taiwan underlies the increase in rice exports to a record 850,000 tons which is forecast for 1983.

Argentine rice production has been significantly hurt by the heavy rains. Production in Corrientes province, which normally accounts for half of the crop, has been particularly hard hit. Because rice production is expected to be off 26 percent from last year's record level, rice exports in 1983 are forecast to decline to 75,000 tons.

Thailand is estimated to have sold over 2.5 million tons of rice this year against an export forecast of 3.5 million tons. Pakistan's export commitments to date are estimated at 1.1 million tons against an export forecast of nearly 1.2 million tons. Burma, with a surplus estimated at over 1 million tons, is estimated to have sold 800,000 tons. Burmese rice exports in 1983 are forecast at 800,000 tons, up 12 percent over that exported last year.

U.S. Trade Prospects

U.S. rice shipments recovered somewhat in May. Export forecasts for the 1982/83 marketing year (August-July) and calendar year 1983 remain unchanged at 2.2 and 2.3 million tons, respectively.

RICE - 1983/84

Preliminary forecasts for world rice production in 1983/84 and world trade in 1984 remain unchanged from last month's estimates of 424 million and 12.0 million tons, respectively.

WORLD RICE SUPPLY AND DEMAND
(Million Metric Tons)

	1981/82 1/	1982/83 2/	1983/84 2/
Production (Rough)	412.6	418.0	424.0
of which U.S.	8.3	7.0	4.5
CY Trade (Milled)	11.6	12.8	12.0
of which U.S. Exports	2.5	2.3	2.3
Utilization (Milled)	278.4	286.3	286.8
of which U.S.	2.2	2.2	2.3
Ending Stocks (Milled)	21.5	16.4	14.9
of which U.S.	1.6	2.2	.8

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.

World rice supply and demand depends on the performance of the Asian monsoon. While it is too early to draw any conclusions, the performance of the monsoon to date has been mixed.

The transplanting of the Republic of Korea's rice crop is progressing. By the end of May, about 30 percent of the crop had been transplanted. Assuming additional rainfall in the next two weeks, the entire crop should be transplanted by the end of June. Persistent heavy rains and cloudy weather in rice growing areas of China have been detrimental to the planting season for early rice, which normally is completed by now. Recent precipitation levels have tapered off to more normal levels. In June and July dry and sunny conditions are needed for the normal development of the early season rice crop. The delayed harvest may be vulnerable to typhoons and the subsequent late rice crop may be exposed to cold weather in the fall.

In Southeast Asia, it appears that the dry season in Indonesia has begun on schedule. While benefitting the harvest of the main season rice crop on Java, which is currently underway, the normal onset of the dry season will hurt the second rice crop whose planting was delayed. In Thailand beneficial rains received in the last couple of weeks have allowed transplanting to go forward. Rainfall accumulations in central and northeast Thailand, while still behind, are now near normal and the rainfall accumulation in northern Thailand is near normal. Indochina, which received heavy rains in mid-May, has generally experienced relatively dry conditions in recent weeks. In the Philippines the rains have been increasing, especially in central Luzon, although the monsoon has not fully developed.

In south Asia, pre-monsoon rains in northeast India and Bangladesh have been beneficial to the summer rice crop which was in the grain filling stage. The southwest monsoon, which normally starts in southern India around the first of June, has been delayed by at least two weeks. This could delay rice plantings in southern India as water availability had been previously depleted.

The main Maha rice crop in Sri Lanka is officially estimated to have recovered to 23 percent above last year's drought-reduced level of 1.36 million tons. Drought conditions in Sri Lanka during the last two months have worsened, depleting reservoir levels and threatening the dry season Yala rice crop.

WORLD WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1983/84
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 JUNE15
EXPORTS 1)					
CANADA	15.0	17.0	17.8	21.0	21.5
AUSTRALIA	14.9	10.6	11.0	8.0	11.0
ARGENTINA	4.8	3.9	4.3	7.5	8.0
SUBTOTAL	34.7	31.5	33.0	36.5	40.5
EC-10	10.4	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.5
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	3.2	5.6	3.9	5.7	4.6
TOTAL NON-US	48.8	52.3	52.9	58.2	61.1
U.S. 3)	37.2	41.9	49.1	40.0	38.1
WORLD TOTAL	86.0	94.2	102.0	98.2	99.2
IMPORTS					
EC-10	5.3	4.5	4.7	3.7	4.5
USSR	12.1	16.0	19.5	21.0	20.0
JAPAN	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5
EAST EUROPE	6.1	5.9	6.3	3.6	4.3
CHINA	8.9	13.8	13.2	13.0	12.0
OTHERS	48.1	48.2	52.8	51.4	52.9
WORLD TOTAL	86.0	94.2	102.0	98.2	99.2
PRODUCTION 5)					
CANADA	17.2	19.2	24.8	27.6	27.0
AUSTRALIA	16.2	10.9	16.3	8.7	17.0
ARGENTINA	8.1	7.8	8.1	14.5	11.5
EC-10	48.8	55.1	54.4	59.6	59.5
USSR 6)	90.2	98.2	80.0	86.0	85.0
EAST EUROPE	27.6	34.5	30.5	34.6	32.9
CHINA	62.7	55.2	59.6	68.4	71.0
INDIA	35.5	31.8	36.3	37.8	39.5
OTHERS	58.9	64.7	62.6	66.4	63.3
TOTAL NON-US	365.2	377.3	372.7	403.7	406.7
U.S.	58.1	64.6	76.2	76.4	63.8
WORLD TOTAL	423.3	441.9	448.9	480.2	470.5
UTILIZATION 7)					
U.S.	21.3	21.1	23.2	24.6	26.1
USSR 6)	114.8	116.7	99.0	106.5	95.5
CHINA	71.6	69.0	72.8	81.4	83.0
OTHERS	236.1	239.9	246.0	253.1	255.1
TOTAL NON-US	422.5	425.6	417.8	441.0	433.6
WORLD TOTAL	443.8	446.7	441.0	465.6	459.8
END STOCKS 8)					
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	55.9	48.7	51.8	55.6	66.4
USSR: STKS CHG	-13.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
U.S.	24.5	26.9	31.7	42.5	42.1
WORLD TOTAL	80.5	75.6	83.5	98.0	108.5

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAINS S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1983/84
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 JUNE15
EXPORTS					
CANADA	4.8	4.6	7.6	6.2	6.4
AUSTRALIA	4.1	2.2	3.4	1.3	2.6
ARGENTINA	6.6	9.9	13.6	10.8	11.5
S AFRICA	2.9	3.6	4.9	3.3	1.0
THAILAND	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.4	2.9
SUBTOTAL	20.8	22.7	33.1	23.9	24.4
WEST EUROPE	5.6	7.0	5.9	6.3	6.9
USSR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	2.9	3.4	4.9	5.8	5.0
TOTAL NON-US	29.3	33.1	43.9	36.0	36.4
U.S. 3)	71.6	72.4	61.4	52.9	59.0
WORLD TOTAL	100.9	105.5	105.3	88.8	95.4
IMPORTS					
WEST EUROPE	23.2	20.5	22.8	16.1	15.9
USSR	18.4	18.0	25.5	12.0	14.0
JAPAN	18.9	18.9	18.3	18.7	18.6
EAST EUROPE	11.4	10.7	7.1	3.7	5.1
CHINA	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.6	3.0
OTHERS	27.0	36.6	30.4	35.8	38.8
WORLD TOTAL	100.9	105.5	105.3	88.8	95.4
PRODUCTION 5)					
CANADA	18.6	21.8	26.0	26.6	23.0
AUSTRALIA	6.2	5.2	6.7	3.6	6.3
ARGENTINA	10.6	21.0	18.4	16.6	17.6
S AFRICA	11.7	15.3	8.8	4.8	12.2
THAILAND	3.6	3.5	4.7	3.6	4.3
WEST EUROPE	91.1	94.9	87.8	93.1	91.4
USSR 6)	81.1	80.5	72.0	86.0	103.0
EAST EUROPE	63.4	61.2	62.0	71.6	63.9
CHINA	83.1	84.2	80.8	83.0	86.0
OTHERS	133.1	144.2	148.6	137.2	146.6
TOTAL NON-US	502.6	532.0	515.8	526.0	554.4
U.S.	238.7	198.4	249.0	255.5	188.8
WORLD TOTAL	741.4	730.4	764.7	781.5	743.2
UTILIZATION 7)					
U.S.	161.4	147.3	154.2	163.0	163.2
USSR 6)	99.5	100.5	97.5	98.0	113.0
CHINA	85.1	85.1	82.1	85.6	89.0
OTHERS	395.0	408.3	398.6	396.8	413.1
TOTAL NON-US	579.6	593.9	578.2	580.4	615.1
WORLD TOTAL	741.0	741.2	732.4	743.5	778.4
END STOCKS 8)					
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	38.9	46.1	42.0	42.9	43.2
USSR: STKS CHG	0.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
U.S.	52.7	34.7	71.2	108.3	73.1
WORLD TOTAL	91.6	80.8	113.1	151.3	116.3

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY TABLE
TRADE, PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL 1983 MAY12	CAL 1983 JUNE15
EXPORTS 2)						
BURMA	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0
JAPAN	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2
THAILAND	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5
OTHERS	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.6
TOTAL NON-US	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.2	10.5	10.5
U.S.	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
WORLD TOTAL	11.6	12.6	12.9	11.6	12.8	12.8
IMPORTS 2)						
EC-10	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
INDONESIA	1.9	2.0	0.5	0.3	2.0	2.0
IRAN	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
IRAQ	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
NIGERIA	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	6.9	7.1	6.7	8.0	7.2	7.3
WORLD TOTAL	11.6	12.6	12.9	11.6	12.8	12.8
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1982/83
PRODUCTION 3)						
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
BANGLADESH	19.3	19.1	20.8	20.7	21.5	21.5
BRAZIL	7.6	9.6	8.6	9.2	8.7	8.3
BURMA	10.6	9.8	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.0
CHINA, MAINL.	136.5	143.8	139.9	144.0	161.2	161.2
EC-10	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
INDIA	80.7	63.6	80.5	80.5	67.6	69.1
INDONESIA	25.8	26.3	29.7	32.8	34.1	34.1
JAPAN	15.7	14.9	12.2	12.8	12.8	12.8
KOREA, REP.	8.3	7.3	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.2
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1
THAILAND	17.5	15.8	17.4	18.8	17.3	17.3
OTHERS	51.7	53.9	55.4	57.5	58.7	58.7
TOTAL NON-US	381.0	370.9	390.8	404.2	410.0	411.1
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	7.0	7.0
WORLD TOTAL	387.1	376.9	397.4	412.5	416.9	418.0
UTILIZATION 7)						
BANGLADESH	13.2	13.2	13.6	14.1	14.6	14.6
CHINA, MAINL.	92.1	96.7	94.7	97.6	108.7	108.7
INDIA	50.3	45.9	53.3	54.4	46.8	47.8
INDONESIA	18.7	20.2	21.3	22.3	24.0	24.0
KOREA, REP	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6
OTHERS	73.0	75.0	78.0	82.2	83.6	83.4
TOTAL NON-US	254.0	256.7	266.3	276.1	283.2	284.0
U.S.	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
WORLD TOTAL	255.7	258.5	268.4	278.3	285.5	286.3
END STOCKS 4)						
BANGLADESH	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDIA	11.0	7.0	6.5	5.0	3.0	3.0
INDONESIA	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7
KOREA, REP.	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
THAILAND	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.6
OTHERS	11.9	12.6	10.0	9.6	8.0	7.4
TOTAL FOREIGN	26.7	22.5	21.6	19.9	14.9	14.3
U.S.	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.1	2.2
WORLD TOTAL	27.7	23.4	22.2	21.5	17.0	16.4

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS ARE ON MILLED BASIS.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS NORTH KOREA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD CORN S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
EXPORTS				
ARGENTINA	4.1	5.9	8.2	5.1
STH AFRICA	2.7	3.4	4.9	3.3
THAILAND	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.1
OTHERS	3.2	3.4	4.8	5.1
TOTAL NON-US	12.1	14.9	21.2	15.6
U.S. 3)	62.1	63.7	52.1	46.2
WORLD TOTAL	74.2	78.5	73.3	61.8
IMPORTS				
MEXICO	2.8	4.8	0.8	3.0
EC-10	12.9	11.0	8.7	6.0
USSR	14.5	11.8	17.3	6.1
JAPAN	11.9	14.0	13.0	14.5
EAST EUROPE	8.4	8.1	5.7	2.0
CHINA	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.6
TAIWAN	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9
S. KOREA	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.8
SPAIN	4.5	4.3	5.6	4.2
PORTUGAL	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.4
OTHERS	10.0	15.8	13.8	14.3
WORLD TOTAL	74.2	78.5	73.3	61.8
PRODUCTION 5)				
BRAZIL	20.2	22.6	22.9	23.2
MEXICO	9.2	10.4	12.5	7.0
ARGENTINA	6.4	12.9	9.6	7.6
STH AFRICA	10.8	14.6	8.4	4.4
THAILAND	3.3	3.2	4.3	3.3
EC-10	18.1	17.5	18.4	19.5
USSR 6)	8.4	9.5	8.0	13.5
EAST EUROPE	34.5	29.6	29.7	36.1
CHINA	60.0	62.6	59.2	61.0
OTHERS	51.1	55.1	56.3	53.1
TOTAL NON-US	222.0	238.0	229.3	228.7
U.S.	201.7	168.8	208.3	213.3
WORLD TOTAL	423.7	406.8	437.6	442.0
UTILIZATION 7)				
WEST EUROPE	41.5	38.9	39.6	37.1
USSR 6)	22.9	21.3	25.3	19.6
JAPAN	11.8	13.7	13.4	13.8
CHINA	62.0	63.4	60.3	63.6
OTHERS	143.8	153.9	143.9	145.6
TOTAL NON-US	282.0	291.2	282.5	279.8
U.S.	131.9	123.8	126.6	134.6
WORLD TOTAL	413.9	415.0	409.1	414.4
END STOCKS 8)				
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	16.5	23.0	19.8	18.2
U.S.	41.1	26.3	58.1	87.2
WORLD TOTAL	57.5	49.3	77.8	105.4

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD SORGHUM S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
EXPORTS				
AUSTRALIA	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.4
ARGENTINA	2.2	3.7	5.2	5.3
OTHERS	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.9
TOTAL NON-USA	3.6	5.4	7.7	6.6
USA	8.2	6.8	7.0	5.6
WORLD TOTAL	11.8	12.2	14.7	12.2
IMPORTS				
USSR	0.5	2.8	3.4	3.0
JAPAN	5.3	3.2	3.7	2.8
MEXICO	2.1	3.2	1.1	2.8
VENEZUELA	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5
TAIWAN	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
S. KOREA	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
SPAIN	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.2
PORTUGAL	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
SAUDI ARABIA	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
ISRAEL	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4
OTHERS	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.4
WORLD TOTAL	11.8	12.2	14.7	12.2
PRODUCTION 5)				
AUSTRALIA	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.8
ARGENTINA	3.0	7.1	8.0	7.9
S. AFRICA	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
THAILAND	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
MEXICO	2.0	3.8	4.0	2.8
INDIA	11.6	10.4	11.6	10.2
CHINA, MAINL	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.5
NIGERIA	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
SUDAN	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.0
OTHERS	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.0
TOTAL NON-USA	39.6	44.0	46.1	42.5
USA	20.5	14.7	22.3	21.4
WORLD TOTAL	60.1	58.7	68.5	63.9
UTILIZATION 7)				
USA	12.6	8.1	11.2	11.1
USSR	0.5	2.8	3.4	3.0
CHINA,MAINL	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.5
MEXICO	4.3	5.2	6.9	5.9
JAPAN	5.2	3.3	3.6	2.9
OTHERS	30.5	31.7	33.7	29.4
WORLD TOTAL	60.8	57.9	65.6	58.8
END STOCKS 8)				
TOTAL FOREIGN	3.4	5.1	3.2	3.1
USA	3.7	2.8	7.5	12.8
WORLD TOTAL	7.1	7.8	10.7	15.8

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD BARLEY S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1982/83
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
EXPORTS				
CANADA	4.1	3.0	5.7	5.4
AUSTRALIA	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.8
EC-10	3.2	4.9	4.4	3.6
OTHERS	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.8
TOTAL NON-U.S.	11.1	11.4	13.4	11.6
U.S.	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.0
WORLD TOTAL	12.3	13.0	15.7	12.6
IMPORTS				
EC-10	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4
U.S.S.R.	2.7	3.1	4.3	2.7
JAPAN	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2
EAST EUROPE	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.5
SAUDI ARABIA	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6
OTHERS	4.9	4.4	6.7	5.1
WORLD TOTAL	12.3	13.0	15.7	12.6
PRODUCTION 5)				
CANADA	8.5	11.3	13.7	14.1
AUSTRALIA	3.7	2.7	3.5	1.7
EC-10	39.9	41.4	39.3	41.3
U.S.S.R.	47.9	43.4	37.5	41.0
CHINA,MAINL	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.2
E. EUROPE	15.6	16.6	16.0	17.4
OTHERS	28.9	32.8	28.1	30.1
TOTAL NON-U.S.	151.9	155.7	145.6	153.8
U.S.	8.3	7.9	10.4	11.4
WORLD TOTAL	160.2	163.6	156.1	165.1
UTILIZATION 7)				
WEST EUROPE	51.4	51.9	48.1	49.5
U.S.S.R.	50.6	48.5	41.8	43.7
EAST EUROPE	18.5	18.3	17.1	18.4
OTHERS	37.2	39.0	39.7	41.3
TOTAL NON-U.S.	157.7	157.7	146.7	152.8
U.S.	8.2	7.6	8.2	9.1
WORLD TOTAL	165.9	165.3	154.9	161.9
END STOCKS 8)				
TOTAL FOREIGN	12.8	12.3	13.2	15.0
U.S.	4.2	3.0	3.3	4.8
WORLD TOTAL	17.0	15.3	16.5	19.8

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1983/84
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 JUNE 15
EXPORTS					
UNITED STATES	37198	41936	49077	40000	38100
CANADA	15000	17000	17750	21000	21500
ARGENTINA	4750	3910	4277	7500	8000
AUSTRALIA	14950	10605	10967	8000	11000
EC-10	10400	14700	15532	15500	15500
O. W. EUROPE	716	1863	938	1600	1470
EAST EUROPE	1085	2465	2050	2435	2050
USSR	500	500	500	500	500
TURKEY	440	530	337	450	500
OTHER COUNTRIES	961	716	598	1205	605
WORLD TOTAL	86000	94225	102026	98190	99225
IMPORTS					
EC-10	5270	4480	4652	3700	4500
O. W. EUROPE	2036	2142	2300	1700	1795
EAST EUROPE	6089	5939	6305	3575	4300
JAPAN	5599	5840	5577	5560	5500
CHINA	8865	13789	13200	13000	12000
USSR	12125	16000	19500	21000	20000
EGYPT	5200	5600	5800	6000	6100
ALGERIA	1959	2294	2592	2980	3200
MOROCCO	1613	1960	2228	1800	2000
NIGERIA	1350	1400	1550	1500	1500
TUNISIA	856	610	626	800	1100
LIBYA	525	600	650	650	650
SUDAN	306	320	361	410	450
MEXICO	1005	1235	900	100	1200
BRAZIL	4769	3893	4470	3900	3800
CHILE	865	963	897	1000	900
PERU	813	853	975	900	1000
VENEZUELA	860	800	830	850	850
ECUADOR	287	304	312	350	340
BOLIVIA	199	230	151	250	250
CUBA	1300	1030	1020	1050	1050
COLOMBIA	649	341	555	550	550
ISRAEL	524	414	450	625	500
JORDAN	355	300	310	400	375
LEBANON	366	360	345	375	375
SAUDI ARABIA	1374	777	682	700	650
SYRIA	521	511	294	550	800
YEMEN, AR	425	430	450	450	450
IRAN	1250	1700	1750	1900	2000
IRAQ	2300	1600	1300	1800	2200
MALAYSIA	422	431	460	470	450
VIETNAM	1200	1000	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	2055	993	1111	1600	1400
INDONESIA	1325	1500	1400	1500	1550
PAKISTAN	554	305	400	400	400
TURKEY	0	0	748	0	500
INDIA	2	50	2265	3950	2500
SRI LANKA	753	503	600	600	600
REP. OF KOREA	1845	2095	1979	1800	2100
PHILIPPINES	825	874	860	940	965
TAIWAN	703	571	673	650	700
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	407	410	410	410	350
SUBTOTAL	80246	85947	93438	92245	93400
OTHER COUNTRIES	4579	5128	5425	5297	5462
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1175	3150	3163	648	363
WORLD TOTAL	86000	94225	102026	98190	99225

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1979/80 - 1983/84
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 JUNE15
EXPORTS					
UNITED STATES	71632	72360	61416	52855	59000
CANADA	4848	4635	7629	6200	6400
ARGENTINA	6574	9878	13630	10750	11500
AUSTRALIA	4108	2194	3435	1250	2600
EC-10	4986	5615	5169	5500	6500
O. W. EUROPE	602	1337	734	790	450
EAST EUROPE	1844	1958	2199	2630	2175
USSR	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND	2339	2397	3475	2380	2950
SOUTH AFRICA	2914	3628	4931	3300	1000
SUBTOTAL	99847	104002	102618	85655	92575
OTHER COUNTRIES	1058	1469	2713	3180	2786
WORLD TOTAL	100905	105471	105331	88835	95361
IMPORTS					
EC-10	13364	11615	10167	7000	6500
O. W. EUROPE	9837	8908	12595	9100	9410
EAST EUROPE	11406	10674	7065	3685	5125
JAPAN	18888	18863	18319	18695	18575
CHINA	2032	851	1300	2600	3000
USSR	18400	18000	25500	12000	14000
EGYPT	686	1344	1213	1500	1600
ALGERIA	430	344	829	1000	1050
MOROCCO	123	260	427	160	160
TUNISIA	257	352	526	225	305
CANADA	1017	1428	789	750	800
MEXICO	5034	8153	2060	5860	6000
BRAZIL	1743	2083	118	140	115
CHILE	397	448	318	380	200
PERU	185	535	492	490	540
VENEZUELA	838	1222	1676	1400	1500
JAMAICA	162	149	158	175	175
CUBA	440	475	475	500	500
COLOMBIA	359	288	284	310	350
ISRAEL	1398	1132	1204	1150	1300
LEBANON	338	216	255	195	225
SAUDI ARABIA	1000	1900	2500	2800	2900
SYRIA	489	310	275	300	325
IRAN	880	900	1075	1200	1200
IRAQ	425	350	425	425	525
MALAYSIA	617	725	808	885	900
REP. OF KOREA	2460	2457	2712	4150	4300
TAIWAN	3307	3618	3702	4000	4100
SINGAPORE	543	540	540	540	400
SUBTOTAL	97055	98140	97807	81615	86080
OTHER COUNTRIES	3729	4694	4588	4824	6756
UNACCOUNTED 1)	121	2637	2936	2396	2525
WORLD TOTAL	100905	105471	105331	88835	95361

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1979 TO 1983
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL 1983 MAY12	CAL 1983 JUNE15
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	2267	2977	3008	2487	2300	2300
ARGENTINA	95	107	110	125	100	75
AUSTRALIA	400	321	335	530	375	375
BURMA	590	675	674	713	800	800
CHINA, MAINL.	1053	1116	583	500	1000	1000
CHINA, TAIWAN	409	261	92	307	800	850
EC-10	744	804	785	612	869	871
EGYPT	95	178	134	25	25	25
GUYANA	86	81	78	36	60	50
INDIA	340	501	1031	586	250	250
JAPAN	564	653	795	318	400	400
KOREA, N.	234	284	200	250	300	300
NEPAL	100	10	43	50	0	0
PAKISTAN	1366	968	1127	794	1175	1175
PHILIPPINES	127	231	83	0	100	100
THAILAND	2696	2700	3049	3620	3500	3500
URUGUAY	115	165	220	217	240	240
SUBTOTAL	11281	12032	12347	11170	12294	12311
OTHER COUNTIES	316	561	587	468	459	478
WORLD TOTAL	11597	12593	12934	11638	12753	12789
IMPORTS						
BANGLADESH	652	168	34	415	150	100
BRAZIL	711	239	142	102	350	400
CANADA	90	95	105	108	115	115
CHINA, MAINL.	71	18	110	250	100	100
CUBA	161	224	200	200	200	200
EAST EUROPE	321	332	366	315	352	344
EC-10	959	889	1277	1046	1017	1007
HONG KONG	361	359	360	353	350	350
INDONESIA	1934	2040	543	332	2000	2000
IRAQ	382	379	350	369	475	475
IRAN	371	507	583	475	650	650
IVORY COAST	218	257	335	363	400	400
KOREA, S.	355	822	2292	228	221	221
KUWAIT	95	85	95	100	110	110
MALAGASY	159	177	193	357	300	250
MALAYSIA	239	167	322	388	350	350
MEXICO	34	128	66	16	20	20
NIGERIA	241	387	663	651	650	650
PERU	150	251	103	58	150	150
PORTUGAL	75	20	128	110	125	125
SAUDI ARABIA	496	475	500	500	500	500
SENEGAL	352	304	340	357	425	400
SINGAPORE	214	187	178	175	175	175
SOUTH AFRICA	121	126	134	146	128	128
SRI LANKA	211	189	168	186	160	160
SYRIA	128	39	72	110	110	110
U.A. EMIRATES	250	441	285	170	175	175
U.S.S.R.	631	694	1283	750	500	500
VIET NAM, SOC. REP.	250	135	140	130	100	100
SUBTOTAL	10232	10134	11367	8760	10358	10265
OTHER COUNTRIES	1851	2124	2163	2149	2313	2342
UNACCOUNTED 1)	-486	335	-596	729	82	172
WORLD TOTAL	11597	12593	12934	11638	12753	12789

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-10: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MARKET YEARS 1975/76 - 1983/84
MILLIONS OF HECTARES OR METRIC TONS

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	- - IMPORTS - - MKT YR	JUL/JUN 1/	- - EXPORTS - - MKT YR	JUL/JUN 1/	DOMESTIC FEED USE	UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS										
1975/76	27.8	3.63	101.0	38.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.7	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.41	94.7	42.2	28.7	20.4	9.0	68.4	116.7	12.6
1977/78	27.3	3.90	106.7	37.5	20.6	26.0	10.5	70.1	118.9	11.9
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	34.9	19.1	28.5	14.2	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	118.0	33.5	18.6	30.8	15.4	72.4	122.4	14.5
1980/81	28.3	4.40	124.8	31.1	16.1	34.9	20.3	70.4	119.9	15.5
1981/82	28.1	4.34	122.1	31.0	14.8	36.9	20.7	69.2	118.4	13.7
1982/83 2/	28.1	4.67	130.9	28.3	10.7	35.8	21.0	68.4	117.8	19.4
1983/84 3/	28.2	4.56	128.5	27.6	11.0	36.9	22.0	69.1	118.9	19.9
WHEAT										
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.42	41.5	9.7	4.4	10.9	5.1	9.9	40.5	7.4
1977/78	11.0	3.66	40.2	12.5	5.5	12.6	5.0	10.7	41.3	6.2
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	12.3	43.3	8.0
1980/81	12.6	4.38	55.1	10.3	4.5	20.7	14.7	12.8	43.9	8.8
1981/82	12.6	4.30	54.4	11.2	4.7	22.1	15.5	13.8	44.6	7.7
1982/83 2/	13.0	4.60	59.6	10.1	3.7	21.0	15.5	13.7	44.4	12.0
1983/84 3/	13.3	4.48	59.5	10.2	4.5	22.0	15.5	15.1	46.1	13.6
COARSE GRAINS 4/										
1975/76	16.4	3.70	60.8	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.8	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.40	53.2	32.6	24.3	9.9	4.0	58.4	76.2	5.2
1977/78	16.4	4.06	66.9	25.0	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.4	77.6	5.7
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.5	60.6	79.8	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	69.1	22.6	13.4	13.3	5.0	60.1	79.1	6.5
1980/81	15.8	4.42	69.7	20.8	11.6	14.3	5.6	57.5	76.0	6.7
1981/82	15.5	4.38	67.8	19.8	10.2	14.4	5.2	55.4	73.9	6.1
1982/83 2/	15.1	4.73	71.3	18.2	7.0	14.7	5.5	54.7	73.5	7.4
1983/84 3/	14.9	4.63	69.0	17.4	6.5	15.0	6.5	54.0	72.7	6.3

1/ EXCLUDES INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ PRELIMINARY.
3/ FORECAST.
4/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1976/77 - 1983/84
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1976/77	29.7	3.18	94.5	14.8	3.8	11.0	103.3	1.8
1977/78	29.6	3.17	93.9	13.3	4.1	9.2	103.4	-0.0
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	15.0	3.4	11.6	109.6	-0.4
1979/80	29.0	3.14	91.1	17.5	2.9	14.6	104.4	-0.0
1980/81	28.9	3.31	95.7	16.6	4.4	12.2	109.9	-0.4
1981/82	28.8	3.21	92.5	13.4	4.2	9.1	101.8	-0.2
1982/83 3/	29.1	3.65	106.2	7.3	5.1	2.2	108.3	0.2
1983/84 4/	29.5	3.29	96.9	9.4	4.2	5.2	103.0	-0.3
WHEAT								
1976/77	10.4	3.37	35.0	6.0	2.4	3.6	37.8	0.7
1977/78	10.1	3.42	34.6	5.0	2.3	2.7	37.2	0.1
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	39.1	-0.5
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.1	1.1	5.0	32.1	0.0
1980/81	9.7	3.56	34.5	5.9	2.5	3.5	38.2	0.3
1981/82	9.0	3.38	30.5	6.3	2.0	4.3	35.1	-0.4
1982/83 3/	9.5	3.63	34.6	3.6	2.4	1.1	35.8	-0.2
1983/84 4/	9.9	3.33	32.9	4.3	2.0	2.3	34.9	0.2
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	8.8	1.3	7.5	65.5	1.1
1977/78	19.5	3.05	59.3	8.3	1.8	6.6	66.2	-0.1
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.6	1.2	9.4	70.6	0.1
1979/80	19.8	3.21	63.4	11.4	1.8	9.6	72.3	-0.1
1980/81	19.3	3.18	61.2	10.7	2.0	8.7	71.7	-0.7
1981/82	19.8	3.14	62.0	7.1	2.2	4.9	66.7	0.2
1982/83 3/	19.5	3.66	71.6	3.7	2.6	1.1	72.5	0.4
1983/84 4/	19.6	3.27	63.9	5.1	2.2	3.0	68.1	-0.5

1/ REPRESENTS APPARENT UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDES ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2/ INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES OR COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

USSR AND CHINA: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1976/77 - 1983/84
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
USSR								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	214.4	-13.0
1980/81	119.3	1.50	178.7	34.0	0.5	33.5	217.2	-5.0
1981/82	117.3	1.30	152.0	45.0	0.5	44.5	196.5	0.0
1982/83 3/	115.3	1.49	172.0	33.0	0.5	32.5	204.5	0.0
1983/84 4/	112.7	1.67	188.0	34.0	0.5	33.5	208.5	13.0
WHEAT								
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	114.8	-13.0
1980/81	61.5	1.60	98.2	16.0	0.5	15.5	116.7	-3.0
1981/82	59.2	1.35	80.0	19.5	0.5	19.0	99.0	0.0
1982/83 3/	57.3	1.50	86.0	21.0	0.5	20.5	106.5	0.0
1983/84 4/	52.0	1.63	85.0	20.0	0.5	19.5	95.5	9.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	99.5	0.0
1980/81	57.9	1.39	80.5	18.0	0.0	18.0	100.5	-2.0
1981/82	58.0	1.24	72.0	25.5	0.0	25.5	97.5	0.0
1982/83 3/	58.0	1.48	86.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	98.0	0.0
1983/84 4/	60.7	1.70	103.0	14.0	0.0	14.0	113.0	4.0
CHINA								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1976/77	62.4	1.94	120.9	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.0	0.0
1977/78	62.0	1.80	111.8	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	132.9	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.1	0.0
1979/80	63.1	2.31	145.8	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.7	0.0
1980/81	61.7	2.26	139.4	14.6	0.0	14.6	154.1	0.0
1981/82	59.4	2.36	140.4	14.5	0.0	14.5	154.9	0.0
1982/83 3/	58.9	2.57	151.4	15.6	0.0	15.6	167.0	0.0
1983/84 4/	60.2	2.61	157.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	172.0	0.0
WHEAT								
1976/77	28.4	1.77	50.4	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.5	0.0
1977/78	28.1	1.46	41.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.7	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.84	53.8	8.0	0.0	8.0	61.9	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.14	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	0.0
1980/81	29.2	1.89	55.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	69.0	0.0
1981/82	28.3	2.11	59.6	13.2	0.0	13.2	72.8	0.0
1982/83 3/	27.9	2.45	68.4	13.0	0.0	13.0	81.4	0.0
1983/84 4/	29.0	2.45	71.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	83.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	0.0
1979/80	33.7	2.46	83.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.1	0.0
1980/81	32.5	2.59	84.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	85.1	0.0
1981/82	31.1	2.60	80.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	82.1	0.0
1982/83 3/	31.0	2.68	83.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	85.6	0.0
1983/84 4/	31.2	2.76	86.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	89.0	0.0

1/ FEED USE DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR CHINA.
2/ FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THOUGH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTION.
5/ COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDED ARE MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES AND RICE.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WHEAT: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. AND MAJOR COMPETITORS
1971/72 - 1983/84
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	- - EXPORTS 1/ - - JUL/JUN	MKT YEAR	MKT YEAR 2/ END STOCKS
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)							
1971/72	7.9	1.83	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73	8.6	1.68	14.5	4.8	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74	5.6	1.65	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.0	17.0	16.3	8.6
1981/82	12.4	2.00	24.8	5.2	17.8	18.4	9.7
1982/83 3/	12.6	2.19	27.6	4.9	21.0	21.0	11.5
1983/84 4/	13.5	2.00	27.0	4.9	21.5	21.5	12.1
AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1971/72	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74	8.9	1.34	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.6	10.6	9.6	2.1
1981/82	11.9	1.37	16.3	3.3	11.0	12.1	3.0
1982/83 3/	9.0	0.97	8.7	3.6	8.0	7.0	1.1
1983/84 4/	13.5	1.26	17.0	3.4	11.0	12.5	2.2
ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1971/72	4.3	1.32	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.39	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74	4.0	1.66	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.8	4.8	0.4
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.4
1981/82	5.9	1.38	8.1	4.1	4.3	3.6	0.7
1982/83 3/	7.3	1.98	14.5	4.2	7.5	10.3	0.7
1983/84 4/	6.8	1.69	11.5	4.3	8.0	7.5	0.5
TOTAL COMPETITORS							
1971/72	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.0	23.7	23.1	17.8
1972/73	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.8
1973/74	22.5	1.54	34.7	12.4	18.3	20.0	13.1
1974/75	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.1	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.8	15.5
1980/81	27.4	1.38	37.8	12.6	31.5	29.7	11.0
1981/82	30.2	1.63	49.2	12.6	33.0	34.2	13.5
1982/83 3/	28.9	1.76	50.8	12.7	36.5	38.3	13.3
1983/84 4/	33.8	1.64	55.5	12.5	40.5	41.5	14.7
U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUN/MAY)							
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.4	16.9	16.3	26.8
1972/73	19.1	2.20	42.1	22.3	31.8	30.4	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.12	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.9	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.9	19.7	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.7	2.04	58.5	20.5	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	27.0	2.06	55.7	23.4	31.5	30.6	32.1
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81	28.7	2.25	64.6	21.1	41.9	41.2	26.9
1981/82	32.8	2.32	76.2	23.2	49.1	48.3	31.7
1982/83 3/	31.9	2.40	76.4	24.6	41.5	41.2	42.5
1983/84 4/			63.8	26.1	38.1	38.1	42.1
TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS							
1971/72	38.6	1.88	72.8	35.4	40.6	39.4	44.6
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.7	56.4	53.5	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.3	32.9	49.6	53.1	22.3
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.5	32.1	54.9	56.0	29.8
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.7	32.6	53.1	54.7	47.3
1977/78	51.0	1.78	90.6	35.0	61.1	56.8	46.2
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.93	99.6	34.1	71.9	71.2	40.1
1980/81	56.1	1.82	102.4	33.7	73.5	70.9	38.0
1981/82	63.0	1.99	125.4	35.9	82.1	82.4	45.2
1982/83 3/	60.8	2.09	127.3	37.3	78.0	79.5	55.8
1983/84 4/			119.3	38.7	78.6	79.6	56.8

1/ INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2/ NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTED.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

SELECTED COARSE GRAINS
MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS
PRODUCTION YEARS 1976 - 1983
THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	--- E X P O R T S --- JUL/JUN	OCT/SEP	MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS
ARGENTINA	CORN (MAR/FEB)							
(76) 1977/78	2532	3.28	8300	3401	5995	6377	5231	183
(77) 1978/79	2660	3.65	9700	3533	6664	6200	5916	434
(78) 1979/80	2899	3.10	9000	3296	4063	3460	5965	173
(79) 1980/81	2490	2.57	6400	3048	5899	8950	3417	108
(80) 1981/82	3394	3.80	12900	3700	8205	4920	9098	210
(81) 1982/83	3159	3.04	9600	3500	5100	5500	5800	510
(82) 1983/84 1/	2890	2.63	7600	3400	5400		4500	210
(83) 1984/85 2/	2750	3.27	9000	3500			5500	210
SOUTH AFRICA	CORN (MAY/APR)							
(76) 1977/78	4453	2.18	9727	6553	2697	2788	2525	1636
(77) 1978/79	4499	2.27	10201	6665	2722	2224	3012	2115
(78) 1979/80	4598	1.80	8271	6702	2689	3303	2325	1359
(79) 1980/81	4618	2.34	10794	6757	3440	3930	3444	1952
(80) 1981/82	4716	3.11	14645	7097	4930	4700	4955	4545
(81) 1982/83	4677	1.79	8355	7673	3300	2100	4041	1316
(82) 1983/84 1/	4453	0.99	4387	7000	1000		76	627
(83) 1984/85 2/	4500	2.56	11500	7600			3000	1527
THAILAND	CORN (JUL/JUN)							
(76) 1976/77	1285	2.08	2675	653	2116	1920	2116	48
(77) 1977/78	1205	1.39	1677	477	1217	1366	1217	31
(78) 1978/79	1386	2.01	2791	691	2078	1927	2078	53
(79) 1979/80	1525	2.16	3300	1050	2150	2067	2150	153
(80) 1980/81	1450	2.21	3200	1108	2142	2035	2142	103
(81) 1981/82	1750	2.49	4350	1135	3257	2792	3257	61
(82) 1982/83 1/	1800	1.83	3300	1100	2150	1800	2150	111
(83) 1983/84 2/	1900	2.11	4000	1240	2750		2750	121
ARGENTINA	GRAIN SORGHUM (MAR/FEB)							
(76) 1977/78	2377	2.78	6600	2579	4405	4390	4122	121
(77) 1978/79	2254	3.19	7200	2417	4255	3956	4652	252
(78) 1979/80	2117	3.07	6500	2856	2191	1611	3755	141
(79) 1980/81	1279	2.31	2960	1585	3735	4860	1494	22
(80) 1981/82	2100	3.38	7100	2050	5216	5060	4940	132
(81) 1982/83	2493	3.21	8000	2475	5300	5800	5600	57
(82) 1983/84 1/	2486	3.18	7900	2500	5600		5400	57
(83) 1984/85 2/	2400	3.13	7500	2500			5000	57
AUSTRALIA	GRAIN SORGHUM (APR/MAR)							
(76) 1977/78	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77) 1978/79	394	1.81	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78) 1979/80	469	2.40	1125	502	580	650	669	134
(79) 1980/81	519	1.78	922	367	470	510	506	183
(80) 1981/82	658	1.83	1204	408	1300	1145	856	123
(81) 1982/83	650	2.02	1311	373	400	700	1050	11
(82) 1983/84 1/	810	0.98	790	480	750		300	21
(83) 1984/85 2/	700	2.14	1500	410			1000	111
AUSTRALIA	BARLEY (DEC/NOV)							
(76) 1976/77	2321	1.23	2847	933	2100	1911	1943	248
(77) 1977/78	2803	0.85	2383	1315	1325	1236	1117	199
(78) 1978/79	2785	1.44	4006	1560	1744	2007	2112	533
(79) 1979/80	2482	1.49	3703	1310	2981	2900	2824	102
(80) 1980/81	2451	1.09	2682	1290	1500	1540	1306	188
(81) 1981/82	2677	1.31	3511	1822	2000	2075	1756	121
(82) 1982/83 1/	2000	0.87	1740	1368	750	450	400	93
(83) 1983/84 2/	2800	1.14	3200	1350	1600		1800	143
CANADA	BARLEY (AUG/JUL)							
(76) 1976/77	4354	2.41	10513	6459	3782	3783	3600	3218
(77) 1977/78	4753	2.48	11799	6460	3005	3557	3349	5208
(78) 1978/79	4259	2.44	10387	7146	3510	3898	3554	4895
(79) 1979/80	3724	2.27	8460	7537	4083	2963	3832	2006
(80) 1980/81	4634	2.43	11259	6835	3025	4012	3236	3203
(81) 1981/82	5476	2.51	13724	7046	5718	5543	5722	4161
(82) 1982/83 1/	5189	2.71	14074	7300	5400	5500	5400	5535
(83) 1983/84 2/	4525	2.56	11600	7500	5500		5500	4135

NOTE: YEARS IN PARENTHESES DENOTE PRODUCTION YEARS USED FOR AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (E.G. 1982/83) ARE MARKETING YEARS.

1/ PRELIMINARY.
2/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61 - 1983/84

TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

	BEGINNING STOCKS	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	DOMESTIC TOTAL USE
1960/61	105.6	73.3	2.4	178.8	0.6	29.0	110.1	137.7
1961/62	118.3	64.1	2.5	161.0	0.5	34.7	112.8	140.8
1962/63	104.3	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	32.9	109.6	137.9
1963/64	93.2	61.6	2.8	171.5	0.4	39.7	106.9	135.3
1964/65	90.1	60.2	2.6	157.5	0.4	39.3	104.4	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.6	3.0	179.1	0.3	48.9	120.0	148.9
1966/67	58.2	60.2	3.0	180.7	0.3	41.1	118.2	148.6
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.9	0.3	41.5	118.8	149.5
1968/69	62.7	62.0	3.2	197.6	0.3	31.1	126.9	157.8
1969/70	71.8	58.3	3.4	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.0	165.0
1970/71	72.8	58.4	3.1	182.9	0.4	38.8	132.1	162.8
1971/72	54.6	62.9	3.7	233.6	0.4	40.5	143.1	174.6
1972/73	73.4	57.5	3.9	224.1	0.5	69.1	147.8	180.9
1973/74	48.0	63.5	3.7	233.3	0.3	73.8	143.0	176.7
1974/75	31.1	67.1	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	106.5	140.1
1975/76	27.3	70.8	3.4	243.3	0.5	82.0	116.7	153.7
1976/77	35.5	72.0	3.5	252.8	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.2	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.5	66.0	4.1	270.5	0.3	92.7	141.7	180.0
1979/80	71.6	67.1	4.4	296.8	0.4	108.8	141.2	182.7
1980/81	77.3	70.1	3.8	263.0	0.3	110.7	124.6	168.4
1981/82	61.6	76.4	4.3	325.1	0.4	106.9	132.0	177.4
1982/83	102.8	75.5	4.4	332.0	0.5	96.9	140.0	187.7
1983/84	150.8			252.6	0.4	99.3	139.9	189.4
1984/85	115.1							

WHEAT

	BEGINNING STOCKS	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	DOMESTIC TOTAL USE
1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.3	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.3	7.1	23.4
1972/73	26.8	19.1	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.4	5.5	22.3
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.5	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.1	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.8
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.3	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.7	2.2	64.6	0.1	41.2	1.4	21.1
1981/82	26.9	32.8	2.3	76.2	0.1	48.3	3.9	23.2
1982/83	31.7	31.9	2.4	76.4	0.2	41.2	5.4	24.6
1983/84	42.5			63.8	0.1	38.1	6.8	26.1
1984/85	42.1							

COARSE GRAINS

	BEGINNING STOCKS	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	DOMESTIC TOTAL USE
1970/71	46.1	40.7	3.6	146.1	0.4	18.6	126.9	141.8
1971/72	32.2	43.6	4.3	189.5	0.3	24.2	136.0	151.3
1972/73	46.6	38.4	4.7	182.0	0.4	38.7	142.3	158.6
1973/74	31.7	41.6	4.5	186.8	0.2	40.7	139.5	156.2
1974/75	21.8	40.7	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.4	121.8
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.7	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	137.3	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.7	0.3	71.4	138.8	161.4
1980/81	52.7	41.3	4.8	198.4	0.3	69.5	123.2	147.3
1981/82	34.7	43.6	5.7	249.0	0.3	58.6	128.1	154.2
1982/83	71.2	43.6	5.9	255.5	0.4	55.7	134.5	163.0
1983/84	108.3			188.8	0.3	61.2	133.1	163.2
1984/85	73.1							

NOTES: COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.

SOURCE: OFFICIAL USDA STATISTICS OR ESTIMATES.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1982/83

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	34.2	1,776	1	1,194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.2	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	71.0	33.4	2,374	3	1,514	51	776
1981/82	989	81.0	34.5	2,799	3	1,773	142	854
1982/83	1,164	78.8	35.6	2,809	7	1,515	200	905
1983/84	1,560	--	--	2,343	3	1,400	250	960
1984/85	1,546							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,784	4,335
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.1	7,268	1	2,133	4,368	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.7	7,939	1	2,433	4,519	5,194
1980/81	1,617	73.0	91.0	6,645	1	2,355	4,139	4,874
1981/82	1,034	74.7	109.8	8,202	1	1,967	4,173	4,984
1982/83	2,286	73.2	114.8	8,397	1	1,950	4,400	5,300
1983/84	3,434	--	--	6,050	1	2,100	4,300	5,270
1984/85	2,115							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	692
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	694
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	234	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	212	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	229	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	246	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.5	46.3	579	0	299	307	318
1981/82	109	13.7	64.1	879	0	249	431	442
1982/83	297	14.3	59.0	841	0	200	425	436
1983/84	502	--	--	650	0	250	450	461
1984/85	441							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.3	49.6	361	10	77	174	349
1981/82	137	9.2	52.3	479	10	100	202	376
1982/83	150	9.2	57.3	522	10	45	240	417
1983/84	220	--	--	510	10	60	260	440
1984/85	240							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.7	53.0	458	1	13	432	506
1981/82	177	9.4	54.0	509	2	7	451	529
1982/83	152	10.4	58.4	617	3	5	450	535
1983/84	232	--	--	485	3		450	525
1984/85	185							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.7	25.8	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.4	17	0	8	7	17
1981/82	4	0.7	26.7	19	0	2	9	19
1982/83	3	0.7	29.1	21	3	0	11	21
1983/84	5	0.7	27.0	19	1	1	10	20
1984/85	5							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Exports Include Major Products Bar-Corn and Sorghum.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1982/83 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1/ 1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(---------------	Thousand Metric	Tons Milled	Basis-----------------	)
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,039	879	4,271	3	2,431	1,708
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,986	1,014	4,324	3	2,706	1,794
1980/81	1,340	4.95	6,629	841	4,838	7	3,028	2,113
1981/82 (Est.)	1,535	5.46	8,289	545	5,974	13	2,683	2,247
1982/83 (Proj.)	1,316	5.29	6,994	1,602	5,036	16	2,200	2,220
1983/84 (Proj.)			4,536	2,164	4,536	20	2,300	2,324
				826				

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(--------------------	Million Hundredweight	Rough Basis	------------------------		)
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1		---	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9		0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5		0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4		0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6		0.1	82.6	55.3
1980/81	3.3	44.13	146.2	25.7		0.2	91.4	64.2
1981/82 (Est.)	3.8	48.19	182.7	16.5		0.4	82.1	68.6
1982/83 (Proj.)	3.3	47.42	154.2	49.0		0.5	68.0	68.5
1983/84 (Proj.)			100.0	67.2		0.6	62.0	80.5
				25.3				

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1983/84
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.2	1.18	238.4	41.9	234.8	81.8	34.8
1961/62	203.4	1.10	224.8	46.8	236.3	70.2	29.7
1962/63	206.9	1.22	251.8	44.3	248.1	74.0	29.8
1963/64	206.3	1.13	233.9	56.0	240.0	67.8	28.3
1964/65	215.9	1.25	270.4	52.0	262.0	76.2	29.1
1965/66	215.5	1.22	263.3	61.0	281.5	55.3	19.7
1966/67	213.7	1.44	306.8	56.0	279.9	82.1	29.4
1967/68	219.3	1.36	297.6	51.0	289.1	90.6	31.3
1968/69	223.9	1.48	330.9	45.0	306.5	115.0	37.6
1969/70	217.8	1.42	310.0	50.0	327.2	97.8	30.0
1970/71	207.0	1.52	313.8	55.0	337.3	74.3	22.0
1971/72	212.9	1.65	350.9	52.0	344.2	81.0	23.5
1972/73	211.2	1.63	343.5	67.0	361.8	62.6	17.3
1973/74	217.0	1.72	373.0	63.0	365.4	70.2	19.2
1974/75	220.1	1.64	360.2	64.3	366.4	64.0	17.4
1975/76	225.4	1.58	356.5	66.7	356.2	64.1	18.0
1976/77	233.2	1.81	421.3	63.3	385.8	99.8	26.2
1977/78	227.1	1.69	384.1	72.8	399.3	84.3	20.9
1978/79	228.9	1.95	446.9	72.0	430.1	101.0	23.9
1979/80	228.3	1.85	423.3	86.0	443.8	80.5	18.3
1980/81	237.1	1.86	441.9	94.2	446.7	75.6	16.9
1981/82	239.3	1.88	448.9	102.0	441.0	83.5	18.9
1982/83 4/	236.3	2.03	480.2	98.2	465.6	98.0	21.0
1983/84 5/			470.5	99.2	459.8	108.5	23.6
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.4	1.38	447.9	24.0	437.2	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.4	1.35	434.2	30.0	449.3	94.7	21.1
1962/63	320.9	1.43	459.5	31.0	461.5	92.7	20.1
1963/64	326.5	1.43	467.7	34.0	462.5	97.9	21.2
1964/65	323.5	1.46	472.6	35.0	479.5	90.9	19.0
1965/66	320.1	1.51	484.7	42.0	500.5	75.1	15.0
1966/67	321.9	1.62	521.2	40.0	520.2	76.1	14.6
1967/68	327.3	1.68	551.4	39.0	542.3	85.2	15.7
1968/69	326.8	1.69	552.6	37.0	548.6	89.2	16.2
1969/70	330.7	1.74	576.7	39.0	576.6	89.2	15.5
1970/71	331.8	1.74	576.3	46.0	593.3	72.2	12.2
1971/72	333.4	1.89	629.1	49.0	615.4	87.0	14.2
1972/73	329.1	1.85	609.9	59.0	626.9	69.9	11.1
1973/74	344.5	1.94	669.7	71.0	673.0	65.9	9.8
1974/75	342.1	1.84	628.1	64.9	633.6	58.9	9.3
1975/76	348.3	1.85	645.0	75.1	645.6	58.3	9.0
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.2	82.7	685.3	77.5	11.3
1977/78	345.1	2.03	700.6	84.0	692.0	85.9	12.4
1978/79	342.9	2.20	753.7	90.4	748.2	91.3	12.2
1979/80	342.5	2.16	741.4	100.9	741.0	91.6	12.3
1980/81	342.5	2.13	730.4	105.5	741.2	80.8	11.0
1981/82	349.0	2.19	764.7	105.3	732.4	113.1	15.4
1982/83 4/	341.2	2.29	781.5	88.8	743.5	151.3	20.2
1983/84 5/			743.2	95.4	778.4	116.3	15.1
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	526.6	1.30	686.3	65.9	672.0	191.5	28.5
1961/62	525.8	1.25	659.0	76.8	685.6	164.9	24.1
1962/63	527.8	1.35	711.4	75.4	709.6	166.6	23.5
1963/64	532.8	1.32	701.6	90.0	702.6	165.7	23.6
1964/65	539.4	1.38	743.0	87.0	741.5	167.2	22.5
1965/66	535.6	1.40	748.0	103.0	782.1	130.4	16.7
1966/67	535.6	1.55	827.9	96.0	800.1	158.2	19.8
1967/68	546.6	1.55	849.0	89.9	831.4	175.8	21.1
1968/69	550.8	1.60	883.5	82.0	855.1	204.2	23.9
1969/70	548.5	1.62	886.6	89.1	903.8	187.0	20.7
1970/71	538.7	1.65	890.0	101.0	930.5	146.5	15.7
1971/72	546.3	1.79	980.0	101.0	959.6	167.9	17.5
1972/73	540.3	1.76	953.4	126.0	988.7	132.4	13.4
1973/74	561.5	1.86	1042.7	133.9	1038.4	136.1	13.1
1974/75	562.2	1.76	988.3	129.2	1000.1	122.9	12.3
1975/76	573.7	1.75	1001.4	141.8	1001.8	122.4	12.2
1976/77	576.9	1.95	1125.5	145.9	1071.1	177.3	16.6
1977/78	572.2	1.90	1084.8	156.8	1091.3	170.2	15.5
1978/79	571.8	2.10	1200.6	162.4	1178.3	192.2	16.5
1979/80	570.8	2.04	1164.7	186.8	1184.9	172.0	14.5
1980/81	579.6	2.02	1172.4	198.9	1187.9	156.4	13.3
1981/82	588.4	2.06	1213.6	206.7	1173.4	196.6	16.8
1982/83 4/	577.5	2.18	1261.7	187.6	1209.1	249.3	20.6
1983/84 5/			1213.7	194.5	1238.2	224.9	18.2

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
4/ PRELIMINARY.
5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD RICE 1/
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1983/84
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2/	- - PRODUCTION - - ROUGH	MILLED	CAL YR EXPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 3/	ENDING STOCKS 4/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	120.1	1.95	233.8	158.6	6.5	158.9	8.0	5.0
1961/62	115.7	1.86	215.7	146.2	6.3	146.7	7.1	4.8
1962/63	119.6	1.91	228.2	153.9	7.3	154.0	6.9	4.5
1963/64	121.5	2.05	248.4	167.6	7.7	165.7	8.8	5.3
1964/65	125.3	2.12	265.6	179.2	8.2	176.1	11.8	6.7
1965/66	124.0	2.05	254.2	171.6	7.9	171.4	12.0	7.0
1966/67	125.7	2.09	262.5	177.4	7.8	178.8	10.6	5.9
1967/68	127.0	2.19	277.8	187.6	7.2	184.5	13.7	7.4
1968/69	128.7	2.23	287.0	193.7	7.5	190.7	16.8	8.8
1969/70	131.4	2.25	295.9	195.7	8.1	197.7	18.7	9.5
1970/71	132.7	2.36	313.5	211.4	8.5	212.3	17.9	8.4
1971/72	134.9	2.35	317.5	214.1	8.7	216.6	15.3	7.1
1972/73	132.7	2.31	307.2	207.3	8.4	212.4	10.2	4.8
1973/74	136.5	2.45	334.7	225.6	7.6	223.4	12.4	5.6
1974/75	137.8	2.41	332.1	223.8	7.3	225.7	10.5	4.7
1975/76	142.7	2.51	358.4	241.3	8.3	232.9	19.0	8.2
1976/77	141.4	2.46	348.4	234.6	10.5	235.9	17.7	7.5
1977/78	143.3	2.58	369.8	248.8	9.5	243.8	22.7	9.3
1978/79	144.1	2.69	387.1	260.7	11.6	255.7	27.7	10.8
1979/80	142.0	2.65	376.9	254.2	12.6	258.5	23.4	9.0
1980/81	144.5	2.75	397.4	267.2	12.9	268.4	22.2	8.3
1981/82	146.0	2.83	412.5	277.7	11.6	278.3	21.5	7.7
1982/83 5/	142.1	2.94	418.0	281.4	12.8	286.3	16.4	5.7

NOTE: STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASES; STOCKS, EXPORTS, AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESSED ON A MILLED BASIS.
2/ YIELDS ARE BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING MARKET YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THE USSR, CHINA, NORTH KOREA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE.
5/ PRELIMINARY.
6/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1983/84
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	646.7	1.31	844.8	72.4	830.9	199.5	24.0
1961/62	641.6	1.26	805.2	83.2	832.3	172.0	20.7
1962/63	647.4	1.34	865.3	82.7	863.6	173.6	20.1
1963/64	654.2	1.33	869.2	97.7	868.3	174.5	20.1
1964/65	664.7	1.39	922.2	95.3	917.7	179.0	19.5
1965/66	659.6	1.39	919.6	110.9	953.4	142.4	15.0
1966/67	661.3	1.52	1005.3	103.7	978.8	168.9	17.3
1967/68	673.6	1.54	1036.5	97.1	1015.8	189.5	18.7
1968/69	679.4	1.59	1077.2	89.5	1045.8	221.0	21.1
1969/70	679.9	1.60	1086.3	97.2	1101.5	205.7	18.7
1970/71	671.4	1.64	1101.5	109.5	1142.8	164.4	14.4
1971/72	681.2	1.75	1194.1	109.7	1176.3	183.2	15.6
1972/73	673.0	1.72	1160.7	134.4	1201.2	142.6	11.9
1973/74	698.1	1.82	1268.3	141.5	1261.8	148.5	11.8
1974/75	700.0	1.73	1212.2	136.5	1225.8	133.4	10.9
1975/76	716.4	1.73	1242.8	150.0	1234.7	141.4	11.5
1976/77	718.3	1.89	1360.1	156.5	1306.9	195.0	15.0
1977/78	715.5	1.86	1333.6	166.3	1335.1	193.0	14.4
1978/79	715.9	2.04	1461.3	174.0	1434.0	219.9	15.4
1979/80	712.8	1.99	1418.9	199.0	1443.4	195.4	13.6
1980/81	724.2	1.99	1439.5	211.4	1456.3	178.6	12.3
1981/82	734.3	2.03	1491.2	218.3	1451.7	218.1	15.0
1982/83 4/	719.6	2.14	1543.1	200.4	1495.5	265.7	17.8

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS; RICE IS ON A CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA — GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980-JUNE 1983
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12.5	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
1980 (Jan/Dec)	175	203	209	176	130	160
1981 (Jan/Dec)	177	189	212	175	134	137
Jan. 1982	174	177	192	169	116	119
Feb.	173	180	192	167	115	114
Mar.	170	179	191	159	116	110
Apr.	170	179	193	158	121	112
May	162	174	189	156	120	111
June	153	164 2/	185	158	116	108
July	153	160 2/	184	154	113	119
Aug.	155	113 2/	183	154	105	116
Sept.	156	163 2/	184	159	100	105
Oct.	149	151 2/	182	158	93	93
Nov.	158	149 2/	182	164	104	98
Dec.	165	148 2/	181	167	109	103
Jan. 1983	166	148	179	166	109	104
Feb.	166	143	180	166	118	114
Mar.	167	141	182	170	125	123
Apr. 5	169	138	187	172	133	129
12	169	136	191	171	134	133
19	167	133	189	170	133	134
26	168	131	188	168	136	130
May 3	164	126	189	166	136	130
10	161	127	189	164	136	128
17	157	118	189	162	134	125
24	157	127	191	166	137	119
31	152	127	188	165	134	124
June 7	152	127	189	166	135	124
14	149	128	186	160	137	122

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator
2/ January-March 1983 Delivery
3/ April-May 1983 Delivery
4/ March-April 1983 Delivery

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1981/83
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn	Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1981/82 (June-May)	193.90	202.75	215.30	135.40	143.45
1982/83					
June	178.50	175.75	198.20	126.65	125.00
July	178.00	176.00	199.00	125.00	120.00
August	173.60	N/A	194.00	116.00	116.00
September	173.50	N/A	193.00	114.90	117.75
October	170.65	N/A	194.10	104.10	112.05
November	177.15	N/A	204.25	116.75	120.00
December	182.70	N/A	202.50	119.20	127.00
January	184.70	N/A	200.00	119.25	N/A
February	178.35	N/A	198.00	130.25	N/A
March	172.20	N/A	195.15	136.80	N/A
Apr. 5	184.00 4/	N/A	199.00 4/	146.00	N/A
12	185.50 4/	N/A	204.00 4/	145.50	N/A
19	185.00	N/A	204.00	146.50	N/A
26	189.00	N/A	205.00	147.00	N/A
May 3	188.00	N/A	206.00	151.00	N/A
10	189.50	N/A	204.00	150.00	N/A
17	182.50	N/A	205.00	144.00	N/A
24	188.00	N/A	205.00	146.40	N/A
31	182.00	N/A	205.50	146.50	N/A
June 7	187.00	N/A	205.00	148.00	N/A
14	181.00	N/A	200.50	145.00	N/A

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30-day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS-12.5 percent protein.
4/ April-May delivery.
5/ Preliminary price.

FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization; i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes; see footnote 8.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation/Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-13-83, May 12, 1983. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-6-83, June 10, 1983, and "Current USSR Grain Situation" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-17-83, June 13, 1983.

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All World Grain Situation/Outlook Circulars are available at 9:00 a.m. of the day designated. All other FAS circular reports listed above are available after 3 p.m. on the day of release from FAS Information Services Staff, Room 5918 South Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Telephone (202) 447-7937.

[1] Available from FAS, Information Division, Room 5918 South Building.

[2] Prepared jointly by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, Economic Research Service and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Limited number of copies and subscription information are available from the World Agricultural Outlook Board Room 5143 South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250. Telephone (202) 447-5447.

[3] On day of release copies available from USDA Press Service.

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FG-17-83
June 13, 1983

USSR Grain Situation and Outlook

Prospects for 1983/84 Soviet grain supplies and utilization have changed over the past month. For most of the spring, reports indicated a seeding pace well ahead of recent years; however, difficulties toward the end of the planting season resulted in an estimated shortfall of around 2 million hectares from the plan of 124 million. In addition, the winter wheat crop, plagued by poor conditions last fall, has been further damaged this spring. Consequently, the total wheat crop is currently estimated to be no better than last year's estimated poor crop. However, prospects for other grain crops improved from a month ago. Imports are expected to continue heavy in 1983/84 as the Soviets make up the shortfall in domestic production with imports. Early indications suggest that the Soviets are beginning a new expansion phase in their livestock sector; consequently, domestic grain use should increase.

1983/84 Imports to Continue Heavy

Soviet grain-buying activity for the 1983/84 marketing year has been slow to develop, with purchases to date thought to total only around 2 million tons. However, Soviet grain imports in 1983/84 are projected to exceed 30 million tons for the fifth consecutive year. The estimate of 35 million tons includes 20 million of wheat, 14 million of coarse grains and 1 million of rice, pulses and miscellaneous grain. Wheat imports have been increased 1 million tons from last month with a corresponding reduction in coarse grain imports.

A number of factors likely will influence the level of USSR grain imports in 1983/84. Among these are:

1. The ultimate outturn of the 1983 crop. Prospects now point to the best crop since 1978.

2. The quality of this year's wheat harvest. A below-average quality 1982 crop apparently forced the Soviets to import record quantities of wheat, although the wheat crop was only 7 percent smaller than the average of the preceding 10 years. Quality of the 1983 crop should be better.

3. The success of the 1983 USSR corn harvest. Area planted for grain is one of the largest in years. Good yields could mean a record or near-record corn outturn, cutting Soviet requirements for U.S. and Argentine corn.

4. The Soviets foreign exchange position and the availability of credit from suppliers.

5. Soviet stocking policies. Four consecutive years of poor crops and continued heavy demand have likely cut sharply into Soviet grain stockpiles. Consequently, the Soviets could take advantage of an improved crop outturn along with continued large world supplies, particularly of wheat, to add to stocks by maintaining a high level of imports.

6. The Soviets have expressed concern about balance of trade inequities with selected countries, a situation that has worsened in the past 3 years due to large grain imports.

7. The Soviets have complained about quality of imported grain from some of the major suppliers during the past year. This could affect their purchasing patterns in 1983/84.

1982/83 Import Estimate Unchanged

The estimate of total USSR grain imports for 1982/83 remains unchanged at 34 million tons. Wheat imports are estimated at 21 million tons of which flour and other products could constitute 300,000-400,000 tons. Coarse grain imports are still carried at 12 million tons.

As the 1982/83 marketing year draws to a close, the pace of Soviet grain imports continues to decline from the January peak of 4.1 million tons. Shipments for April fell below 3 million tons and preliminary indications suggest May shipments could be even lower. For January-June 1983, total Soviet imports are projected at nearly 20 million tons with wheat accounting for 13 million. This compares with record-shattering total grain imports of 24 million tons during the same period a year ago.

USSR Emphasizes Trading Arrangements

The Soviets have a number of trading agreements or arrangements which will cover part of their 1983/84 grain import needs. These are:

--- A 5-year agreement with Canada, which began in 1981, covering sales of a minimum of 5.0 million tons of grains, principally wheat and barley, for the August-July 1983/84 period. So far there have been no reports of sales for the coming year.

--- A 5-year agreement with Argentina provides for minimum sales of 4 million tons of coarse grains and 500,000 tons of soybeans for both calendar 1983 and 1984. Recent reports from Argentina indicate that the Soviets have already purchased 4 millon tons of coarse grains for calendar 1983 with the bulk of it expected to be shipped by June 30. Additional sales could well take place. New-crop Argentine coarse grains will become available in March 1984 and sales from that crop would be toward the 1984 calendar agreement and very likely for delivery late in the 1983/84 marketing year.

--- An agreement with Brazil provides for sales to the Soviets annually of 500,000 tons of corn. No sales have been reported to date but sales are likely, 1983/84 supplies permitting.

--- An agreement with Thailand covers 500,000 tons of rice and 100,000-200,000 tons of corn. No sales have been announced against this agreement for delivery in 1983/84. In fact, the Soviets apparently agreed earlier to delay 100,000 tons of corn shipments until the coming season.

--- A reported trading agreement with France covers grain and possibly other agricultural commodities. Grain sales annually are likely to be in the area of 1.3-3.0 million tons.

--- Hungary, under a supply arrangement, is expected to supply at least 400,000 tons of grain, specifically wheat and corn to the Soviets each year during 1981-1985.

--- Soviet purchases of U.S. grain during the seventh year of the U.S.-USSR LTA currently stand at 6.2 million tons. Shipment of this grain was completed in April.

U.S.-USSR LTA Developments

On April 7, the Soviets were advised that the U.S. was ready to begin negotiations on a new long-term agreement. The current one-year extension of the 1975 LTA expires September 30, 1983. U.S. representatives announced May 17 that on the preceding day the Soviets had accepted a proposal to negotiate a new long-term grain agreement with the United States. The negotiations would be the responsibility of the U.S. Trade Representative in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of State.

Meetings were held with the Soviets in London on June 1-2. The first day was devoted to consultations, as provided for under the LTA, and the second day to negotiations towards a new LTA. The meetings were reported to have been constructive. The next session is tentatively scheduled for June 20 in Moscow.

Domestic Use Estimate Holds

The estimate of domestic grain use in the USSR for 1983/84 holds at the month-earlier level of around 220 million tons. However, some adjustments have been made in the utilization estimates for wheat and coarse grains, reflecting the shifts in crop propsects.

The Soviets again are expected to depend heavily on imported wheat to meet domestic requirements. Even with a wheat crop no better than a year ago, the quality is likely to be improved. Consequently, less wheat is expected to move into feed channels.

In contrast, the Soviets could find themselves with nearly record large coarse grain supplies. With the coarse grain crop possibly the third largest on record and imports expected to continue heavy, Soviet coarse grain utilization could approach an all-time high. This would be consistent with the strong effort now underway by the Soviets to expand their livestock sector.

USSR Livestock Sector Continues to Show Improvement

Animal inventories in the socialized sector continue to show record numbers for cattle, hogs and poultry.

USSR: Animal Inventories as of May 1

--Million Head--

Year	Cattle	Cows	Hogs	Poultry
1979	93.0	29.6	55.6	671.5
1980	93.4	29.7	55.0	688.0
1981	94.1	29.8	55.6	730.6
1982	94.5	29.9	55.0	746.8
1983	95.9	29.9	57.4	768.3

The combined influence of better feed supplies, a mild winter and increased profitability has resulted in a 6-percent increase in meat production in January-April 1983, while milk production rose 12 percent during the same period. Average slaughterweights for both cattle and hogs in the socialized sector in April showed significant improvement over the same month of 1982, though cattle slaughterweights remained below levels attained in 1979 and 1980.

USSR: Average Cattle and Hog Slaughterweights in the Socialized Sector, April

Year	Cattle	Hogs
	--Kilograms--	
1979	363	99
1980	351	99
1981	344	97
1982	332	94
1983	345	103

Total Grain Crop Estimate Unchanged; Wheat Down

The 1983 Soviet grain crop estimate of 200 million tons is unchanged from a month ago. However, the wheat production estimate has been lowered by 5 million tons to 85 million while estimates for coarse grains and the miscellaneous grains and pulses have been raised to 103 million and 12

million, respectively. A total grain crop of 200 million tons would probably be the best since the record year of 1978, but well below the 1983 target of 238 million.

The change in the mix of the crop estimate resulted from a combination of a smaller area estimate and changed weather conditions during May and early June. The estimated area for this year's crop has been reduced from the planned level of 124 million hectares to 122 million. Also, it recently was revealed that the area under fallow will be increased by 1 million hectares, now up to 20.3 million, beyond the previous target figure. A total grain area of 122 million hectares would be the smallest since 1972. Wheat area of 52 millon hectares, would be the smallest since the New Lands were brought into production in the early 1950's. Coarse grain area is estimated at 61 million hectares, nearly 3 million more than last year and only slightly smaller than the record in 1979. The winter grain area estimate was adjusted to 29.0 million hectares. It is still about 3 million less than last year and the smallest since 1979. The estimated spring grain area has been reduced to 93 million hectares, 2 million larger than last year's figure, but otherwise the smallest since 1980.

As of June 6, the Soviets reported that small grain and pulses had been planted on 86.1 millon hectares. With the exception of last year, this is the smallest area seeded by that date in at least a decade. The 1983 spring planting season began unusually early, with the mild winter enabling some seeding as early as mid-February. A rapid pace was possible through the first week of May, but the seeding progress slowed markedly as it came time to plant--primarily wheat and barley--in those major areas east of the Urals. In general, conditions there had been near optimum, but cold temperatures, rains and even snow hit some of the areas along the southern edge of the New Lands. This weather delayed planting, but at the same time improved moisture supplies which are typically short through most of the season in these marginal areas. While moisture conditions are good, the delay in seeding could be critical at harvest time. Although not mentioned specifically in the Soviet press, usual problems of equipment and seed supply could also account for part of the planting delay. The most important spring wheat producing areas in northern Kazakhstan completed planting within the optimal time period. Fertilizer deliveries for Kazakhstan are running 50 percent ahead of last year. Currently, most of the seeding still to be done is in Western Siberia.

In European USSR, where most of the winter grains are grown, conditions over the past month have been mixed. In the south, there has been little precipitation since early May and temperatures have been above normal, causing winter wheat to head and flower about 5-6 days earlier than usual. In the northern North Caucasus region, diurnal temperatures ranged between 70-90 degrees F. for four consecutive days near the end of May, bringing stress to the winter wheat which was already beginning to suffer from the lack of soil moisture. Elsewhere in the major parts of the winter wheat region, the crop continues to need additional rain, especially in the south central Ukraine, eastern Ukraine and lower Volga Valley. To the north, the

main rye area, conditions continue favorable. The mild, open winter in the European part of the USSR may cause insect and disease problems. The Soviets also have noted that increased fertilizer applications are being made on corn, barley and pulses. The small grain harvest has begun in the central Asian republics and reportedly production prospects are the best in several years.

Prepared by the USDA Interagency Task Force on the USSR Grain Situation.

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1982/83

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste 2/	Feed	Stock Change 3/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 4/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	222	28	4	46	22	123	-13
1980/81 5/	189	34.8	0.5	223	228	27	4	47	28	122	-5
1981/82 6/	160	46.0	0.5	206	206	27	4	47	16	112	0
Projected 1982/83	180	34.0	0.5	214	214	27	4	47	18	118	0
Projected 1983/84	200	35.0	0.5	234	221	27	4	47	20	123	+13
Probable Variability 7/	(±20)	(±5)	(±.5)		(±10)						(±6)
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	115	15	1	35	11	53	-13
1980/81 5/	98	16.0	0.5	114	117	15	1	36	15	50	-3
1981/82 6/	80	19.5	0.5	99	99	15	1	36	8	39	0
Projected 1982/83	86	21.0	0.5	106	106	15	1	36	9	45	0
Projected 1983/84	85	20.0	0.5	104	95	15	1	36	8	35	+9
Probable Variability 7/	(±15)	(±5)	(±.5)		(±7)						(±5)
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	100	12	3	7	10	68	0
1980/81 5/	81	18.0	--	99	101	11	3	7	12	68	-2
1981/82 6/	72	25.5	--	98	98	11	3	7	7	70	0
Projected 1982/83	86	12.0	--	98	98	11	3	7	9	68	0
Projected 1983/84	103	14.0	--	117	113	11	3	7	10	82	+4
Probable Variability 7/	(±15)	(±4)			(±8)						(±3)

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Includes post harvest losses incurred in transport and storage.
3/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
4/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
5/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.
6/ Forecast for production, trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.
7/ The "probable variation" reflects the root mean square error and/or standard error of estimate from trend and judgement. Chances are about 2 out of 3 that the outcome will fall within the implied range.

USSR Grain Area, Yield, and Production
1974-1980,
1981-1982 (Preliminary) and
1983 (Forecast)

Grain	Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
<u>Wheat</u>			
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.2
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980	61.5	1.60	98.2
1981 (Preliminary)	59.2	1.35	80.0
1982 (Preliminary)	57.3	1.50	86.0
1983 (Forecast)	52.3	1.63	85.0
<u>Coarse Grains</u> 2/			
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	58.1	1.13	65.8
1976	60.9	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980	57.9	1.40	80.5
1981 (Preliminary)	58.0	1.24	72.0
1982 (Preliminary)	58.0	1.48	86.0
1983 (Forecast)	60.7	1.70	103.0
<u>Total Grain</u> 3/			
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.8	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.7
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980	126.6	1.49	189.1
1981 (Preliminary)	125.5	1.27	160.0
1982 (Preliminary)	123.0	1.46	180.0
1983 (Forecast)	122.0	1.64	200.0

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture or foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
Jul-Sep	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	90	1,003	2,583	
March	777	107	232	160	993	2,269	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	978	375	2,654	8,066	9,100
April	428	375	131	190	1,642	2,766	
May	--	997	203	136	2,136	3,472	
June	--	828	103	71	2,069	3,071	
Apr-Jun	428	2,200	437	397	5,847	9,309	10,200
Jul-Jun	8,000	6,892	2,862	1,137	11,208	30,099	34,000
July 1981	--	645	76	72	2,281	3,074	
August	113	658	122	109	2,377	3,379	
September	1,405	877	115	341	1,197	3,935	
Jul-Sep	1,518	2,180	313	522	5,855	10,388	10,800
October	1,262	1,100	62	351	533	3,308	
November	1,352	1,355	---	461	111	3,279	
December	1,759	546	41	92	8	2,446	
Oct-Dec	4,373	3,001	103	904	652	9,033	10,000
January 1982	1,827	219	194	82	513	2,835	
February	1,775	178	194	187	1,217	3,551	
March	2,186	410	518	122	1,079	4,415	
Jan-Mar	5,788	807	906	491	2,809	10,801	11,200
April	1,905	492	549	131	1,670	4,747	
May	1,333	1,471	507	102	1,723	5,136	
June	470	1,290	96	75	568	2,499	
Apr-Jun	3,708	3,253	1,152	308	3,961	12,382	12,800
July	---	761	---	35	822	1,618	
August	---	650	---	5	668	1,323	
September	---	824	---	5	283	1,112	
Jul-Sep	---	2,235	---	45	1,773	4,053	5,100
October	144	1,064	---	302	68	1,578	
November	1,128	1,130	13	730	---	3,001	
December	695	860	101	468	186	2,297	
Oct-Dec	1,967	3,054	114	1,500	254	6,876	7,500
January 1983	1,576	264	172	538	1,355	3,905	
February	1,277	238	329	426	1,505	3,775	
March	891	308	291 3/	300 3/	1,082	2,872	
Jan-Mar	3,744	810	792 3/	1,264 3/	3,942	10,552	10,900
April	495	754	97	N/A	1,045	2,391	

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses. Includes grain equivalent of flour.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available

June 10, 1983
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USSR: Clean Fallow Area

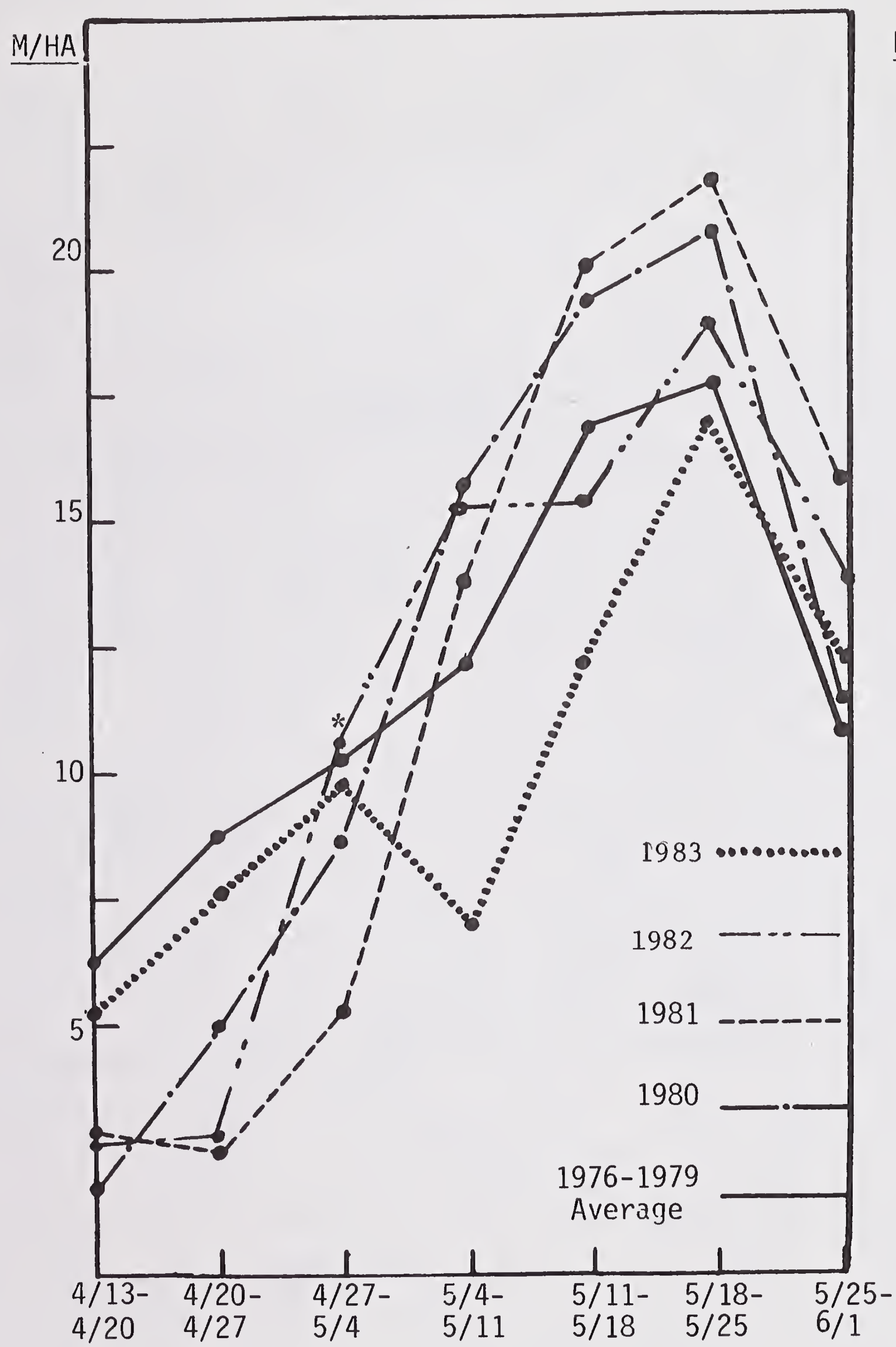
--Million Hectares--

Year	Total Grain Area	Clean Fallow
1940	110.7	28.9
1965	128.0	14.7
1970	119.3	18.4
1975	127.9	11.2
1976	127.8	11.7
1977	130.4	12.4
1978	128.5	12.4
1979	126.4	13.4
1980	126.6	13.8
1981	125.5	16.4
1982	123.0	17.4
1983 Forecast	122.0	20.3

Source: Official Soviet Data.

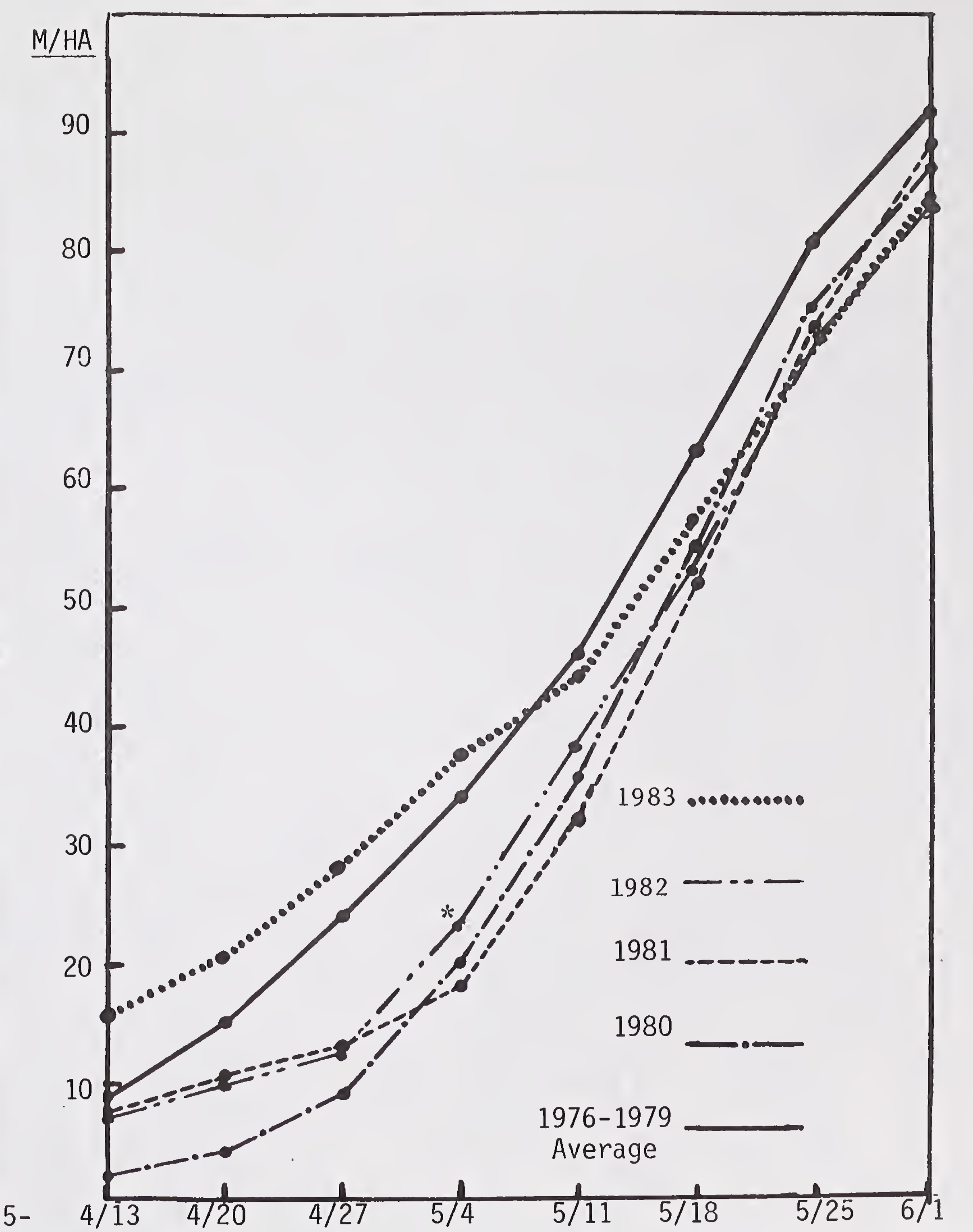
USSR SMALL GRAIN AND PULSE SOWING

ACTUAL WEEKLY



*Estimated

CUMULATIVE



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EXPORT MARKETS FOR U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES
June 24, 1983

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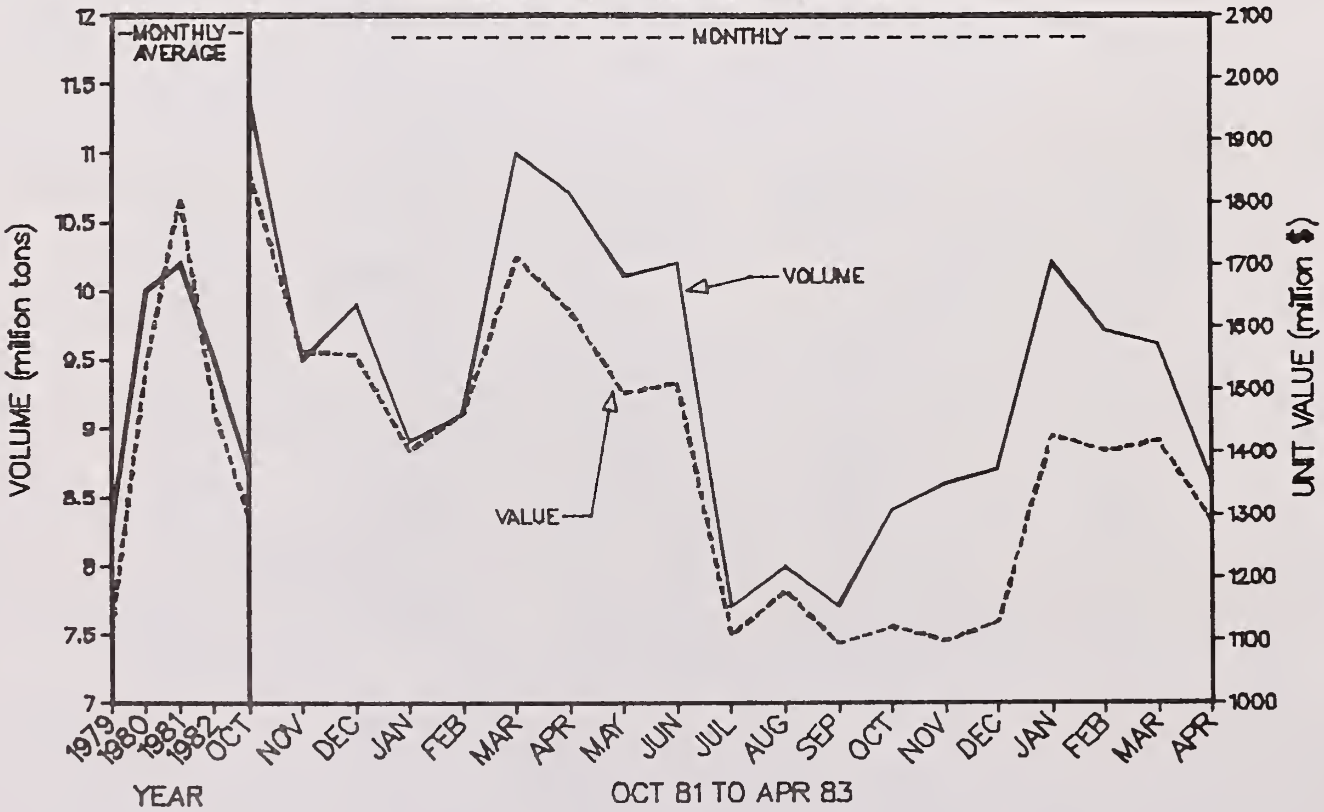
TABLES AND GRAPHS

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITY EXPORTS
IN FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND COMPARISON WITH PRECEDING YEAR

	APRIL		CUMULATIVE OCT THRU APR		ACTUAL EXPORTS	PROJECTED EXPORTS
	FY 82	FY 83	FY 82	FY 83	FY 82	FY 83
WHEAT (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	4,033	3,060	27,008	22,179	44,607	38,000
Value Per Ton (dollars)	169	165	173	162	166	162
Value (in million dollars)	680	504	4,666	3,586	7,434	6,156
CORN (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	4,948	3,991	31,049	29,744	49,608	49,100
Value Per Ton (dollars)	119	125	122	111	120	121
Value (in million dollars)	591	500	3,793	3,302	5,962	5,941
SORGHUM (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	340	133	4,180	3,411	6,290	5,080
Value Per Ton (dollars)	126	128	122	115	119	120
Value (in million dollars)	43	17	508	392	746	610
BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	84	0	1,328	403	2,020	1,050
Value Per Ton (dollars)	119	N/A	136	112	128	115
Value (in million dollars)	10	0	180	45	259	121
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	5,372	4,124	36,557	33,558	57,918	55,230
Value Per Ton (dollars)	120	125	123	111	120	121
Value (in million dollars)	644	517	4,481	3,739	6,967	6,672
RICE (grain only)						
Quantity (1000 tons)	221	199	1,568	1,100	2,776	2,200
Value Per Ton	403	357	449	405	414	400
Value (in million dollars)	89	71	704	446	1,149	880
PULSES						
Quantity (1000 tons)	77	32	723	309	911	450
Value Per Ton (dollars)	545	343	639	414	601	420
Value (in million dollars)	42	11	462	128	547	189
FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS						
Quantity (1000 tons-gr. equiv)	369	431	1,446	2,498	2,433	2,000
Value Per Ton (dollars)	165	158	213	131	214	175
Value (in million dollars)	61	68	308	329	520	350
FORAGE, HAY, MIXED FEED AND GRAIN BYPRODUCTS						
Quantity (1000 tons)	677	742	3,594	4,033	6,000	6,500
Value Per Ton (dollars)	161	159	168	164	166	208
Value (in million dollars)	109	118	604	661	998	1,350
TOTAL VALUE (in million dollars)	1,625	1,289	11,225	8,889	17,615	15,597

Source: US Census

MONTHLY EXPORT RATES FOR U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM OCTOBER 1981 - APRIL 1983



HIGHLIGHTS

The export outlook for U.S. grain and feed commodities has continued to be more favorable for coarse grains than for wheat or rice. Corn sales have been particularly strong to several major importing countries in Asia, while both corn and sorghum shipments have been heavy to Mexico. Over the past month, prospects for Mexico's coarse grain crop have deteriorated further, suggesting import demand over the next year could be larger than expected previously, although credit will remain an important factor. On the other hand, U.S. wheat exports have been hindered by the lack of any new business with the USSR, China or India. Since a month ago, wheat crop prospects have also improved in most major importing and exporting countries. Other recent developments that have affected the outlook for U.S. exports are highlighted below:

-- In a surprise move, India last week purchased 80,000 tons of Thai rice and possibly an additional 80-100,000 tons of Burmese rice for delivery this summer. Rice purchases may eventually total as much as 300,000 tons, with all of this likely to be met by non-U.S. origins. India is still expected to import wheat this year, with much of the demand supplied by the United States.

-- China has made its first wheat purchase this year under the China/Canada bilateral agreement. This purchase was 400,000 tons larger than the first purchase a year ago. China may also have bought some additional Argentine wheat during the past month. No U.S. wheat sales have been reported to China since January.

-- In another late-breaking development, South Africa has announced its intention of buying feed barley instead of corn for livestock feed. This development could result in lower-than-expected U.S. corn exports to that country.

-- Market opportunities for U.S. wheat and coarse grain exports are likely to be substantially higher this year than last in several countries spanning the Mediterranean Basin, owing to the widespread drought in that area. Market opportunities have also developed in recent weeks in South Africa for pulses and in Italy for rough rice.

WHEAT

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES

Export Forecast. As of June 15, the official forecast for 1983/84 (June-May) wheat exports--excluding roughly 2 million tons of products--remained unchanged from a month ago at 36.1 million tons (1,325 million bushels). Export sales prospects for the 1983/84 marketing year are poorer than in 1982/83 due to expectations of reduced import demand from a number of major wheat importing countries and increasing world competition from other wheat exporting countries.

Shipments and Sales. U.S. wheat shipments and sales for the four-week period ending June 16 continued at the generally slow pace of recent months. New buying activity by China, India and the USSR has been slow to develop, with sales that are currently outstanding for China and India likely to be moved within the next few weeks. China is expected to return to the U.S. market within the near-term in order to cover commitments under the U.S./China grain agreement.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Buying activity from all origins over the past month was generally slow, although China concluded a large purchase from Canada and may have bought some Argentine wheat as well. The USSR and India appeared to be absent from the market, while Brazil, Algeria and Morocco slowed down purchasing activity from a month ago. Purchases by most importing countries continued to be for very near-term delivery.

RECENT WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN MAY 26 AND JUNE 22, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Quantity (Tons)	Grade 1/	Price Range 2/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 3/
6/1	Bangladesh	U.S.	100,000	SRW	159.89 C&F	Jul
6/6	Bangladesh	U.S.	100,000	SRW	159.89	Jun
6/1	Brazil	U.S.	99,000	HRW 11%	152.83 @ 143.43 FOB	Oct
6/17	Brazil	U.S.	132,000	HRS 11%	151.82 @ 151.95 FOB	Oct
6/17	Brazil	U.S.	132,000	HRW 11%	151.82 @ 151.95 FOB	Oct
6/8	China	Canada	2,100,000	CWRS #1-2-3 & Other	-	Aug-Jan
6/3	Cyprus	U.S.	8,000	HAD	192.45 C&F	Aug
5/31	Ecuador	U.S.	50,000	HRW 12%	?	Jul-Aug
5/26	Egypt	Argentina & EC	100,000	Soft Wheat	156.00 @ 158.00 C&F	Jun
6/7	Egypt	U.S.	205,000	SRW	150.49 @ 153.14 C&F	Jul
5/26	Indonesia	U.S.	81,540	HRS 14%	179.55 @ 183.34	Jul
6/20	Iraq	Australia	150,000	Standard White	?	Jul-Sep
6/3	Israel	U.S.	22,000	HRW 12%	165.75 FOB	Jun
6/16	Jordan	U.S.	66,000	HRS	168.75	Aug
6/1	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	22,000	White, HRW, Spring Wheat	Various	Jun-Jul
6/13	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	53,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Jun-Jul
6/14	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	50,000	White, HRW, HRS	Varous	Jun-Jul
6/15	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	22,500	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Jul
6/17	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	20,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Jul-Aug
6/21	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	23,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Jul-Aug
6/17	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	20,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Jul-Aug
6/21	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	23,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Jul-Aug
6/22	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	43,000	White, HRW, HRS	Various	Jul-Aug
6/3	Morocco	U.S.	160,000	SRW	143.70 @ 145.50 C&F	Jul
5/27	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	179.49	Jul-Aug
6/14	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	HRS 14%	175.90 FOB	Aug-Sep
6/9	Sri Lanka	U.S.	60,000	HRW, SRW	147.04 @ 134.51	Jul
6/13	Tunisia	U.S.	60,000	SRW	133.20 @ 133.50 FOB	Jul-Aug
6/16	Zaire	U.S.	6,107	Flour	244.93 @ 248.12 FAS	Jul

1/ HRW=Hard Red Winter, HRS=Hard Red Spring, SRW=Soft Red Winter, HAD=Hard Amber Durum, CWRS=Canadian Western Red Spring, PH=Prime Hard, ASW=Australian Standard White, AGP=Australian General Purpose.
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted.
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half.

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Syria: Wheat imports in 1983/84 are now forecast at a record 800,000 tons, as a result of weather-reduced yields for the 1983/84 wheat and barley crops. Syria has historically imported subsidized European Community (EC) wheat and wheat flour, but this year larger import demand, increased U.S. wheat cooperator activity and the construction of several new mills could offer the United States an improved market position. The crop damage could also prevent Syria from exporting barley this year, compared with exports of around 400,000 tons in 1982/83.

US WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(JUNE/MAY--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments

4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
March 24	4.2	3.5
April 21	3.7	2.8
May 19	3.3	2.5
Total for MY...........	47.1	38.2
	1982/83	1983/84
June 16	3.4	2.4
Cumulative for MY......	2.0	1.4

Monthly Sales 2/

4 Weeks Ending	1981/82	1982/83
March 24	3.3	2.0
April 21	2.9	2.6
May 19	3.2	2.3
Total for MY...........	48.8	40.2
	1982/83	1983/84
June 16	3.1	2.1
Cumulative for MY......	1.2	1.0

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates

	Million MT	Million BU
Week Ending June 9..................	0.6	22.4
Week Ending June 16.................	0.6	23.2
Official Estimate for Current MY		
(Grain only)	36.1	1325
Implied Weekly Average.............	0.7	24.5
Latest Six Weeks		
Weekly Average	0.6	22.5
Marketing Year-To-Date		
Weekly Average	0.6	22.8
Weekly Avg. Extrapolated Annually..	32.5	1195
Balance of Year To Achieve Estimate		
Implied Weekly Average	0.4	25.4

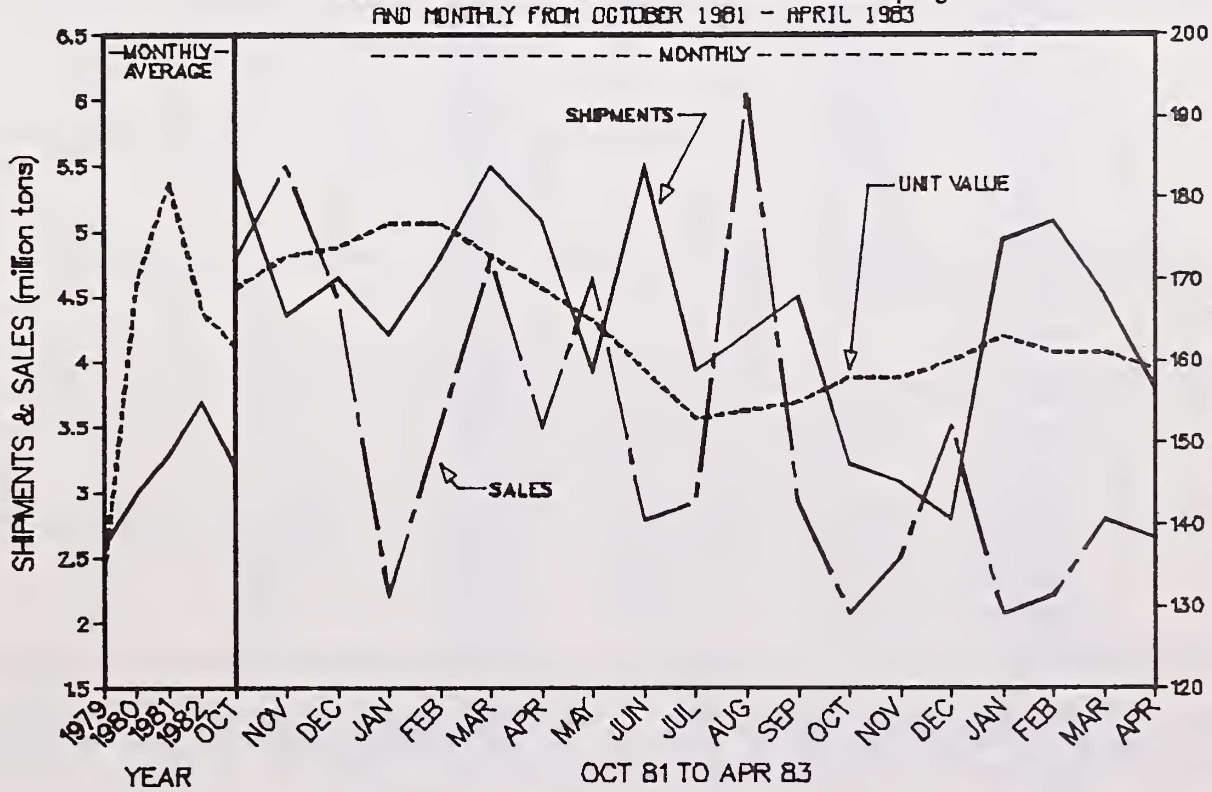
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	Canada 81/82	Canada 82/83	Australia 81/82	Australia 82/83	Argentina 81/82	Argentina 82/83	France 3/ 81/82	France 3/ 82/83	Total 81/82	Total 82/83
March 24	.9	1.1	1.4	.7	1.1	1.7	.4	.7	4.2	4.2
April 21	1.2	1.3	1.5	.3	.2	.8	.5	.8	2.3	3.2
May 19	1.6	1.6	1.3	.3	.1	.5	.4	N/A	3.4	N/A
June 16	2.3	2.0	.9	.3	*	.5	.5	N/A	3.7	N/A
Cumul. since July 1	17.2	20.0	10.8	8.0	4.3	7.3	7.0	N/A	39.3	N/A
Total for Season 2/	17.8	21.0	11.0	8.0	4.3	7.5	7.3	8.0	40.4	44.5

1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
3/ Excludes intra-EC trade.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM OCTOBER 1981 - APRIL 1983

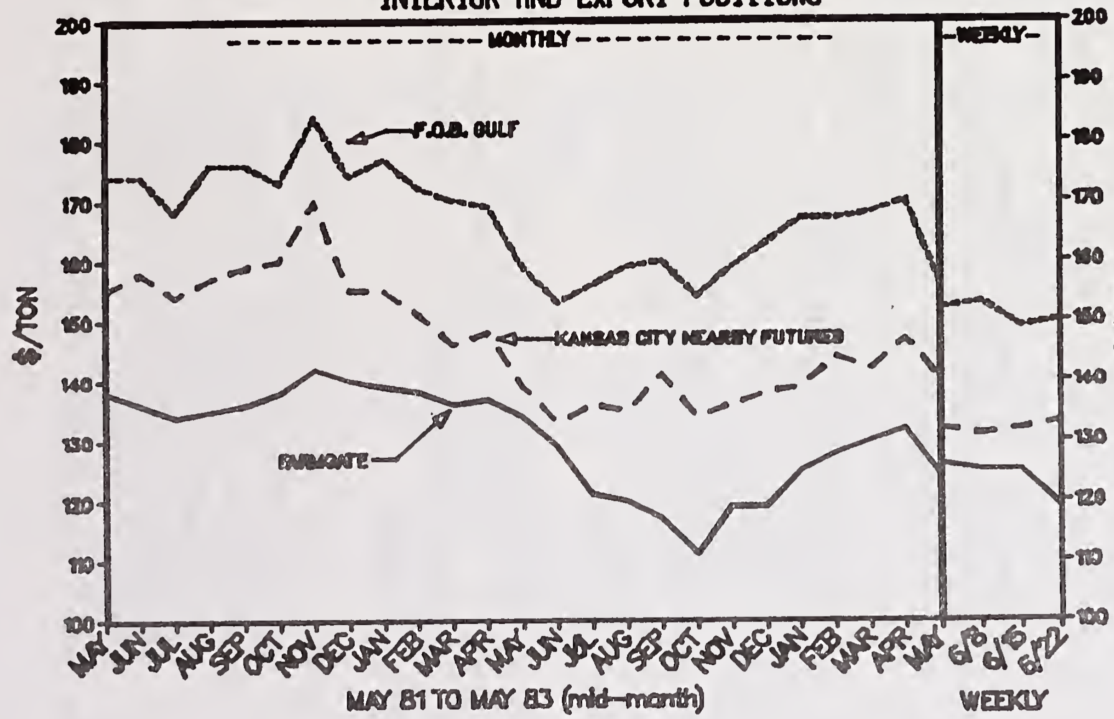


U.S. WHEAT EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1981/82-1982/83; COMMITMENTS TO DATE FOR 1983/84 WITH COMPARISON TO 1982/83
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

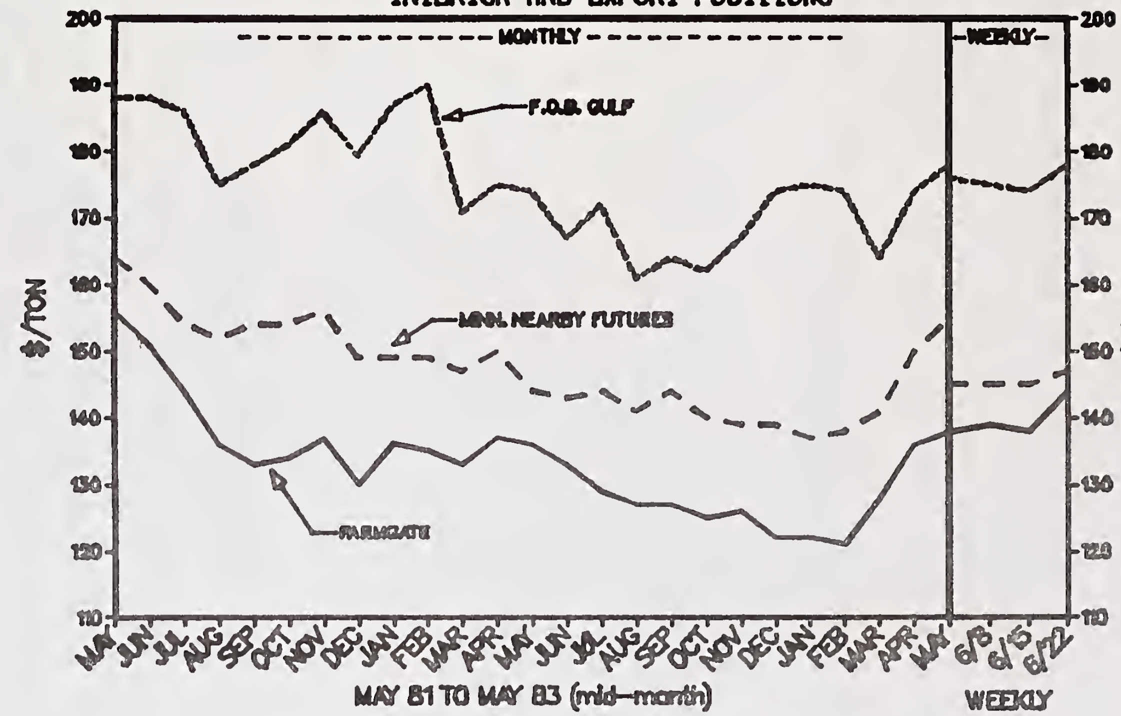
Destination	Marketing Year	Hard Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	Soft Red	All White	Durum	Total Exports
EC-10	1981/82	185	1,416	123	5	749	2,478
	1982/83	3	1,162	35	53	495	1,748
	1982/83†	--	190	25	53	269	537
	1983/84*	--	97	--	--	30	127
Other W. Europe	1981/82	709	244	1,151	11	97	2,213
	1982/83	343	95	289	4	7	738
	1982/83†	122	38	85	4	1	249
	1983/84*	71	12	97	--	18	198
Eastern Europe	1981/82	22	--	425	--	107	554
	1982/83	--	--	122	--	74	196
	1982/83†	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1983/84*	23	--	211	--	22	256
USSR	1981/82	6,539	--	--	--	--	6,539
	1982/83	3,374	--	--	--	--	3,374
	1982/83†	300	--	--	--	--	300
	1983/84*	--	--	--	--	--	--
China	1981/82	115	--	7,830	5	--	7,950
	1982/83	386	--	4,938	--	--	5,324
	1982/83†	--	--	2,657	--	--	2,657
	1983/84*	32	--	42	--	--	74
Japan	1981/82	1,301	831	60	1,193	32	3,417
	1982/83	1,266	987	20	1,049	--	3,322
	1982/83†	297	181	19	187	--	683
	1983/84*	210	221	--	199	--	630
India	1981/82	498	--	--	1,082	--	1,580
	1982/83	2,480	--	--	1,405	--	3,885
	1982/83†	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1983/84*	195	--	--	--	--	195
Rep. of Korea	1981/82	621	149	3	1,048	--	1,821
	1982/83	605	162	--	990	--	1,757
	1982/83†	86	10	--	153	--	251
	1983/84*	86	26	--	140	--	252
Other Asia and Oceania	1981/82	1,598	1,429	1,008	1,297	--	5,330
	1982/83	2,554	1,858	833	568	1	5,814
	1982/83†	796	347	168	169	--	1,480
	1983/84*	1,069	379	168	292	--	1,908
Egypt	1981/82	--	--	--	2,483	--	2,483
	1982/83	--	--	397	1,331	--	1,728
	1982/83†	--	--	--	134	--	134
	1983/84*	--	--	127	37	--	164
Nigeria	1981/82	1,193	118	31	--	--	1,272
	1982/83	918	242	81	--	--	1,241
	1982/83†	316	52	6	--	--	374
	1983/84*	113	27	10	--	--	150
Other Africa	1981/82	526	86	1,329	--	907	2,917
	1982/83	611	95	1,086	--	666	2,458
	1982/83†	164	39	210	--	32	445
	1983/84*	141	3	281	--	256	681
Mexico	1981/82	767	--	--	--	--	767
	1982/83	57	--	--	--	--	57
	1982/83†	54	--	--	--	--	54
	1983/84*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil	1981/82	2,961	--	126	--	28	3,115
	1982/83	2,113	--	--	--	--	2,113
	1982/83†	1,079	--	--	--	--	1,079
	1983/84*	973	--	66	--	--	1,039
Other W. Hemis.	1981/82	2,602	1,257	307	176	315	4,657
	1982/83	2,172	1,464	559	8	271	4,474
	1982/83†	487	377	164	8	51	703
	1983/84*	743	474	157	2	126	1,502
Total 2/	1981/82	19,637	5,540	12,391	7,300	2,242	47,110
	1982/83	16,881	6,065	8,360	5,408	1,514	38,228
	1982/83†	3,764	1,260	4,951	732	624	11,331
	1983/84*	3,621	1,360	1,177	671	689	7,518
MY Projection 1/							38,100

† Sales plus accumulated exports as of June 17, 1982, excluding sales for next marketing year.
* Sales plus accumulated exports as of June 16, 1983, excluding sales for next marketing year.
1/ Projection for 1983/84, including flour and products.
2/ Discrepancies due to rounding and sales to unknown destinations.
Source: U.S. Export Sales

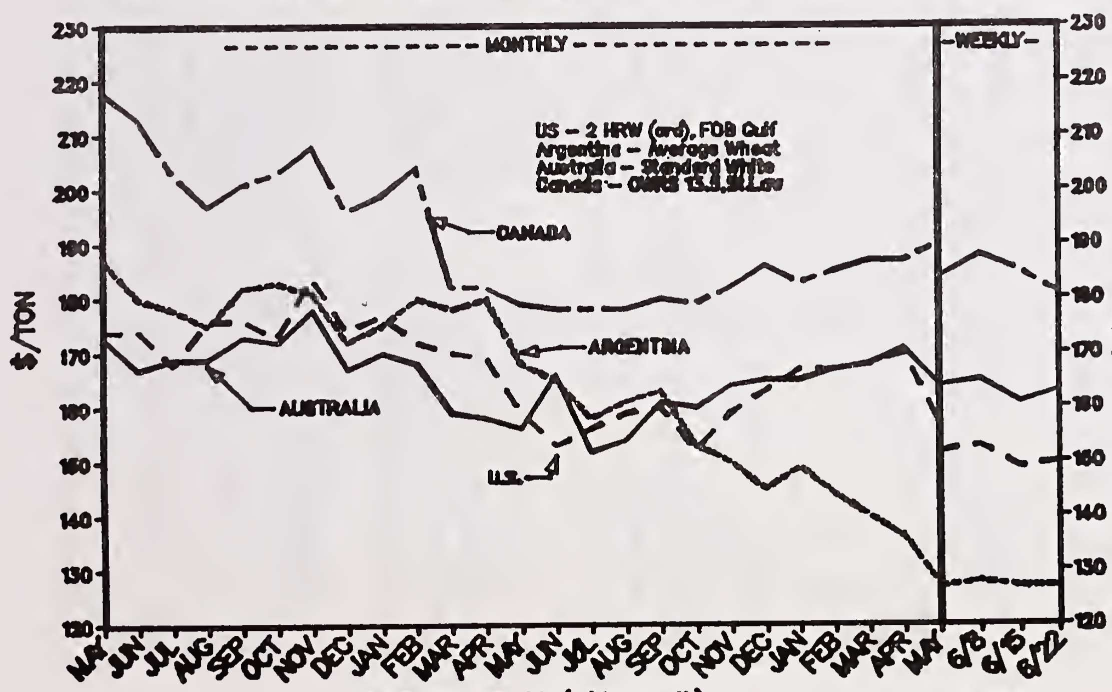
U.S. HARD RED WINTER WHEAT PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



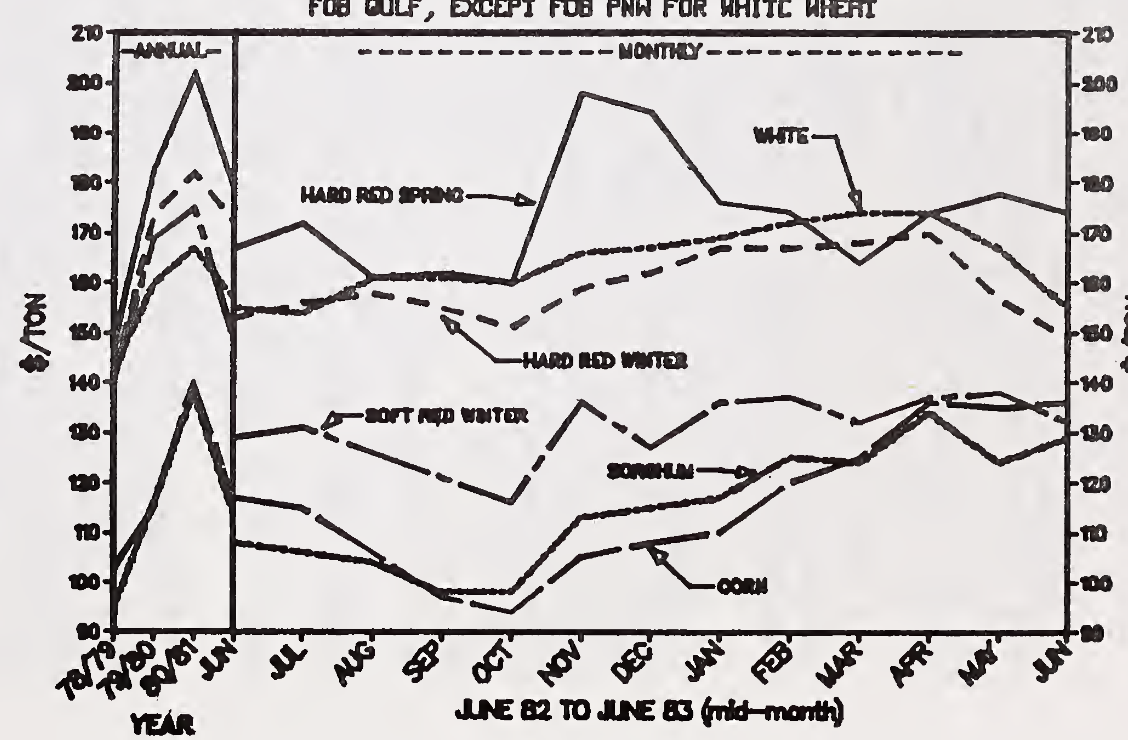
U.S. HARD RED SPRING WHEAT PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



WHEAT: COMPETITOR ASKING AND U.S. EXPORT PRICES



U.S. GRAIN COMMODITY EXPORT PRICES
FOB GULF, EXCEPT FOB PNW FOR WHITE WHEAT



**Turkey: This year's crop shortfall, together with record consumption and outstanding export commitments to neighboring countries, is expected to result in Turkish imports of one-half million tons of wheat in 1983/84 (July-June). Turkey imported no wheat in 1982/83, but purchased 750,000 tons--all from the United States--in 1981/82. As in past years, imported wheat would probably be utilized in western consumption centers. Domestic transportation costs from eastern producing regions to western cities are generally higher than transatlantic freight costs.

**Mexico: Poor crop prospects are expected to boost 1983/84 (July-June) Mexican wheat import demand to roughly 1.2 million tons, up dramatically from 1982/83 imports of 100,000 tons. Although the United States has supplied 90 percent of Mexico's wheat import needs over the past five years, Canada has already sold 440,000 tons of "special binned" wheat for shipment in June-September. Much of this Canadian wheat is expected to be used for feed and could also affect feedgrain import demand, which is traditionally met by the United States.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Other Exporting Countries Selling Activity and Competitive Practices

**Canada: The Canadian Wheat Board has announced a 2.1 million-ton wheat sale to China for shipment beginning August 1983. This sale, which compares with an initial Canadian sale to China for 1982/83 (August-July) of 1.7 million tons, could indicate larger Canadian exports to China in 1983/84 than in the current season. Canada has a grain agreement with China to supply 3.5-4.2 million tons of wheat annually in the August-July 1982/83-1984/85 period, with wheat trade in 1982/83 expected to reach 4.2-4.5 million tons.

**EC: In order to reduce excess wheat supplies, the EC will remove 750,000 tons of surplus wheat from the domestic market through a special end-of-season intervention stocks program, and subsidize the incorporation of about 2.7 million tons of wheat into animal feed. Plans to feed wheat have drawn criticism from various agricultural organizations which fear a decline in utilization of domestic feedgrains. The move could also increase pressure to export large EC barley surpluses, and could adversely affect import demand for U.S. feedstuffs. Although the intervention program is designed to take current wheat supplies out of the hands of producers and exporters, sales to intervention agencies could eventually facilitate additional EC wheat exports under the weekly intervention export tender program.

In a parallel move, the French Ministry of Agriculture has launched a new program to increase storage capacity for grains. Aided by loan and other investment subsidies, the program aims to increase carryover and intervention storage capacity by 650,000 tons by the end of 1985.

**Austria: A potential record 1983/84 grain crop may allow Austria to export 600-700,000 tons of wheat, barley, corn and rye in 1983/84 (July-June). Grain shipments in 1982/83 are expected to reach 700,000 tons, including 410,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 tons of barley, 115,000 tons of corn and 70,000 tons of rye. The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and other COMECON countries are the principal destinations. Since Austrian grain support prices exceed world prices, farmers and the government contribute equal shares to a

subsidy fund. Because 1982/83 exports were larger than originally expected, farmer contributions to the subsidy fund were below 50 percent. The government prefinanced the farmers' financial shortfall with the intention of recollecting it in 1983. However, if this year's export forecast materializes, the outlay for subsidies would increase, which reportedly could cause considerable problems for the country's agriculture.

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**Peru: After a three-year absence, Canadian wheat is reentering the Peruvian wheat market. The Peruvian government is expected to purchase 50,000 tons of Canadian wheat under a three-year market interest rate loan extended by the Canadian Wheat Board. Canada last sold wheat (roughly 100,000 tons) to Peru in 1979. During calendar years 1980 through 1982, Peru imported virtually all of its wheat needs (roughly 500,000 tons annually) from the United States. Argentina began exporting wheat to Peru in the beginning of 1983 after a similar three-year absence.

**Cuba, North Korea and Vietnam: Wheat imports by Cuba, North Korea and Vietnam--all countries with which U.S. grain export companies are forbidden to do business--reached almost 2 million tons in 1980/81 (July-June), but have slipped to slightly lower levels the last two years. Cuba's wheat import demand has remained relatively constant at around 1.1 million tons, while North Korea has shown steady import growth, increasing from around 225,000 tons in 1979/80 to an estimated 410,000 tons in 1982/83. Cuba's traditional suppliers have been Canada and the EC, with Canada supplying around 90 percent of the total. In 1982/83, however, the EC's share increased significantly. North Korean imports have been supplied by Australia, Canada and the EC for the last two years. As in Cuba, the EC lately has been supplying a sharply increased share, probably because of very competitive, subsidized prices. Canada's wheat and wheat flour exports to North Korea are donated. Vietnam's wheat import requirements have declined sharply in the last two years because of steadily improving domestic rice crops. Australia and Canada supplied Vietnam with most of its needs during the peak import years of 1979/80 and 1980/81 and still maintain the largest share of the reduced market.

WHEAT EXPORTS TO NORTH KOREA, CUBA AND VIETNAM BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
1978/79-1982/83 (JULY/JUNE)
IN TONS

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 1/
North Korea					
Australia	148,628	226,271	84,906	41,600	50,000
EC	37	60	281,328	356,430	300,000
Canada	--	--	1,932	--	60,000
Total	148,665	226,331	368,160	398,030	410,000
Cuba					
Canada	794,000	1,156,000	1,044,000	1,153,000	650,000
EC	--	--	158,000	97,000	550,000
Total	794,000	1,156,000	1,202,000	1,250,000	1,200,000
Vietnam					
Japan	--	--	--	7,037	--
Australia	120,675	132,064	136,713	16,925	37,000
Canada	--	42,058	20,000	414	--
EC	167,757	268,796	206,309	203,882	21,000
Sweden	--	39,585	53,616	8,734	10,000
U.S.	--	5,300	--	--	--
Total	289,432	487,803	416,638	236,992	68,000

1/ Preliminary.

Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries

**Brazil: Wheat consumption is expected to decline by 400,000 tons in 1983/84 (October-September), in response to very strong financial pressure on Brazil to reduce subsidization of imported wheat to domestic millers. Prices are currently subsidized by around 60 percent. The Brazilian government is also evaluating a scheme to mix corn flour with wheat flour for breadmaking, in the hopes of decreasing wheat imports. Current estimates call for a decline in wheat imports by 100,000 tons in 1983/84 to 3.8 million tons. Although efforts to reduce the subsidy were initiated in August 1980, the continuing erosion of the foreign exchange value of the cruzeiro has outpaced domestic wheat price increases to millers, forcing the government to absorb the increasing disparity between the purchase price of wheat (in cruzeiros) on the world market and the government controlled domestic selling price to millers. In dealing with the subsidy the government faces a dilemma: maintaining the subsidy would increase the public deficit, while reducing the subsidy would significantly increase inflation, since the cost of bread and other wheat products is a major factor in the cost-of-living index.

**Japan: Recent press reports predict Japan's largest flour millers are close to adopting plans to increase wheat flour wholesale prices by 8.4 percent, reflecting the government's decision to raise wheat resale prices by an average of 8.2 percent beginning February 1. Prices of consumer-ready wheat products such as bread and noodles are expected to rise in the very near future. The price hike, combined with the increasing tendency to import pasta products, can be expected to dampen wheat import demand; current estimates indicate stagnant consumption and declining wheat imports in 1983/84.

**Major Exporters: The latest internal support prices for the principal world wheat exporters are listed below. Prices are not strictly comparable because of quality differences and because U.S., Argentine and EC prices are on a local delivery point basis, while Canadian and Australian prices are basis export position. Also, the Canadian price in 1982/83 is for No. 1 CWRS, which only represented 25 percent of the 1982 crop; Canadian No. 2 CWRS is discounted approximately Can$6 per ton and No. 3 CWRS about Can$11 per ton. EC prices given below do not include monthly storage payments that all producers receive.

MAJOR EXPORTER SUPPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT

Exporter	1982/83 U.S.$ Equivalent		1982/83 Local Currency	1983/84 U.S.$ Equivalent		1983/84 Local Currency
	per bu	per ton	per ton	per bu	per ton	per ton
U.S. (loan)	3.55	130	130 ($)	3.65	134	134 ($)
(reserve loan)	4.00	147	147	3.65	134	134
Argentina (reference)	3.97	146	4,450,000 (M$N) 1/	N/A	N/A	N/A
Australia (min. pay.)	4.10	151	141 ($A)	N/A	N/A	N/A
(final pay.)	5.15	189	177	N/A	N/A	N/A
Canada (initial pay.)	3.87	142	175 (Can$)	3.78	139	170 (Can$)
(final pay.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC (intervention)	4.68	172	179 (ECU)	N/A	N/A	N/A
(reference)	5.47	201	209	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ November price; thereafter, prices adjusted monthly.
N/A Not available.

CORN AND SORGHUM

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES

Export Forecast. As of June 15, the official 1982/83 (October-September) U.S. corn export forecast (excluding 400,000 tons of products) is 49.1 million tons, unchanged from a month ago. Forecast exports of 52.9 million tons--excluding products--for the 1983/84 marketing year are based on expectations for strengthened import demand from a number of countries, including Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, as well as sharply reduced export availabilities from South Africa.

U.S. sorghum exports during 1983/84 (October-September) are forecast at 6.35 million tons (250 million bushels), or roughly 1.35 million tons more than the expected 1982/83 shipments of 5 million tons (200 million bushels). The increase in projected exports is based on anticipation of larger sales to several countries and of expectations for sorghum's continued price competitiveness relative to corn.

Shipments and Sales. U.S. shipments of both corn and sorghum were somewhat heavier during the four weeks ending June 16 than in the prior four-week period. Corn shipments and sales have been strong to the principal Asian importing countries, while Mexico has been active on both the corn and sorghum markets. The lack of shipments and sales to the USSR, however, continues to hold down total U.S. corn export activity.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Importer buying from all origins appears to have slowed somewhat over the past four weeks compared with the same period a month ago. Mexico, Taiwan and South Africa--among the chief buyers in May--were all in the market for smaller amounts in June. The Republic of Korea, however, maintained a very strong presence in the market. Buying activity by the Soviet Union remained slow.

RECENT CORN AND SORGHUM IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN MAY 26 AND JUNE 22, 1983

Approx. Date of Purchase	Buyer	Origin	Quantity (Tons)	Grade 1/	Price Range 2/ ($US per ton)	Delivery Period 3/
6/9	Algeria	U.S.	225,000	Corn	145.50 @ 147.95 C&F	Aug-Sep-Oct
6/8	Egypt	U.S.	160,000	Corn	154.60 @ 155.09	Jul
6/2	Greece	EC	32,000	Corn	198.90 FOB	Jun
6/8	Jordan	Any Origin	25,000	Corn	142.00 C&F	Jun-Jul
6/17	Jordan	U.S., Arg., Yugo.	25,000	YC	142.00 C&F	Oct
6/14	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	110,000	#2 YC	135.99 @ 137.39 FOB	Jul-Aug
6/16	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	200,000	YC	?	Jul-Aug
6/21	Korea, Rep.	U.S.	50,000	YC	142.39 FOB	Jul-Aug
6/21	Korea, Rep.	Arg.	50,000	YC	145.34 C&F	Jul-Aug
5/26	Mexico	U.S.	191,000	#2 YS	?	Jun-Aug
6/16	Mexico	U.S.	96,000	#2 YC	?	Jul
6/16	Mexico	U.S.	122,000	#2 YS	?	Jul
5/27	Morocco	U.S.	28,000	#3 YC	148.25 C&F	FH Jun
5/27	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	163.09 C&F	Jun-Jul
6/2	Philippines	U.S.	25,000	#2 YC	144.45 FOB	Jun-Jul
6/17	Portugal	U.S.	30,000	YC	143.50 C&F	Jul
6/17	South Africa	Arg.	100,000	Corn	146.00 @ 147.00 C&F	Aug-Sep
6/1	Taiwan	U.S.	27,000	YC	157.89 C&F	Aug

1/ YC=Yellow Corn and YS=Yellow Sorghum.
2/ FOB unless otherwise noted.
3/ FH denotes first half; LH, last half.

SOURCE: Unofficial market news reports.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Japan: The United States is expected to supply virtually all of Japan's 14-million-ton corn import requirement in 1983/84 (July-June). No imports are anticipated from South Africa, while Thai corn is not expected to be competitive in the Japanese market. The pace of U.S. sales to Japan has picked up recently in response to these developments. In 1982/83, U.S. corn exports to Japan are likely to reach around 12.5 million tons.

**Egypt: Public concern over meat availability has prompted the Minister of Agriculture to authorize 1.75 million tons of corn imports for use in poultry feed at subsidized prices ranging from $65 to $71 per ton. Although domestic production of corn is increasing, a rapidly expanding poultry sector is augmenting the demand for feed at a more rapid rate. To increase corn supplies, the government has also announced that it will allow private traders to import corn for resale to domestic compounders at world prices. These imports could account for an additional 300,000 tons of corn imports in 1983/84. As in past years, the United States is expected to supply virtually all of Egypt's expanding corn import needs.

**Cyprus: Drought during the past winter has harmed wheat and coarse grain production as well as pastureland productivity on Cyprus. As a result, it is expected that some 350,000 tons of coarse grains will be imported in 1983/84. While a part of these imports will be barley coming from the EC, the bulk of the demand will probably be met by increased purchases of U.S. corn and sorghum.

CYPRIOT COARSE GRAIN IMPORTS
(JULY/JUNE--1,000 TONS)

	Total	From U.S.
1979/80	165	122
1980/81	247	144
1981/82	225	156
1982/83 1/	165	120

1/ Preliminary.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

Other Exporting Countries Selling Activities and Competitive Practices

**Brazil: Flooding in southern Brazil and drought in the North has adversely affected Brazil's corn crop. The affect of the reduced crop on Brazilian trade is still uncertain. Current estimates predict record domestic utilization; feed use is expected to increase and a government proposal to mix corn flour with wheat flour in breadmaking could push non-feed corn use up 200,000 tons from the 1982/83 (April-May) marketing year. If crop prospects deteriorate, especially in the growing region, forecast 1983/84 exports of 1 million tons may not be possible. Although the incentive to export is strong, given Brazil's tight foreign exchange position, private sources have speculated that Brazil could import corn in 1983/84, especially if the government wishes to avoid a significant depletion of stocks. Corn exports were halted on May 12 of this year, ostensibly to reexamine corn exporting schemes in light of a reduction in export taxes, from 20 to 5 percent.

US CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments	CORN		SORGHUM	
4 Weeks Ending	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
March 24	4.5	4.2	0.7	0.6
April 21	4.3	3.5	0.3	0.2
May 19	5.3	3.4	0.3	0.1
June 16	4.7	4.8	0.3	0.3
Cumul. in MY	40.4	36.1	4.9	3.9

Monthly Sales 2/	CORN		SORGHUM	
4 Weeks Ending	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
March 24	5.3	4.8	0.5	0.1
April 21	4.1	3.9	0.5	0.5
May 19	3.5	4.0	0.7	0.3
June 16	2.6	2.8	0.2	0.4
Cumul. in MY	46.5	47.4	6.1	4.9

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates (Million)	CORN		SORGHUM	
	MT	BU	MT	BU
Week Ending June 9	0.9	35.3	0.01	0.4
Week Ending June 16................	0.8	33.2	0.08	3.2
Official Estimate for Current MY				
(Grain Only)......................	49.1	1933	5.1	200
Implied Weekly Average............	0.9	37.2	0.1	3.8
Latest Six Weeks				
Weekly Average....................	0.9	34.6	0.06	2.3
Marketing Year-To-Date				
Weekly Average....................	0.9	37.2	0.1	3.7
Weekly Avg. Extrapolated Annually.	49.1	1934	4.8	192
Balance of Year to Achieve Estimate				
Implied Weekly Average............	0.9	37.0	0.1	4.1

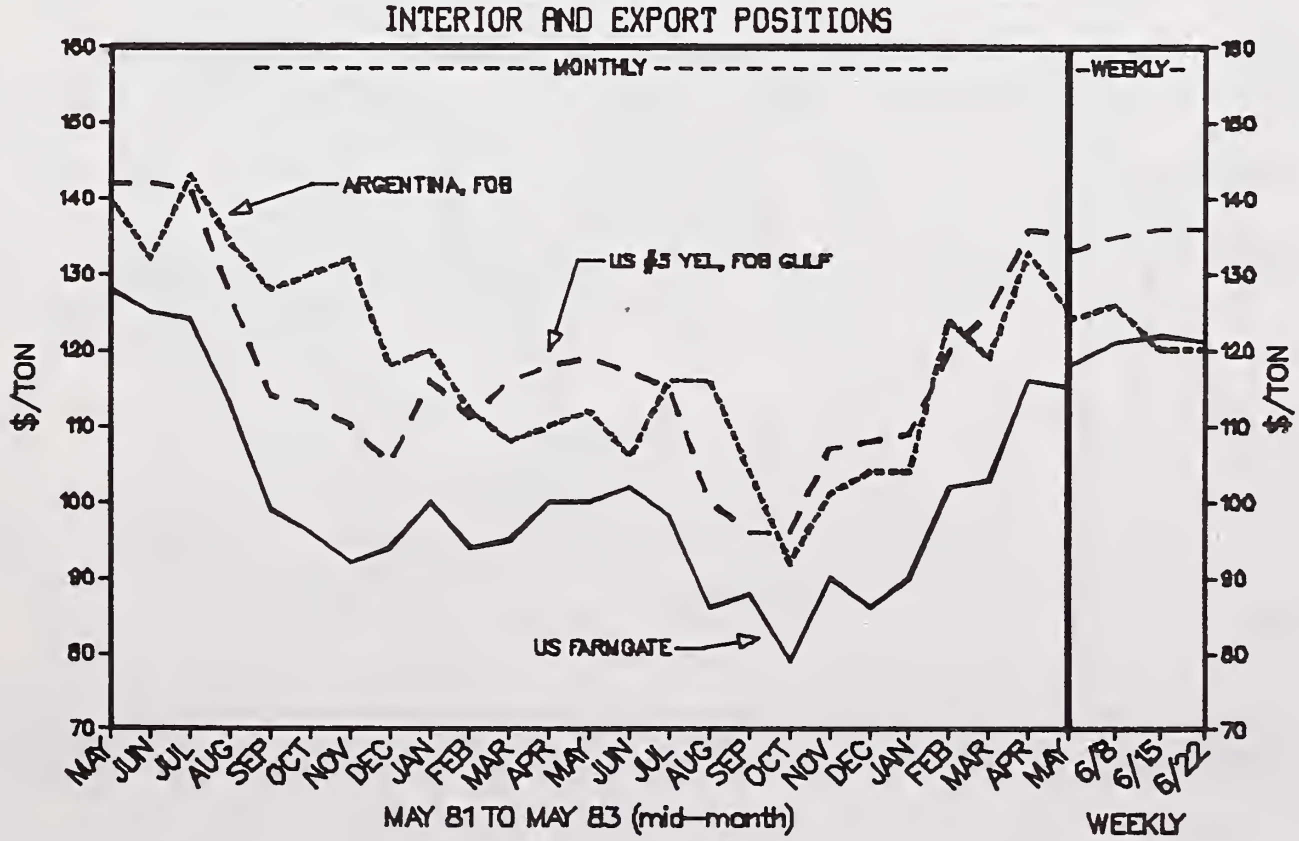
1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.
Source: Export Sales; FGIS

CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--MILLION TONS)

	SORGHUM		CORN					
	Argentina		Argentina		Thailand		TOTAL	
4 Weeks Ending 1/	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
March 24	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.8	.4
April 21	.8	.5	1.1	.4	.2	.1	2.5	1.0
May 19	1.1	.5	1.2	.7	.2	.1	2.5	1.3
June 16	.8	1.0	.9	1.0	.1	.1	1.8	2.1
Cumul. since Oct. 1	3.1	2.7	4.3	3.5	2.4	1.4	9.8	7.6
Total For Season 2/	5.1	5.8	4.9	5.5	2.8	1.8	12.8	12.9

N/A Not available
1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection for 1982/83.
* Denotes less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. AND ARGENTINE CORN PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS

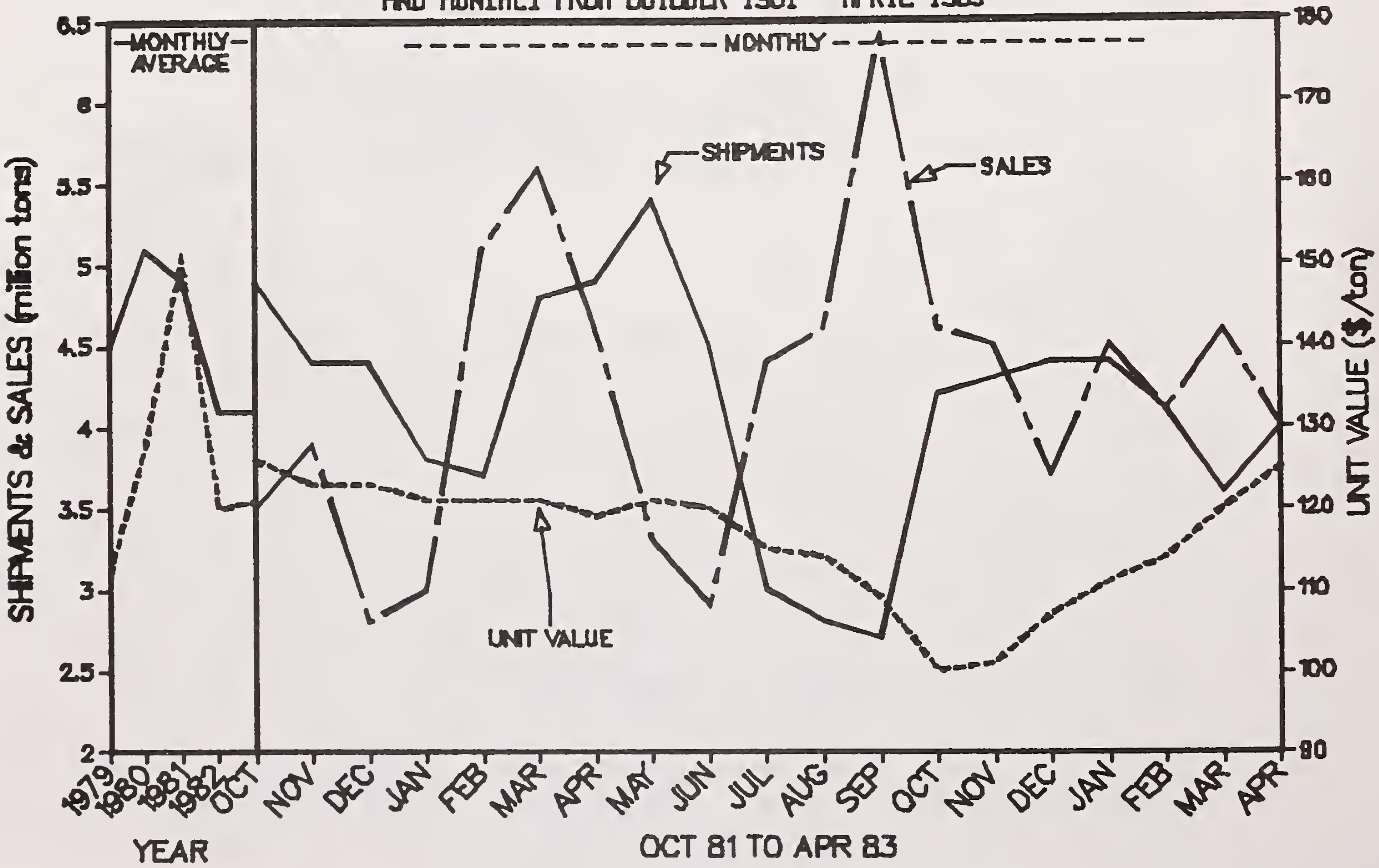


U.S. CORN AND SORGHUM EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 6/17/82 1/	1982/83 Committed as of 6/16/83 1/
CORN					
EC-10	10,496	9,185	6,357	5,185	3,179
Other W. Europe	5,151	5,503	8,907	7,258	4,345
Eastern Europe	7,288	6,741	3,883	3,667	1,347
USSR	5,342	4,947	7,773	7,744	3,208
China	1,788	725	1,151	999	2,174
Japan	11,193	12,586	11,926	10,861	14,507
Taiwan	2,113	1,502	1,652	1,674	3,200
Rep. of Korea	2,130	2,304	2,901	2,281	3,457
Egypt	874	1,129	1,229	1,010	1,352
Canada	1,266	1,050	709	405	250
Mexico	3,870	3,832	476	477	4,007
Venezuela	729	692	403	256	786
Others	8,728	8,694	4,693	4,434	4,234
Total	61,417	59,368	51,351	46,251	46,046
SORGHUM					
Spain	648	179	821	823	149
Other W. Europe (excluding Spain)	404	595	499	462	233
Japan	3,973	2,725	2,985	2,726	801
Mexico	2,255	2,647	536	504	2,773
Venezuela	126	501	633	418	119
Israel	348	449	366	358	379
Others	445	606	862	815	442
Total	8,199	7,702	6,702	6,106	4,896

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales, excluding sales for next marketing year.
Source: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. CORN SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR FY 1979 - 1983 (proj)
AND MONTHLY FROM OCTOBER 1981 - APRIL 1983



**Argentina: Grain Board terminal employees appear to have returned operations to normal following a 15-day cooling-off period and recent concessions by the government. The workers initiated a work slowdown for approximately 10 days in May which produced a serious back up of ships in a number of ports. The government's recent pay concession appears to be keeping workers on the job and shipping delays are beginning to be reduced. However, planned elections in October and an anticipated return to civil rule have brought forth additional labor unrest in recent weeks and it is quite possible that normal port activity could be interrupted again this season.

Competitive Developments in Selected Foreign Markets

**EC: In a move that could foreshadow larger sorghum production, the EC has decided that starting in the 1984/85 season, it will provide the same intervention price support for sorghum that is now given to other EC grains. The EC is presently self-sufficient in sorghum at the half-million-ton level, with France producing 60 percent of the total EC crop. A sorghum support program, however, could change that balance by stimulating additional production through acreage shifts away from lower-yielding barley, oats and rye, or raising yields on land presently in sorghum. That would raise disposal problems which might necessitate a subsidized export or storage program. Alternatively, since the EC's price system puts imported grains at a price disadvantage vis-a-vis domestically-produced grains, increased sorghum use would further tend to displace imported feedgrains, which consist mainly of U.S. corn.

Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries

**USSR: According to the Chief Methodologist for the Financial Department of the Ministry of Procurements, the average grain procurement price has been increased by 11 percent, or about 1 billion rubles for the 1983/84 (July-June) year. Of the total price increase, barley was raised to about 105 rubles per ton, equal to that of wheat, and the corn price was raised an average 33 percent to about 140 rubles per ton. This would indicate an intent to increase feedgrain production which is needed for the continuing development of the livestock industry.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**China: The People's Republic of China and the U.S. Feed Grains Council (USFGC) are working on a proposal for a model feedmill to be constructed in Jiangsu Province. The mill will be designed to produce vitamin and mineral premixes, as well as feed concentrates. China has a goal to greatly expand its feed milling capacity within the next five years and make high-quality feeds generally available in that country. The USFGC/China project would have associated with it an ongoing feed manufacturing technology program designed to provide hands-on training to Chinese feed millers. Feed demand is expected to increase rapidly as more livestock and poultry is fed. This demand should trigger strong growth in U.S. exports of feedgrains to China.

BARLEY, OATS AND RYE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES

As of June 13, the official 1982/83 (June-May) export forecasts for barley, oats and rye remain unchanged from a month ago. A general improvement in world economic conditions and an anticipated strengthening of world coarse grain demand has increased export prospects for 1983/84. Current forecasts for the 1983/84 marketing year predict barley, oat and rye exports of 1.3 million tons (60 million bushels), 145,000 tons (10 million bushels) and 13,000 tons (0.5 million bushels), respectively.

U.S. EXPORTS OF BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Grain	1982/83 1/	1983/84 2/
Barley	980	1,306
Oats	73	145
Rye	38	13

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Projected.

RICE

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS AND SALES 1/

Export Forecast. U.S. rice exports in 1982/83 and 1983/84 (August-July) are forecast as of June 13 at 2.2 and 2.3 million tons (milled rice basis), respectively. The export forecasts are unchanged from the previous month.

Shipments. U.S. rice exports during the four-week period ending June 16 rebounded to 183,000 tons, compared to the previous four-week total of 167,400 tons. Shipments to Iraq accounted for 30 percent of all the rice shipped. Other major destinations included the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Nigeria. Cumulative shipments continue to lag last year's pace. Total shipments of 1.89 million tons are 24 percent behind last year's level at this time. Unless shipments to the Republic of Korea resume in July, it now appears that the export forecast level may not be achieved.

Sales. New sales registrations for 1982/83 delivery jumped to 219,000 tons during the four-week period ending June 16, up sharply from the low level of 66,500 tons sold during the previous four-week period. P.L.-480 sales to Indonesia, Peru, Kenya and El Salvador accounted for 94,800 tons or 43 percent of new registrations. Also of note, 25,800 tons of rice have been registered in the last month for Nigeria and 50,000 tons of brown, medium grain to unknown destinations. Export sales to date now stand at 2.38 million tons, off 18 percent from the 2.9 million tons sold as of the same date one year ago.

1/ Shipments and sales data are on a product weight basis.

U.S. BARLEY EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 Total Exports	1982/83 Committed as of 6/17/82 1/	1983/84 Committed as of 6/16/83 1/
EC	247	301	112	--	--
Other W. Europe	20	472	226	84	18
Eastern Europe	92	111	--	--	--
Taiwan	226	373	146	--	83
Japan	209	336	119	17	53
Canada	--	128	--	20	--
Others	853	546	317	7	30
Total Barley	1,647	2,267	920	128	184

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. OATS EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 Total Exports	1982/83 Committed as of 6/17/82 1/	1983/84 Committed as of 6/16/83 1/
EC	35	3	--	--	--
Mexico	35	4	--	--	--
Venezuela	28	3	1.1	--	1.0
Others	113	5	2.9	.1	.1
Total Oats	211	15	4.0	.1	1.1

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

U.S. RYE EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 Total Exports	1982/83 Committed as of 6/17/82 1/	1983/84 Committed as of 6/16/83 1/
EC	18	1	--	--	--
Other W. Europe	40	13	--	--	--
Canada	--	15	--	--	--
Others	72	3	--	--	--
Total Rye	130	32	--	--	--

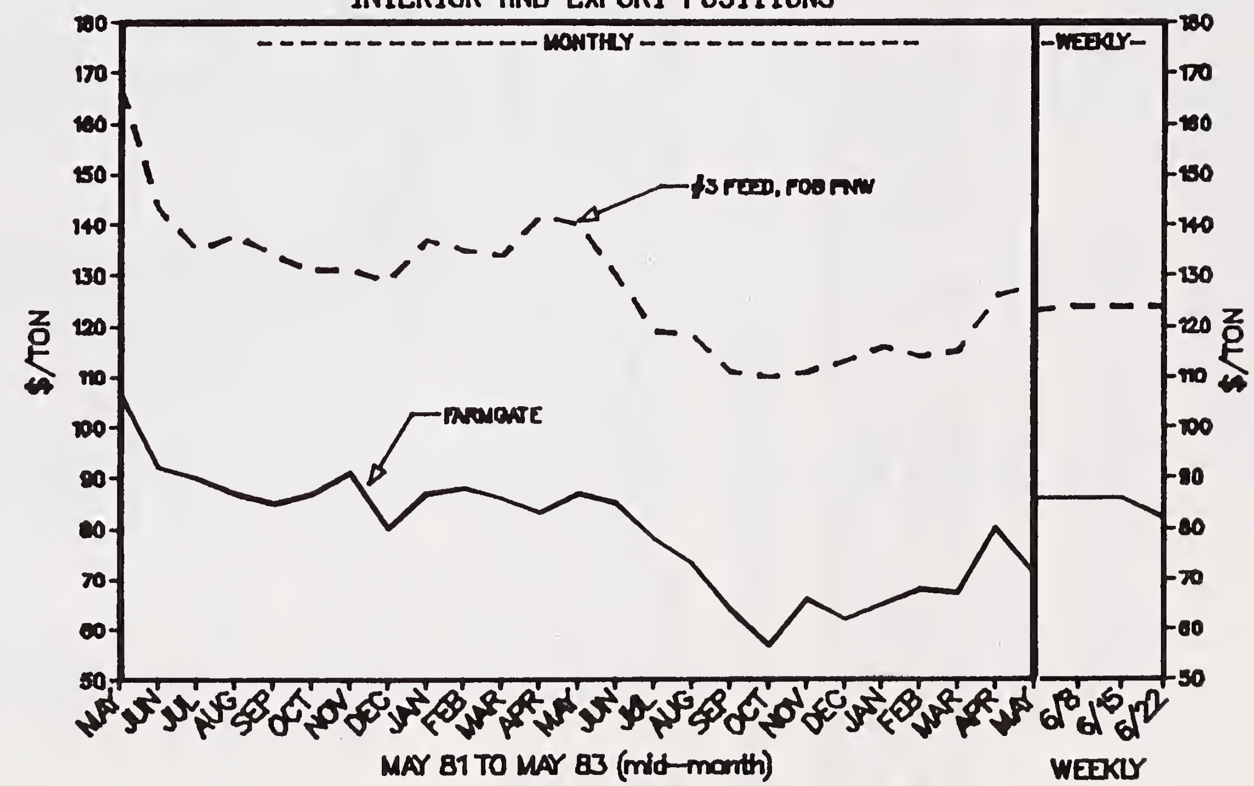
1/ Accumulated shipments and sales excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Census for 1979/80-1980/81 and US Export Sales for 1981/82-1982/83.

BARLEY SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1981/82-1982/83
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	U.S. 81/82	U.S. 82/83	CANADA 81/82	CANADA 82/83	FRANCE 2/ 81/82	FRANCE 2/ 82/83	U.K. 2/ 81/82	U.K. 2/ 82/83	Total 81/82	Total 82/83
March 24	.1	.1	.4	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.8	.7
April 21	.1	--	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	.6
May 19	.2	--	.7	.3	.1	N/A	*	N/A	1.1	N/A
June 16	.1	.1	.5	.6	.1	N/A	*	N/A	.7	N/A
Cumul. since July 1	2.2	1.0	5.3	4.9	1.4	N/A	.9	N/A	9.8	N/A
Total For Season 3/	2.2	1.0	5.7	5.5	1.5	.8	1.3	1.5	10.7	8.8

1/ Or closest date thereto.
2/ Excludes intra-EC trade.
3/ Projection for 1982/83.
N/A Not available.
* Less than 50,000 tons.

U.S. FEED BARLEY PRICES
INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS



New sales registrations for 1983/84 continue to be minimal, in large part reflecting uncertainty as to how farmers will market their payment-in-kind entitlements. A total of 25,400 tons of rice have been registered for shipment in 1983/84--including 16,900 tons to Liberia.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

The estimated volume of rice traded last month slumped. Of note, India returned to the world market, making large commerical purchases for the first time since 1976. Iran and Nigeria stepped up their buying activity in Bangkok and Indonesia made its long-expected purchase in Pakistan. Iraq and the Ivory Coast apparently remain withdrawn from the market.

RECENT RICE IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY
REPORTED BETWEEN MAY 26 AND JUNE 23, 1983

Buyer	Origin	Quantity 1,000 Tons	Quality 1/	Price $/MT 2/	Delivery Period	Date of Report
Brazil	Surinam	3.0	N/A	Barter 5/	N/A	6/9
Cuba	N/A	20.0	15%	247-250 4/	Aug	6/11
El Salvador	U.S.	4.8	#5/20% LG	252-256 3/	Jun-Sep	5/31
Honduras	Colombia	1.0	15%	395 4/	Jun	6/3
India	Thailand	70.0	25%	222-224	Jul-Aug	6/17
Indonesia	Pakistan	50.0	15/20%	230	Jul-Dec	6/21
	Thailand	3.0	Gl 10%	N/A	Jul	6/10
		6.0	Gl 10%	N/A	N/A	6/23
Iran	Thailand	15.0	100% B	N/A	N/A	5/31
		1.8	100% B	N/A	N/A	6/10
		30.0	100% B	N/A	Jul-Sep	6/22
		30.0	100% B	N/A	Jul-Sep	6/22
Korea, N.	Burma	10.0	25%	202	Jun-Jul	6/1
Malaysia	Burma	5.0	5%	225	Jun	6/1
Nigeria	U.S.	10.5	P #2/4% LG	414	Jun	6/2
		15.3	P #2/4% LG	N/A	Jun-Jul	6/16
	Thailand	5.0	P 5%	N/A	May-Jun	5/31
		20.0	P 5%	N/A	May-Jul	5/31
		17.5	P 5%	N/A	N/A	6/13
Peru	U.S.	19	#5/20% MG	314 3/	Jun-Aug	6/10
		10.5	#5/20% LG	378 3/	Jun-Jul	6/10
N/A	U.S.	50.0	B, MG	N/A	Jun-Jul	6/7, 16
N/A	Colombia	15.0	Rough	160	Aug-Sep	6/1

1/ P = Parboiled, LG = Long Grain, MG = Medium Grain, SG = Short Grain, Gl = Glutinous, B = Brown, F = Fragrant, and P/B = Parboiled Brown.
2/ F.o.b. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.
3/ P.L.-480 sale, FAS basis.
4/ C&F.
5/ Barter with milled rice option.

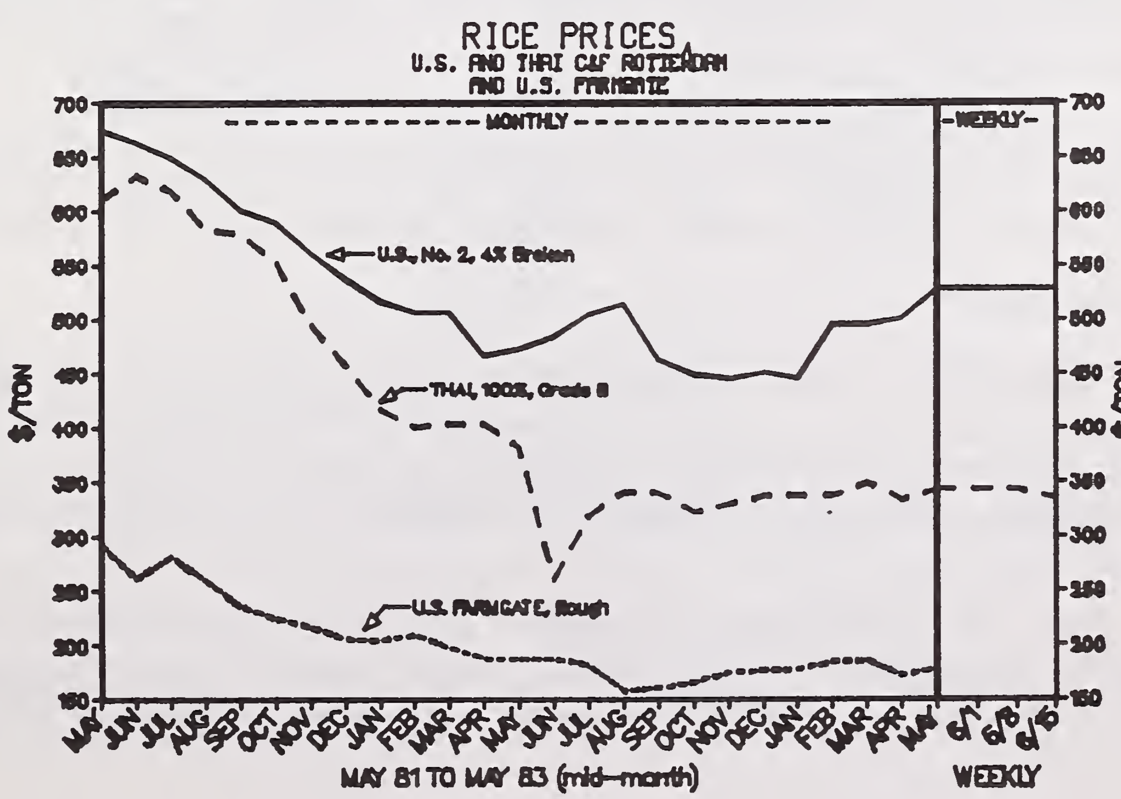
N/A Not available.

**India: In a surprising move, last week India apparently purchased 70,000 tons of Thai rice. There are also unconfirmed reports that 80-100,000 tons of Burmese rice were purchased. Additional government-to-government contracts are expected to be concluded in Bangkok and total purchases may reach 300,000 tons.

U.S. RICE EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
FOR 1980/81-1981/82, AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH JUNE 16 FOR 1982/83
(AUGUST/JULY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	Marketing Year	Long Grain Milled	Long Grain Brown 2/	Other 1/ Milled	Other 1/ Brown 2/	Total Exports
EC 10	1980/81	4	223	1	--	228
	1981/82	2	305	56	192	555
	1982/83	6	234	14	--	254
Other W. Europe	1980/81	24	51	1	*	76
	1981/82	58	81	6	28	173
	1982/83	33	54	5	4	95
E. Europe & USSR	1980/81	7	--	25	--	32
	1981/82	*	--	--	--	*
	1982/83	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	1980/81	--	--	--	--	--
	1981/82	85	--	--	--	85
	1982/83	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	1980/81	134	--	--	--	134
	1981/82	270	--	--	--	270
	1982/83	326	--	--	--	326
Saudi Arabia	1980/81	263	--	8	--	271
	1981/82	250	--	15	--	265
	1982/83	268	--	2	--	270
Other Middle East	1980/81	109	4	1	--	114
	1981/82	110	8	18	3	139
	1982/83	50	--	2	--	52
Republic of Korea	1980/81	--	--	--	1,282	1,282
	1981/82	--	--	--	339	339
	1982/83	--	--	*	325	326
Other Asia & Oceania	1980/81	133	--	10	*	143
	1981/82	4	--	39	--	43
	1982/83	--	--	131	--	131
Nigeria	1980/81	239	--	--	--	239
	1981/82	347	--	--	--	347
	1982/83	131	--	--	--	131
Other Africa	1980/81	178	107	45	4	34
	1981/82	116	117	86	4	323
	1982/83	146	109	153	4	412
W. Hemisphere	1980/81	207	42	73	38	360
	1981/82	129	25	13	15	182
	1982/83	138	31	86	42	297
Total 3/	1980/81	1,298	426	164	1,202	3,211
	1981/82	1,379	535	232	581	2,974
	1982/83	1,125	428	392	375	2,370

* Less than 500 tons.
1/ Includes medium, short, and mixed.
2/ Data not converted to a milled equivalency. Includes rough rice.
3/ Discrepancies due to rounding and changes to unknown destinations.
SOURCE: U.S. Export Sales



While long rumored, the Indian purchases were unexpected. Despite this year's drought, as of late May domestic rice purchases totaled 6.65 million tons or only 3 percent less than that procured last year. Government-held stocks were estimated to continue to be only about 550,000 tons less than a year ago, and the government appeared to be successful in shifting demand to wheat. While India was previously expected to export 250,000 tons of basmati and basmati-blended rice this year (principally to the USSR), the current purchasing activity and apparently slow level of shipments during the first half of the year raise some doubts whether this level of exports will be realized.

**<u>Indonesia</u>: Bulog, the food authority, is reported to have purchased 50,000 tons of Pakistani rice this week, but negotiations with Japan have not yet been concluded for 140,000 tons of brown rice. Total import commitments are estimated at 1.1 million tons of an expected 2.0 million tons of imports. Through May, Indonesia imported over 367,000 tons, including 168,600 tons from Taiwan.

With the harvest in full swing, total domestic purchases in May increased sharply to 322,000 tons. Nonetheless, purchases are only a third as large as that which was purchased as of the same date in 1982. Goverment-held rice stocks increased by nearly 200,000 tons in May, reaching over 1.2 million tons, but this is more than 1 million tons less than was held at this time one year ago despite the increased import arrivals.

**<u>Nigeria</u>: With elections scheduled for August, new purchasing activity and shipments picked up in the last month. Total sales to date for Nigeria are now estimated at 425,000 tons, including about 40,000 tons of U.S. rice which is on the docks in bags with Nigerian markings. Nigeria is projected to import an estimated 650,000 tons of rice in 1983, over 80 percent of which is expected to originate in Thailand.

**<u>Iran</u>: Stepped up purchases in Thailand last month brought Iran's purchases to an estimated 570,000 tons against projected imports in 1983 of 650,000 tons.

**<u>Iraq</u>: The Iraqi Grain Board has not made any significant additional purchases in the last month. Iraq's total purchases to date are estimated at about 400,000 tons against projected imports for the year of 475,000 tons.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**<u>Brazil</u>: Because of recent rains in Rio Grande do Sul and reduced yields elsewhere, Brazil's 1983 rice crop is estimated to be down about 10 percent from one year ago necessitating new purchases of about 450,000 tons prior to next year's harvest. Rumors of possible purchases by Brazil have increased recently.

**<u>Syria</u>: GEZA, the rice import monopoly, again did not purchase any rice against its May 31 tender of 30,000 tons. GEZA, instead, has retendered for 40,000 tons for arrival in August/September with offers due by June 28.

**Italy: Italian rice millers have expressed an interest in buying 20,000 tons of rough rice from the United States. The rice would be imported levy-free under the inward-processing scheme.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

While U.S. and South American rice prices further strengthened in the last month, Asian rice prices were largely weaker, further widening the price spread. Prices of top-quality Thai rice continue to trade within previously experienced ranges. Surprisingly, though, posted Thai prices were successively reduced last month. The posted price of Thai 100 percent, grade B declined $15 to $275 per ton. Actual prices are $5-10 below the posted price. The posted price for parboiled, 5 percent declined $10 to $255. Thai prices apparently declined because of limited new sales activity. While recent purchases by India and Iran might have been expected to perk up prices, this has not yet proved to be the case.

European buyers, noting the widening price spread between U.S. and Thai rice, have expressed increased interest in bulk brown rice from Thailand. Several parcel trial shipments have reportedly occurred. In addition, it appears that South Africa has stepped up its purchases of rice from Thailand.

**Thailand: During early June, export shipments and new sales activity were lackluster. More recently, however, both have begun to pick up. Total exports shipped through June 11 are off 15 percent from year ago levels, reaching 1.53 million tons.

WEEKLY THAI RICE EXPORTS
(TONS)

Week Ending	Actual	4-Week Moving Avg.
May 21	45,834	53,856
28	64,099	53,694
June 4	57,333	55,542
11	77,968	61,309
18	74,016	68,354

Export commitments are estimated at 2.7 million tons against projected total exports of 3.5 million tons.

On June 2, the Ministry of Commerce assured exporters that export premiums will remain unchanged until at least September. This announcement should have the effect of encouraging forward sales, but may well mean that Thai export prices will continue at their current low levels.

A Thai delegation was scheduled to visit the Ivory Coast on June 20-24 to sell up to 200,000 tons of rice.

RECENT THAI RICE SALES

Destination	Quantity (1,000 MT) Current	Est. Cumulative 1/	Quality 2/	Price $/MT 3/	Delivery	Date Of Report
China	5.2	213.2	A-1 Spec.	N/A	N/A	6/23
Djibouti	1.0	1.0	P 100%	260	N/A	6/17
Dubai	1.0	9.1	P 100%	260	N/A	6/17
India	70.0	72.2	25% S	222-224	Jul-Aug	6/20
Indonesia	3.0		Gl 10%	N/A	Jul	6/10
	6.0	354.9	Gl 10%	N/A	N/A	6/23
Iran	15.0		100% B	N/A	Jun	5/31
	1.8		100% B	N/A	N/A	6/10
	30.0		100% B	268	Jul-Aug	6/22
	30.0	318.5	100% B	N/A	Aug-Sep	6/22
Italy	5.2	37.6	A-1 Spec.	N/A	Jun	6/10
Japan	4.0	10.7	A-1 Spec.	N/A	Jul	6/22
Madagascar	10.0		A-1 S	N/A	Jun	5/31
	10.0		A-1 S	N/A	N/A	6/10
	10.0	87.8	A-1 S	N/A	N/A	6/23
Malaysia	1.0	114.0	Gl 10%	N/A	N/A	5/31
Netherlands	3.0	13.1	B 100% B	N/A	June	6/17
Nigeria	5.0		P 5%	N/A	May-Jun	5/31
	20.0		P 5%	N/A	May-Jul	5/31
	5.0		P 5%	247	June	6/10
	17.5		P 5%	N/A	N/A	6/13
	7.0		P 5%	250	N/A	6/17
	44.0	317.0	P 5%	N/A	N/A	6/23
Reunion	3.0		A-1 Spec.	N/A	N/A	6/17
	3.0	6.0	A-1 Spec.	N/A	N/A	6/23
Somalia	1.0	13.0	P 10%	N/A	N/A	6/10
Tanzania	5.5	10.5	10%	N/A	Jun	5/31

1/ For all qualities for 1983 delivery.
2/ P=Parboiled, B/5%, etc.=Brown rice 5% brokens, etc., Gl=Glutinous, S=Super, F=Fragrant.
3/ F.o.b. basis unless otherwise indicated. Price information is in many cases unconfirmed and as reported through unofficial market sources.
4/ Includes Nigeria/West Africa.

N/A Not available.

**Pakistan: With the recent sale to Indonesia and negotiated sales in May of 100,000 tons, the Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP) is estimated to have made total sales of about 1.2 million tons and is believed to be sold out of non-basmati rice.

**Burma: With sales for 1983 estimated at nearly 820,000 tons, MEIC, the export monopoly, continues to not be an anxious seller. Exports picked up in May and June. Shipments for the first five months of 1983 are estimated at 270,000 tons or about 25,000 tons less than that which had been shipped as of the same date one year ago. Exports in 1983 are projected to reach 800,000 tons compared to 701,000 tons shipped in 1982.

**Taiwan: It now appears that the full 175-200,000 tons of rice purchased about two months ago by the private trade may not be lifted. Taiwan's rice exports in 1983 are projected to reach a record 850,000 tons.

**EC: In the last month the EC accepted bids for 18,000 tons of medium-grain rice. The maximum restitutions declined from $276 per ton in late May to nearly $258 in the June 9 tender. No tenders were held for medium-grain rice on June 16.

**Argentina: With a possible view toward making Argentine rice more attractive to Brazil, Argentina recently abolished its 10-percent export tax on brown rice and introduced a 5-percent rebate.

**Vietnam: Vietnam will apparently emerge again as a net rice exporter in 1983. Total exports in 1983 may reach 140-160,000 tons. Reportedly Vietnam has already exported 40,000 tons to Angola through an international trading house and has agreed to provide Cuba with a like quantity under a balanced trade account. In addition, while initial shipments were for 25-percent brokens, Vietnam now apparently is willing to also export 15-percent brokens.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

On May 8-15, a team from Peru was hosted in the United States by the U.S. Rice Council and USDA.

**GSM-102: No new GSM-102 programs were announced in the last month. As of June 21, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) had available credit lines totaling $23.8 million for new rice purchases. The outstanding credit lines were: Iraq $8.2 million; Jamaica $0.3 million; Portugal $10.0 million; Trinidad $2.0 million; and North Yemen $3.3 million.

**Blended Credit: In the past month, no new blended-credit programs were announced. As of June 21, the CCC had available credit lines for $48.6 million of blended credit for rice purchases. The outstanding credit lines included: $41.0 million for Iraq; $5.9 million for Morocco; $0.4 million for North Yemen; and $1.3 million for Jamaica.

**P.L. 480: In the past month, a new agreement was signed with Guinea. Also last month, Peru and El Salvador purchased 34,500 tons under P.L. 480. The following table summarizes the current status of this year's P.L.-480 program.

STATUS OF P.L. 480 TITLE I/III RICE PROGRAMS FOR FY 1983

Country	Allocation $ Million	Agreement Signed	P.A. Issued	Tender Results: Date	TMT Purchased	Price $/MT FAS	Quality 1/
Completed							
Costa Rica, I	3.1	x	x	12/22	9.8	316-321	MG
						347	LG
Madagascar	3.0	x	x	1/14	10.5	285-290	MG
Liberia	15.0	x	x	1/18	43.0	289-320	MG, P
					2.6	327-401	LG
Bangladesh	10.0	x	x	1/25	35.4	283	MG
Jamaica	5.7	x	x	3/17	16.3	343-358	LG
Somalia	5.3	x	x	3/21	18.2	282-294	MG
Zambia	1.8	x	x	3/30	6.3	286-287	MG
Kenya	2.5	x	x	5/18	11.7	347-360	LG
Indonesia	15.0	x	x	5/19	48.7	299-303	MG
Sierra Leone	3.0	x	x	5/19	10.0	299	MG
El Salvador	1.7	x	x	5/31	4.8	352-357	LG
Peru	10.0	x	x	6/9	10.5	378	LG
					19.2	314	MG
Subtotal	76.1				247.0		
Pending							
Costa Rica, II	7.2	4/26					
Ghana	5.0						
Guinea	2.5	x	6/23				
Mauritius	2.5	12/30					
Senegal	7.0						
Tanzania	5.0						
Other	13.6						
Subtotal	42.8						
Total	118.9						

1/ No. 5/20 percent unless otherwise indicated, P=Parboiled, MG=Medium Grain, and LG=Long Grain.

PULSES

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**South Africa: The South African Department of Agriculture has granted import permits for 15,000 tons of dry beans for shipment between July 1 and September 30, 1983. The allocation consists of 7,500 tons of white beans of four varieties--great northerns, pallares, lima and Argentinian alubia--and 7,500 tons of speckled sugar beans, pintos, cranberries and Kenyan rose coco.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, Tel. (202) 447-2009.

RECENT CHANGES IN PRODUCER AND ENDUSER PRICES FOR GRAIN
(PER TON)

-WHEAT-

Country	Producer								Miller							
	Support/Guaranteed				Selling Price				Price for Domestic Wheat				Price for Imported Wheat			
	1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84	
	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency
Chile	--	--	197.5	14,520	180.0	8,294	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/		WP	WP	3/	
Pakistan	125.98	1,600	124.70	1,600	N/A	N/A	125.4	1,609.5	139.43	1775	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tunisia Durum	188.1	110	208.6	128	173.9	101.7	193.3	118.6	136.8	80	130.4	80	136.8	80	130.4	80
Tunisia Soft	171.0	100	190.7	117	158.0	92.4	176.5	108.3	124.0	72.5	118.2	72.5	124.0	72.5	118.2	72.5

-CORN-

Country	Producer								Compounder							
	Support/Guaranteed				Selling Price				Price for Domestic Corn				Price for Imported Corn			
	1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84		1982/83		1983/84	
	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency	US$	Foreign Currency
Costa Rica 4/	223	10,018	246	11,048	223	10,018	246	11,048	223	10,018	246	11,048	5/		5/	
Egypt	--	100 1/	N/A		140 1/	N/A	N/A	N/A	71(61) 2/		N/A	N/A	135.70		N/A	N/A
Tunisia	162.5	95	195.7	120	150.0	87.7	181.1	111.1	94.1	55	138.6	85	94.1	55	138.6	85

Note: N/A denotes not available; -- denotes not applicable; WP denotes world price.

1/ Support price refers to government procurement price; selling price refers to average price received by farmers in free market and from the Government.
2/ First figure represents prices paid by private compounder: figure in parentheses refers to price paid by public millers.
3/ Price of imported wheat in 1983/84 will be set at season "reference" price and maintained using a variable duty: reference price set according to C&F import price for #2 HRW in previous import periods.
4/ Yellow corn; white corn $10 mt higher.
5/ Imported corn prices are slightly higher than support prices.

U.S. WHEAT PROGRAMS

	1981 Program Equivalent Export Price 1/ ($/Ton)	1981 Program Farm Price ($/BU)	1982 Program Equivalent Export Price 1/ ($/Ton)	1982 Program Farm Price ($/BU)	1983 Program Equivalent Export Price 1/ ($/Ton)	1983 Program Farm Price ($/BU)
Trigger Release Price	$208	$4.65	$208	$4.65		
Target Price	$177	$3.81	$186	$4.05	$195	$4.30
Loan (Reserve)	$165	$3.50	$184	$4.00	$171	$3.65
National Loan	$154	$3.20	$167	$3.55	$171	$3.65
Season Average Producer Price	$171	$3.65	$166	$3.53 3/	$170	$3.63 4/
Current Farm Price					$168	$3.56 2/
Paid Diversion	--	--	--	--	$136	$2.70

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjusted from $/bu at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $1.00/bu.
2/ ASCS 5-day moving average as June 20, 1983.
3/ Projected.
4/ Mid-point of range.

U.S. CORN PROGRAMS

	1981 Program Equivalent Export Price 1/ ($/Ton)	1981 Program Farm Price ($/BU)	1982 Program Equivalent Export Price 1/ ($/Ton)	1982 Program Farm Price ($/BU)	1983 Program Equivalent Export Price 1/ ($/Ton)	1983 Program Farm Price ($/BU)
Trigger Release Price	$156	$3.15	$159	$3.25		
Current Farm Price			$152	$3.07 2/		
Loan (Reserve)	$132	$2.55	$146	$2.90	$136	$2.65
Target Price	$126	$2.40	$138	$2.70	$144	$2.86
Season Average Producer Price	$130	$2.50	$136	$2.65 3/	$141	$2.78 4/
National Loan	$126	$2.40	$132	$2.55	$136	$2.65
Paid Diversion	--	--	--	--	$91	$1.50

1/ Estimated equivalent, adjust from $/bu, at the farm level, including transportation and handling allowances of $.80/bu.
2/ ASCS 5-day moving average as of June 20, 1983.
3/ Projected.
4/ Mid-point of range.

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[1] Available from FAS, Information Division, Room 5918 South Building.

[2] Prepared jointly by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, Economic Research Service and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Limited number of copies and subscription information are available from the World Agricultural Outlook Board Room 5143 South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250. Telephone (202) 447-5447.

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